About This Book

Syntax Conventions for the SAS Language

Overview of Syntax Conventions for the SAS Language

SAS uses standard conventions in the documentation of syntax for SAS language elements. These conventions enable you to easily identify the components of SAS syntax. The conventions can be divided into these parts:

- syntax components
- style conventions
- special characters
- references to SAS libraries and external files

Syntax Components

The components of the syntax for most language elements include a keyword and arguments. For some language elements, only a keyword is necessary. For other language elements, the keyword is followed by an equal sign (=). The syntax for arguments has multiple forms in order to demonstrate the syntax of multiple arguments, with and without punctuation.

keyword

specifies the name of the SAS language element that you use when you write your program. Keyword is a literal that is usually the first word in the syntax. In a CALL routine, the first two words are keywords.

In these examples of SAS syntax, the keywords are bold:

CHAR *(string, position)*

CALL RANBIN *(seed, n, p, x)*;

ALTER *(alter-password)*

BEST w.

REMOVE <data-set-name>*

In this example, the first two words of the CALL routine are the keywords:

CALL RANBIN *(seed, n, p, x)*

The syntax of some SAS statements consists of a single keyword without arguments:
Some system options require that one of two keyword values be specified:

**DUPLEX | NODUPLEX**

Some procedure statements have multiple keywords throughout the statement syntax:

```
CREATE <UNIQUE> INDEX index-name ON table-name (column-1 <, column-2, …>)
```

**argument**

specifies a numeric or character constant, variable, or expression. Arguments follow the keyword or an equal sign after the keyword. The arguments are used by SAS to process the language element. Arguments can be required or optional. In the syntax, optional arguments are enclosed in angle brackets (< >).

In this example, *string* and *position* follow the keyword CHAR. These arguments are required arguments for the CHAR function:

**CHAR (string, position)**

Each argument has a value. In this example of SAS code, the argument *string* has a value of ’summer’, and the argument *position* has a value of 4:

```
x=char(’summer’, 4);
```

In this example, *string* and *substring* are required arguments, whereas *modifiers* and *startpos* are optional.

**FIND(string, substring <, modifiers> <, startpos>**

**argument(s)**

specifies that one argument is required and that multiple arguments are allowed. Separate arguments with a space. Punctuation, such as a comma (,) is not required between arguments.

The MISSING statement is an example of this form of multiple arguments:

**MISSING character(s);**

```
<LITERAL_ARGUMENT> argument-1 <<LITERAL_ARGUMENT> argument-2 ... >
```

specifies that one argument is required and that a literal argument can be associated with the argument. You can specify multiple literals and argument pairs. No punctuation is required between the literal and argument pairs. The ellipsis (...) indicates that additional literals and arguments are allowed.

The BY statement is an example of this argument:

**BY <DESCENDING> variable-1 <<DESCENDING> variable-2 ...;**

**argument-1 <option(s)> <argument-2 <option(s)> ...>**

specifies that one argument is required and that one or more options can be associated with the argument. You can specify multiple arguments and associated options. No punctuation is required between the argument and the option. The ellipsis (...) indicates that additional arguments with an associated option are allowed.

The FORMAT procedure PICTURE statement is an example of this form of multiple arguments:

**PICTURE name <(format-option(s))>**
```
<value-range-set-1 <(picture-1-option(s))>
<value-range-set-2 <(picture-2-option(s))> …>>;
```
argument-1=value-1 <argument-2=value-2 ...>
specifies that the argument must be assigned a value and that you can specify
multiple arguments. The ellipsis (...) indicates that additional arguments are allowed.
No punctuation is required between arguments.

The LABEL statement is an example of this form of multiple arguments:

```
LABEL variable-1=label-1 <variable-2=label-2 ...>;
```

argument-1 <, argument-2, ...>
specifies that one argument is required and that you can specify multiple arguments
that are separated by a comma or other punctuation. The ellipsis (...) indicates a
continuation of the arguments, separated by a comma. Both forms are used in the
SAS documentation.

Here are examples of this form of multiple arguments:

```
AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN (provider-1:domain-1 <, provider-2:domain-2, ...>
INTO :macro-variable-specification-1 <, :macro-variable-specification-2, ...>
```

Note: In most cases, example code in SAS documentation is written in lowercase with a
monospace font. You can use uppercase, lowercase, or mixed case in the code that
you write.

**Style Conventions**

The style conventions that are used in documenting SAS syntax include uppercase bold,
uppercase, and italic:

**UPPERCASE BOLD**
identifies SAS keywords such as the names of functions or statements. In this example, the keyword ERROR is written in uppercase bold:

```
ERROR <message>;
```

**UPPERCASE**
identifies arguments that are literals.

In this example of the CMPMODEL= system option, the literals include BOTH, CATALOG, and XML:

```
CMPMODEL=BOTH | CATALOG | XML |
```

**italic**
identifies arguments or values that you supply. Items in italic represent user-supplied values that are either one of the following:

- nonliteral arguments. In this example of the LINK statement, the argument label is a user-supplied value and therefore appears in italic:

```
LINK label;
```

- nonliteral values that are assigned to an argument.

In this example of the FORMAT statement, the argument DEFAULT is assigned the variable default-format:

```
FORMAT variable(s) <format> <DEFAULT = default-format>;
```

**Special Characters**

The syntax of SAS language elements can contain the following special characters:
an equal sign identifies a value for a literal in some language elements such as system options.

In this example of the MAPS system option, the equal sign sets the value of MAPS:

MAPS=location-of-maps

angle brackets identify optional arguments. A required argument is not enclosed in angle brackets.

In this example of the CAT function, at least one item is required:

CAT (item-1 <, item-2, …>)

| a vertical bar indicates that you can choose one value from a group of values. Values that are separated by the vertical bar are mutually exclusive.

In this example of the CMPMODEL= system option, you can choose only one of the arguments:

CMPMODEL=BOTH | CATALOG | XML

an ellipsis indicates that the argument can be repeated. If an argument and the ellipsis are enclosed in angle brackets, then the argument is optional. The repeated argument must contain punctuation if it appears before or after the argument.

In this example of the CAT function, multiple item arguments are allowed, and they must be separated by a comma:

CAT (item-1 <, item-2, …>)

'value' or "value"

indicates that an argument that is enclosed in single or double quotation marks must have a value that is also enclosed in single or double quotation marks.

In this example of the FOOTNOTE statement, the argument text is enclosed in quotation marks:

FOOTNOTE <n> <ods-format-options 'text' | "text">;

a semicolon indicates the end of a statement or CALL routine.

In this example, each statement ends with a semicolon:

data namegame;
  length color name $8;
  color = 'black';
  name = 'jack';
  game = trim(color) || name;
run;

References to SAS Libraries and External Files

Many SAS statements and other language elements refer to SAS libraries and external files. You can choose whether to make the reference through a logical name (a libref or fileref) or use the physical filename enclosed in quotation marks. If you use a logical name, you typically have a choice of using a SAS statement (LIBNAME or FILENAME) or the operating environment's control language to make the reference.
Several methods of referring to SAS libraries and external files are available, and some of these methods depend on your operating environment.

In the examples that use external files, SAS documentation uses the italicized phrase `file-specification`. In the examples that use SAS libraries, SAS documentation uses the italicized phrase `SAS-library` enclosed in quotation marks:

```
infile file-specification obs = 100;
libname libref 'SAS-library';
```
What's New in SAS 9.4 System Options

Overview

New and enhanced features enable you to do the following:

• optimize performance
• specify how to process variables that are not initialized
• enable the preservation of the SAS environment
• process SAS programs by using a time zone other than your local time
• improve the accuracy of floating-point numbers
• encrypt email by using SSL or TLS encryption protocols
• animate SVG files and GIF images
• add a colophon to Universal Printing output
• use the file specified by the SYSIN option in a log name
• use an option to extend the observation count beyond the 32-bit long maximum for an output SAS data file
• increase the number of characters in a Program Editor line and increase the number of rows in the Output window
• list system options that can be saved by the OPTSAVE procedure
• specify whether a DATA step is enabled for parallel processing

These are the new and enhanced features for the third maintenance release for SAS 9.4:

• The IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE=, IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC=, and IMLPACKAGESYSTEM= system options control the locations of the SAS/IML package collections.
• The UBUFNO=, UBUFSIZE=, and VBUFSIZE= options are included in the PERFORMANCE Proc Options Group. The FONTSLOC= option is included in the ODSPRINT= Proc Options Group.

These are the new and enhanced features for the second maintenance release for SAS 9.4:

• When MSGLEVEL=I, Hadoop MapReduce job information appears in the SAS log
• The OPTIONS procedure displays passwords in the SAS log as 8 Xs, regardless of the actual password length
• The UTILLOC= option accepts a filename as an argument.
These are the new and enhanced features for the first maintenance release for SAS 9.4:

- The DSACCEL= system option enables you to specify whether a DATA step is enabled for parallel processing in supported environments.
- The OPTMODEL procedure uses the SAS language compiler for nonlinear statistical modeling or optimization.

**Performance Improvements**

SAS is more efficient in writing output data, especially large amounts of data, when the data is aligned on a page boundary. You can use the ALIGNSASIOFILES system option to align output data on a page boundary. For more information, see “ALIGNSASIOFILES System Option” on page 57.

Optimization processes that determine the page size for SAS data sets and utility files have been enhanced. If the optimization processes are not ideal for your SAS session, you can use optimization processes that were in place prior to SAS 9.4. For more information, see “DATAPAGESIZE= System Option” on page 103.

I/O between SAS and RAID devices is improved when you set the page size for a SAS library to be the same size as the RAID stripe. For more information, see “STRIPESIZE= System Option” on page 261.

SAS uses temporary utility files for processing SAS data sets. I/O performance improves when the page size of the utility files is compatible with the page size for the data set. For more information, see “UBUFSIZE= System Option” on page 295 and “UBUFSIZE= System Option” on page 295.

The performance of processing a SAS view is improved by setting the size of the view buffer that holds output observations. For more information, see “VBUFSIZE= System Option” on page 315.

**Specify How to Process Variables That Are Not Initialized**

In previous releases, SAS wrote a note to the SAS log if a variable was not initialized. Instead of a note, you can specify whether to issue a warning message or an error message to the SAS log when a variable is not initialized. You can also specify not to issue a note. If an error is issued, SAS stops processing the DATA step. For more information, see “VARINITCHK= System Option” on page 310.

**Enable the Preservation of the SAS Environment**

The Work library data sets and catalogs, and the values of global statements, macro variables, and system options can be preserved between SAS sessions. By setting the PRESENV system option, SAS begins collecting the data that is needed to preserve the SAS environment. Before you close SAS, execute the PRESENV procedure to package
the data so that it can be used in another SAS session. For more information, see “PRESENV System Option” on page 227.

Process SAS Programs By Using a Different Time Zone

You can set the SAS environment to process SAS programs by using a time zone other than your local time. When you set a different time zone, that time zone is used to record time in logs and events. Setting a different time zone produces a creation time stamp for data sets and affects the processing of date, time, and datetime functions and formats. For more information, see “TIMEZONE= System Option” on page 291.

Floating-Point Notation

The methodology of processing floating-point numbers can be compatible with releases prior to SAS 9.4, or the methodology can use the IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic 754–2008. Using the IEEE standard improves the accuracy of floating-point numbers. Readability of floating-point numbers has also been improved. For more information, see “DECIMALCONV= System Option” on page 107.

Email

When you send email that uses SAS and an SMTP server, you can set the number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment from the SMTP server. For more information, see “EMAILACKWAIT= System Option” on page 125.

New arguments to the EMAILHOST= system option enhance email security. For more information, see “EMAILHOST= System Option” on page 128.

Add a Colophon to Universal Printing Output

You can add a printer’s mark, a colophon, to a Universal Printing output. The colophon enables you to add a signature, an identification, or a comment to Universal Printer output files that is not visible when the output is displayed or printed. For more information, see “COLOPHON= System Option” on page 94.

Support for Animating GIF Images and SVG Files

You can animate GIF images and SVG files by using SAS system options. The options enable you to start and stop creating an animation and to specify the amount of time that
a frame is held in view, whether the animation is sequential or whether frames are overlaid, and the number of times that an animation loop is repeated. For more information, see these options:

- ANIMATION= System Option on page 58
- ANIMDURATION= System Option on page 59
- ANIMLOOP= System Option on page 60
- ANIMOVERLAY System Option on page 61
- SVGAUTOPLAY System Option on page 264
- SVGFADEIN= System Option on page 266
- SVGFADEMODE= System Option on page 267
- SVGFADEOUT= System Option on page 268

**Magnify SVG Documents**

You can magnify an SVG document by embedding a magnify tool in the document when you create the document. For more information, see “SVGMAGNIFYBUTTON System Option” on page 271.

**Enhancements for Extending the Observation Counter**

In SAS 9.3, you can use the EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= data set option or LIBNAME= statement option to extend the observation count beyond the 32-bit long maximum for an output SAS data file in 32-bit operating environments.

In SAS 9.4, you can use the EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= system option to extend the observation count for the SAS session. By default, the observation count is extended. For more information, see “EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= System Option” on page 141.

**Support for SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit Libraries**

You can specify the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit global standards library by using the CSTGLOBALLIB= option. Use the CSTSAMPLELIB= options to specify the sample library. For more information, see “CSTGLOBALLIB= System Option” on page 102 and “CSTSAMPLELIB= System Option” on page 102.
Specify Whether a DATA Step Is Enabled for Parallel Processing

Starting in the first maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the DSACCEL= system option enables you to specify whether a DATA step is enabled for parallel processing in supported environments. SAS enables the DATA step to run, with limitation, in the SAS LASR Analytic Server and Hadoop environments. For more information, see “DSACCEL= System Option” on page 120.

Support for SAS/IML Packages (Experimental)

Beginning with SAS/IML 14.1, three system options control the locations of the SAS/IML package collections: IMLPACKAGEPRI vate= on page 164, IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC= on page 165, and IMLPACKAGESYSTEM= on page 165. For more information, see “Packages” in SAS/IML User’s Guide.

Enhancements to SAS System Options

The following system options have been enhanced:

CMPLIB= (p. 88)
Starting in the first maintenance release of SAS 9.4, the OPTMODEL procedure can now use the SAS language compiler for nonlinear statistical modeling or optimization.

CPUCOUNT (p. 100)
The default value is either ACTUAL or 4 for systems that have more than four processors.

DMSOUTSIZE= (p. 118)
The default and maximum number of rows in an Output window is 2147483647.

EMAILHOST= (p. 128)
You can now specify the PORT= option and either the SSL or TLS encryption protocol options. The PORT= option enables you to specify a port number for the SMTP server. You can use the EMAIL access method with secure SMTP servers by specifying either the SSL or TLS protocols. TLS and SSL encrypts data between the client and the outgoing SMTP Server.

In conjunction with the PORT= and SSL or TLS encryption options, you can now specify the USERID=, PWD=, and AUTH= options for each server.

EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= (p. 126)
The PLAIN authentication protocol encodes the user ID and password in BASE64 and encodes them as one string.
Starting with the third maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the FONTSLOC= option is part of the ODSPRINT Proc Options Group.

The file specified in the SYSIN option can be used in the log name by using the %P directive. ROLLOVER=n is not supported for logs in z/OS data sets.

The default value of the LRECL= option is 32767.

Starting in the second maintenance release for SAS 9.4, when MSGLEVEL=I, Hadoop MapReduce job information appears in the SAS log.

"00"x is not a valid missing character.

The LOCALE value specifies to set the PAPERSIZE= option based on the LOCALE= system option. Based on the value of the option, the paper size is set to either LETTER or A4. PAPERSIZE=LOCALE is now the default value.

Starting in the third maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the UBUFNO= option is part of the PERFORMANCE Proc Options Group.

Starting in the third maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the UBUFSIZE= option is part of the PERFORMANCE Proc Options Group.

Starting in the second maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the UTILLOC= option accepts a filename as an argument. The file contains a list of directories that SAS can use to select the location for utility files. Allowing SAS to select utility file locations can help balance server I/O workloads.

Starting in the third maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the VBUFSIZE= option is part of the PERFORMANCE Proc Options Group.

The default value of the YEARCUTOFF value has been changed from 1920 to 1926.

The MAPS= system option is now documented in SAS/GRAPH: Reference.

You can specify the LISTOPTSAVE option in the PROC OPTIONS statement to list the options that are saved by the OPTSAVE procedure and the DMOPTSAVE command.

In the second maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the OPTIONS procedure displays passwords in the SAS log as 8 Xs, regardless of the actual password length.
For more information, see “PROC OPTIONS Statement” on page 330.

Documentation Enhancements

The documentation for the TOOLSMENU and VIEWMENU system options is now located in *SAS Companion for Windows*.

The third maintenance release for SAS 9.4 has these document enhancements:

- The `DLCREATEDIR=` system option on page 112 clarifies what directory is created when the `LIBNAME=` statement contains multiple components.

- The `PDFSECURITY=` system option on page 225 explains when values might differ between the Document Security window and the Show Details window of secure PDF documents.

- To support an increasing number of environment variables that you can set in SAS products, a generic `SET=` system option on page 247 is included in this document. You can use this `SET=` option to access the appropriate syntax for your operating environment.
Part 1

About SAS System Options

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Chapter 1
What You Need to Know about SAS System Options

Definition of System Options

System options are instructions that affect the processing of an entire SAS program or interactive SAS session from the time the option is specified until it is changed. Examples of items that are controlled by SAS system options include the appearance of SAS output, the handling of some files that are used by SAS, the use of system variables, the processing of observations in SAS data sets, features of SAS initialization, and how SAS interacts with your host operating environment.
Syntax

**Specifying System Options in an OPTIONS Statement**

The syntax for specifying system options in an OPTIONS statement is

```
OPTIONS option(s);
```

where

```
option(s)
```

specifies one or more SAS system options that you want to change.

The following example shows how to use the system options NODATE and LINESIZE= in an OPTIONS statement:

```
options nodate linesize=72;
```

**Specifying System Options on the Command Line or in a Configuration File**

*Operating Environment Information*

On the command line or in a configuration file, the syntax is specific to your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

**TIP** When you specify a system option in a configuration file or on the command line and the option contains spaces, enclose the option value in quotation marks.

**Specifying Hexadecimal Values**

Hexadecimal values for system options must begin with a number (0-9), followed by an X. For example, the following OPTIONS statement sets the line size to 160 using a hexadecimal number:

```
options linesize=0a0x;
```

Character assignments for hexadecimal numbers require quotation marks:

```
options formchar='a0'x;
```

**Using SAS System Options**

**Default Settings**

SAS system options are initialized with default settings when SAS is invoked. However, the default settings for some SAS system options vary both by operating environment and by site. Your on-site SAS support personnel might have customized configuration files in order to provide a global set of default values that are specific for your site.
Information about creating customized configuration files is provided in the configuration guide for SAS software for your operating environment. For more information, see “Resetting System Options to the Default or Starting Value” on page 16.

**Saving and Loading SAS System Options**

SAS system options can be saved to either the SAS registry or a SAS data set by using the OPTSAVE procedure or by using the DMOPTSAVE command in the SAS windowing environment. Some system options cannot be saved. You can specify DEFINE in the OPTIONS procedure to determine whether an option can be saved. In the log output, the line that begins with **Optsave:** indicates whether the option can be saved.

```
1    proc options option=pageno define;
2    run;
```

For a list of options that can be saved, use the LISTOPTSAVE option:

```
proc options listoptsave;
run;
```

For information about saving options, see Chapter 7, “OPTSAVE Procedure,” on page 355.

To load a set of saved system options, you use either the OPTLOAD procedure or the DMOPTLOAD command. For information about loading system options, see Chapter 6, “OPTLOAD Procedure,” on page 349.

For information about the DMOPTSAVE command and the DMOPTLOAD command, see the SAS Help and Documentation.

**Determining Which Settings Are in Effect**

To determine which settings are in effect for SAS system options, use one of the following:

- **OPLIST system option**

  Writes to the SAS log the system options that were specified on the SAS invocation command line. (See the SAS documentation for your operating environment for more information.)
VERBOSE system option
  Writes to the SAS log the system options that were specified in the configuration file 
  and on the SAS invocation command line.

SAS System Options window
  Lists all system option settings.

OPTIONS procedure
  Writes system option settings to the SAS log. To display the settings of system 
  options with a specific functionality, such as error handling, use the GROUP= 
  option: proc options GROUP=errorhandling; run; For more information, 
  see Chapter 5, “OPTIONS Procedure,” on page 329.

GETOPTION function
  Returns the value of a specified system option.

VOPTION Dictionary table
  Located in the Sashelp library, VOPTION contains a list of all current system option 
  settings, a description of each option, the option type, whether the option is a 
  portable or a host option, when the option can be set, and the group to which the 
  option belongs. You can view this table with SAS Explorer, print the table by using 
  the PRINT procedure, or you can extract information from the VOPTION table by 
  using the SQL procedure.

dictionary.options SQL table
  Accessed with the SQL procedure, this table lists the system options that are in 
  effect.

**Restricted Options**

Restricted options are system options whose values are determined by the site 
administrator and cannot be overridden. The site administrator can create a restricted 
options table that specifies the option values that are restricted when SAS starts. Any 
try to modify a system option that is listed in the restricted options table results in a 
message to the SAS log indicating that the system option has been restricted by the site 
administrator and cannot be updated.

PROC OPTIONS has two options that list restricted options:

  RESTRICT lists the options that currently are restricted by your site 
  administrator.

  LISTRESTRICT lists the options that can be restricted by your site administrator.

To determine which system options are restricted by your site administrator, use the 
RESTRICT option of the OPTIONS procedure. The RESTRICT option displays the 
option's value, scope, and setting. In the following example, the SAS log shows that only 
one option, CMPOPT, is restricted:

proc options restrict; 
run;
Log 1.1  Restricted Option Information

```
1 proc options restrict;
2 run;
```

Option Value Information For SAS Option CMPOPT
Value: (NOPRECISE NOEXTRAMATH NOMISSCHECK NOGUARDCHECK NOGENSYNNAMES NOFUNCDIFFERENCING)
Scope: SAS Session
How option value set: Site Administrator Restricted

The OPTIONS procedure displays this information for all options that are restricted. If your site administrator has not restricted any options, then the following message appears in the SAS log:

Your site administrator has not restricted any options.

You can use the OPTIONS procedure option LISTRESTRICT to view the options that your site administrator can restrict. These are not options that are restricted, but can be restricted.

```
proc options listrestrict;
run;
```

Log 1.2  Partial Listing of Options That Can Be Restricted

```
13 proc options listrestrict ;
14 run;
```

Your Site Administrator can restrict the ability to modify the following Portable Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMATION</td>
<td>Specifies whether to start or stop animation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMDURATION</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds that each animation frame displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMLOOP</td>
<td>Specifies the number of iterations that animated images repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY</td>
<td>Specifies that animation frames are overlaid in order to view all frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLETTLOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of Java applets, which is typically a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMAGENT</td>
<td>Specifies an ARM agent (which is an executable module or keyword, such as LOG4SAS) that contains a specific implementation of the ARM API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMLoc</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the ARM log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMSUBSYS</td>
<td>Specifies the SAS ARM subsystems to enable or disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOCORRECT</td>
<td>Automatically corrects misspelled procedure names and keywords, and global statement names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSAVELOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Program Editor auto-saved file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSIGNON</td>
<td>Enables a SAS/CONNECT client to automatically submit the SIGNON command remotely with the RSUBMIT command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINDING</td>
<td>Specifies the binding edge type of duplexed printed output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFSIZE</td>
<td>Specifies the size of a buffer page for output SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFNO</td>
<td>Specifies the number of buffers for processing SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYERR</td>
<td>SAS issues an error message and stops processing if the SORT procedure attempts to sort a <em>NULL</em> data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYLINE</td>
<td>Prints the BY line above each BY group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYSORTED</td>
<td>Requires observations in one or more data sets to be sorted in alphabetic or numeric order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPS</td>
<td>Converts certain types of input, and all data lines, into uppercase characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information, see Chapter 5, “OPTIONS Procedure,” on page 329.
The following table lists the system options that cannot be restricted:

**Table 1.1 System Options That Cannot Be Restricted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>All Operating Environments</th>
<th>UNIX</th>
<th>Windows</th>
<th>z/OS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALIGNSASIOFILES</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTLOG</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTPRINT</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPEND</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASYNCHIO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOEXEC</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMFILE</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>COMDEF</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>DMSEXP</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSPGMLINESIZE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINE</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLORER</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILELOCKWAITMAX</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITCMD</td>
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<td>INITSTMT</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>INSERT</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>JREOPTIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>All Operating Environments</td>
<td>UNIX</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>z/OS</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>LAST</em></td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEFTMARGIN</td>
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<td>LINESIZE</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOG</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>LOGAPPLNAME</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>LOGPARM</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>MEMCACHE</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEMLIB</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAPASS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAPROTOCOL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>METAREPOSITORY</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>METASERVER</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAUSER</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSYMTABMAX</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MVARSIZE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTSERVER</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIENTATION</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGESIZE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPERSIZE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATH</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFPASSWORD</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTERPATH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCESLOC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHTMARGIN</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASCONTROL</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASFRSCR</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Determining How a SAS System Option Value Was Set

To determine how a system option value was set, use either the OPTIONS procedure or the GETOPTION function:

- Use the OPTIONS procedure with the VALUE option specified in the OPTIONS statement. The VALUE option displays the specified option's value and scope.

- Use the GETOPTION function as an argument to the %SYSFUNC macro function:

  ```
  %put %sysfunc(getoption(option-name, howset));
  ```

This example shows how the option value for the system option CENTER was set using the OPTIONS procedure:

```sas
proc options option=center value;
run;
```

The following partial SAS log shows that the option value for CENTER was the shipped default.
Log 1.3  Option Value Information for the System Option CENTER

2   proc options option=center value;
3    run;

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Option Value Information for SAS Option CENTER
  Option Value: CENTER
  Option Scope: Default
  How option value set: Shipped Default

If a SAS option is set from a configuration file, SAS displays the name of the configuration file that set the option.

Log 1.4  Option Value Information Showing an Option Set by a Configuration File

7   proc options option=work value;
8    run;

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Option Value Information For SAS Option WORK
  Value: C:\DOCUME~1\sasuser1\LOCALS~1\Temp\SAS Temporary Files\TD5428_t20111_
  Scope: SAS Session
  How option value set: Config File
    Config file name:
      C:\SASv9\SASv9.cfg

If a SAS option is modified using the INSERT or APPEND system options, you can use the VALUE option in a PROC OPTIONS statement to show that the value was inserted or appended:

Log 1.5  Option Value Information for an Option Modified by the INSERT and APPEND Options

24   options insert=(fmtsearch="c:/myformats");
25   options append=(fmtsearch="c:/mysas");
26   proc options option=fmtsearch value;
27   run;

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Option Value Information For SAS Option FMTSEARCH
  Value: ('C:/MYFORMATS' WORK LIBRARY 'C:/MYSAS')
  Scope: DMS Process
    How option value set: Options Statement
      Value Inserted: 'C:/MYFORMATS'

    How option value set: Shipped Default
      Value: WORK LIBRARY

    How option value set: Options Statement
      Value Appended: 'C:/MYSAS'
If no value is assigned to a character system option, then SAS assigns the option a value of ‘ ‘ (a space between two single quotation marks) and Option Value displays a blank space.

**Obtaining Descriptive Information about a System Option**

You can quickly obtain basic descriptive information about a system option by specifying the DEFINE option in the PROC OPTIONS statement. The DEFINE option writes the following descriptive information about a system option to the SAS log:

- the value of the option
- a description of the option
- the name and description of each system option group that the option is a part of
- type information, such as whether it is numeric or character, whether to expand a value that is an environment variable, and valid values for the option
- when in the SAS session that it can be set
- if it can be restricted by the system administrator
- if the OPTSAVE procedure or the DMOPTSAVE command saves the option

For example, the following statements write a message to the SAS log that contains descriptive information about the system option ERRORCHECK:

```
proc options option=errorcheck define;
run;
```

**Log 1.6  Descriptive Information about the System Option ERRORCHECK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERRORCHECK=NORMAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Option Definition Information for SAS Option ERRORCHECK

Group= ERRORHANDLING  
Group Description: Error messages and error conditions settings  
Description: Specifies whether SAS enters syntax-check mode when errors are found in the LIBNAME, FILENAME, %INCLUDE, and LOCK statements.  
Type: The option value is of type CHARACTER  
Maximum Number of Characters: 10  
Casing: The option value is retained uppercased  
Quotes: If present during "set", start and end quotes are removed  
Parentheses: The option value does not require enclosure within parentheses. If present, the parentheses are retained.  
Expansion: Environment variables, within the option value, are not expanded  
Number of valid values: 2  
Valid value: NORMAL  
Valid value: STRICT  

When Can Set: Startup or anytime during the SAS Session  
Restricted: Your Site Administrator can restrict modification of this option  
Optsave: PROC Optsave or command Dmoptsave will save this option

**Changing SAS System Option Settings**

SAS provides default settings for SAS system options. You can override the default settings of any unrestricted system option in several ways, depending on the function of the system option:
• On the command line or in a configuration file:
  specify any unrestricted SAS system option setting either on the SAS command line
  or in a configuration file. If you use the same option settings frequently, then it is
  usually more convenient to specify the options in a configuration file, rather than on
  the command line. Either method sets your SAS system options during SAS
  invocation. Many SAS system option settings can be specified only during SAS
  invocation. Descriptions of the individual options provide details.

• In an OPTIONS statement:
  You can specify an OPTIONS statement at any time during a session except within
  data lines or parmcard lines. Settings remain in effect throughout the current program
  or process unless you reset them with another OPTIONS statement, change them in
  the SAS System Options window, or use the OPTLOAD procedure to load
  previously saved options from a data set. You can also place an OPTIONS statement
  in an autoexec file.
  By specifying either the INSERT or APPEND option in the OPTIONS statement,
  you can add a value to certain system options that name libraries or files, such as the
  AUTOEXEC option and the FMTSEARCH option. For more information, see
  “Changing an Option Value By Using the INSERT and APPEND System Options”
  on page 13.

• In the OPTLOAD procedure or the DMOPTLOAD command:
  You can use the OPTLOAD procedure or the DMOPTLOAD command to read
  option settings that were specified with the OPTSAVE procedure and saved to a SAS
  data set.

• In a SAS System Options window:
  If you are in a windowing environment, type options in the toolbar or on the
  command line to open the SAS System Options window. The SAS System Options
  window lists the names of the SAS system option groups. You can then expand the
  groups to see the option names and to change their current settings to a new value or
  to the default value. Alternatively, you can use the Find Option command in the
  Options pop-up menu to go directly to an option. Changes take effect immediately
  and remain in effect throughout the session unless you reset them with an OPTIONS
  statement or change them in the SAS System Options window.
  SAS system options can be restricted by a site administrator so that after they are set by
  the administrator, they cannot be changed by a user. Depending on your operating
  environment, system options can be restricted globally, by group, or by user. You can use
  the OPTIONS procedure to determine which options are restricted. For more
  information, see Chapter 5, “OPTIONS Procedure,” on page 329 and the SAS
  documentation for your operating environment. For more information about how to
  restrict options, see your site administrator.

**Changing an Option Value By Using the INSERT and APPEND System Options**

You can use the INSERT and APPEND options to modify the values of these options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Where the Option Can Be Set</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTOEXEC</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Where the Option Can Be Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMPLIB</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMTSEARCH</td>
<td>OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELPLOC</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPS</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSG</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASAUTOS</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASSCRIPT</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET</td>
<td>configuration file, SAS invocation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of these options is one or more libraries, files, or environment variables. You use the INSERT option to insert a value before the current value. You use the APPEND option to append a value to the end of the current value. Use the LISTINSERTAPPEND option in the PROC OPTIONS statement to see a list of options in the SAS log that you can use with the INSERT option and the APPEND option:
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Core options that can utilize INSERT and APPEND

AUTOEXEC        Specifies the location of the SAS AUTOEXEC files.
CMPLIB          Specifies one or more SAS data sets that contain compiler subroutines to
                include during compilation.
FMTSEARCH       Specifies the order in which format catalogs are searched.
MAPS            Specifies the location of SAS/GRAPH map data sets.
SASAUTOS        Specifies the location of one or more autocall libraries.
SASHELP         Specifies the location of the Sashelp library.
SASSCRIPT       Specifies one or more locations of SAS/CONNECT server sign-on script
                files.

Host options that can utilize INSERT and APPEND

HELPLOC         Specifies the location of the text and index files for the facility that
                is used to view the online SAS Help and Documentation.
MSG              Specifies the path to the library that contains SAS error messages.
SET              Defines a SAS environment variable.

Operating Environment Information

The syntax for the INSERT option and the APPEND option is different when you
start SAS as compared to using the OPTIONS statement after SAS starts. For the
correct syntax to use when SAS starts, see the documentation for your operating
environment.

Operating Environment Information

This list of host options that can use INSERT and APPEND can differ for your
operating environment. See the documentation for your operating environment.

If you specify the INSERT option or the APPEND option after SAS starts, the syntax
requires parentheses and is the same for all operating environments:

insert=(system-option-1=argument-1 system-option-n=argument-n)
append=(system-option-1=argument-1 system-option-n=argument-n)

The syntax for system-option=argument is the syntax that is required for the specified
system option.

Here are two examples:

options insert=(fmtsearch="c:/myformats");
options append=(fmtsearch=("c:/mysasfmt" "u:/mysasfmt2");

For more information, see “INSERT= System Option” on page 169 and “APPEND=
System Option” on page 62.

You can use the VALUE option in the PROC OPTIONS statement to display values that
have been inserted or appended to an option value:
SAS inserts or appends values as they are specified in the INSERT and APPEND system options. SAS does not check for duplicate values.

The INSERT and APPEND system options only add values to a system option’s value. To delete a value from a system option, set the option to the value that you want.

### Resetting System Options to the Default or Starting Value

**Reset Options to the Default Value By Using the SAS System Options Window**

To reset a system option to the default option by using the SAS System Options window:

1. From the SAS menu bar, select Tools ⇒ Options ⇒ System.
2. Right-click Options and select Find Option.
3. Enter the option name and click OK.
4. Right-click the option name and select Set to Default.

**Reset Options to the Default or Starting Value By Using the %Put Macro and the GETOPTIONS Function**

You can use the SAS System Options window or macro processing and the GETOPTION function together to set a system option to the default value or to the value that was specified when SAS started.

You use the GETOPTION function DEFAULTVALUE option to set a system option its default value. You use the GETOPTION function STARTUPVALUE option to set a system option to the starting value.

The following code is an example of setting the PAPERSIZE= system option to its default value and to its starting value:

```sas
/* Check the value of papersize before we change it. */
/* The initial value is A4 as this value was used when SAS started. */
%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));

/* Change the PAPERSIZE value and check the change. */
options papersize="600x800 Pixels";
```
%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));
/* Change PAPERSIZE back to the default value and check it. */
/* RESULT:  LETTER */
%let defsize = %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword,defaultvalue));
options &defsize; run;
%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));
/* Change the value to the startup value and check it. */
/* RESULT:  A4 */
%let defsize = %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword,startupvalue));
options &defsize; run;
%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));

The SAS log displays the following lines:

```
22    /* Check the value of papersize before we change it. */
23    /* The initial value is A4 as this value was used when SAS started. */
24
25      %put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));
PAPERSIZE=A4
26
27      /* Change the PAPERSIZE value and check the change. */
28      options papersize="600x800 Pixels";
29      %put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));
PAPERSIZE=600X800 PIXELS
30
31      /* Change PAPERSIZE back to the default value and check it. */
32      /* RESULT:  LETTER */
33      %let defsize = %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword,defaultvalue));
34      options &defsize; run;
35      %put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));
PAPERSIZE=LETTER
36
37      /* Change the value to the startup value and check it. */
38      /* RESULT:  A4 */
39      %let defsize = %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword,startupvalue));
40      options &defsize; run;
41      %put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));
PAPERSIZE=A4
```

For more information, see `GETOPTION function on page 23`.

**How Long System Option Settings Are in Effect**

When you specify a SAS system option setting, the setting applies to the next step and to all subsequent steps for the duration of the SAS session, or until you reset the system option setting, as shown:

```
data one;
   set items;
run;
```
/* option applies to all subsequent steps */
options obs=5;

/* printing ends with the fifth observation */
proc print data=one;
run;

/* the SET statement stops reading
after the fifth observation */
data two;
set items;
run;

To read more than five observations, you must reset the OBS= system option. For more information, see “OBS= System Option” on page 193.

**Order of Precedence**

If the same system option appears in more than one place, the order of precedence from highest to lowest is the following

1. restricted options table, if it exists
2. OPTIONS statement and SAS System Options window
3. autoexec file (that contains an OPTIONS statement)
4. command-line specification
5. configuration file specification
6. SAS system default settings.

**Operating Environment Information**

In some operating environments, you can specify system options in other places. See the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

The following table shows the order of precedence that SAS uses for execution mode options. These options are a subset of the SAS invocation options and are specified on the command line during SAS invocation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Execution Mode Option</th>
<th>Precedence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBJECTSERVER</td>
<td>Highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMR</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSIN</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITCMD</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSEXP</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLORER</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Execution Mode Option | Precedence
--- | ---
none (default is interactive line mode under UNIX and interactive full screen mode under z/OS) | 5th

The order of precedence of SAS execution mode options consists of the following rules:

- SAS uses the execution mode option with the highest precedence.
- If you specify more than one execution mode option of equal precedence, SAS uses only the last option listed.

See the descriptions of the individual options for more details.

**Interaction with Data Set Options**

Many system options and data set options share the same name and have the same function. System options remain in effect for all DATA and PROC steps in a SAS job or session until their settings are changed. A data set option, however, overrides a system option only for the particular data set in the step in which it appears.

In this example, the OBS= system option in the OPTIONS statement specifies that only the first 100 observations are read from any data set within the SAS job. The OBS= data set option in the SET statement, however, overrides the system option and specifies that only the first five observations are read from data set TWO. The PROC PRINT step uses the system option setting and reads and prints the first 100 observations from data set THREE:

``` SAS
options obs=100;

data one;
  set two(obs=5);
run;

proc print data=three;
run;
```

**Comparisons**

Note the differences between system options, data set options, and statement options.

**system options**
- remain in effect for all DATA and PROC steps in a SAS job or current process unless they are respecified.

**data set options**
- apply to the processing of the SAS data set with which they appear. Some data set options have corresponding system options or LIBNAME statement options. For an individual data set, you can use the data set option to override the setting of these other options.

**statement options**
- control the action of the statement in which they appear. Options in global statements, such as in the LIBNAME statement, can have a broader impact. For
example, the LIBNAME= statement options affect all processing that is performed for a particular library.
Part 2

SAS Functions and Statements That Process SAS System Options

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Chapter 2
SAS Functions That Process SAS System Options

Dictionary

GETOPTION Function

Returns the value of a SAS system or graphics option.

Category: Special

Syntax

GETOPTION(option-name <, return-value-option> <return-value-formatting-options>)

Required Argument

option-name

is a character constant, variable, or expression that specifies the name of the system option.

Tips
Do not put an equal sign after the name. For example, write PAGESIZE= as PAGESIZE.

SAS options that are passwords, such as EMAILPW and METAPASS, return the value xxxxxxxx, and not the actual password.

Return Value Options

DEFAULTVALUE

returns the default option value.

Restriction
DEFAULTVALUE is valid only for SAS system options. SAS issues a warning message when the DEFAULTVALUE option is specified and option-name is a graphics option.
HOWSCOPE returns a character string that specifies the scope of an option.

Restriction HOWSCOPE is valid only for SAS system options. SAS issues a warning message when the HOWSCOPE option is specified and option-name is a graphics option.

HOWSET returns a character string that specifies how an option value was set.

Restriction HOWSET is valid only for SAS system options. SAS issues a warning message when the HOWSET option is specified and option-name is a graphics option.

STARTUPVALUE returns the system option value that was used to start SAS either on the command line or in a configuration file.

Restriction STARTUPVALUE is valid only for SAS system options. SAS issues a warning message when the STARTUPVALUE option is specified and option-name is a graphics option.

Return Value Formatting Options

CM reports graphic units of measure in centimeters.

Restriction CM is valid only for graphics options and the following SAS system options: BOTTOMMARGIN, TOPMARGIN, RIGHTMARGIN, and LEFTMARGIN. SAS writes a note to the log when the CM option is specified and option-name is not a graphics option or an option that specifies a margin value.

EXPAND for options that contain environment variables, returns the option value with the value of the environment variable.

Restrictions Variable expansion is valid only in the Windows and UNIX operating environments.

EXPAND is valid only for character system option values. EXPAND is ignored if option-name has an option type of Boolean, such as CENTER or NOCENTER, or if the value of the option is numeric.

Note SAS issues a note when EXPAND is specified for Boolean options and for options that have numeric values. SAS issues a warning when EXPAND is specified and the option is a graphics option.

Tip By default, some option values are displayed with expanded variable values. Other options require the EXPAND option in the PROC OPTIONS statement. Use the DEFINE option in the PROC OPTIONS statement to determine whether an option value expands variables by default or if the EXPAND option is required. If the output from PROC OPTIONS DEFINE shows the following information, you must use the EXPAND option to expand variable values:

Expansion: Environment variables, within the option value,
KEYEXPAND
for options that contain environment variables, returns the value in the format
**option-name**=**value**.

Restriction KEYEXPAND is valid only for character system option values. SAS
issues an error message when the KEYEXPAND option is specified
and **option-name** is a graphics option. KEYEXPAND is ignored if
**option-name** has an option type of Boolean, such as CENTER or
NOCENTER, or if the value of the option is numeric.

KEYWORD
returns option values in a **option-name**=**value** format that would be suitable for
direct use in the SAS OPTIONS or GOPTIONS global statements.

Restrictions KEYWORD is not valid when it is used with the HEXVALUE,
EXPAND, KEYEXPAND, or LOGNUMBERFORMAT options. SAS
writes a note to the log when the GETOPTION function contains
conflicting options.

KEYWORD is valid only for character or numeric system option
values. KEYWORD is ignored for system options whose option type
is Boolean, such as CENTER or NOCENTER. SAS issues an error
message when the KEYWORD option is specified and **option-name** is
a graphics option.

Note For a system option with a null value, the GETOPTION function
returns a value of '' (single quotation marks with a blank space
between them). An example is EMAILID=''.

HEXVALUE
returns the option value as a hexadecimal value.

Restriction HEXVALUE is valid only for character or numeric system option
values. If HEXVALUE is specified for system options whose option
type is Boolean, such as CENTER or NOCENTER, or if **option-name**
is a graphics option, SAS issues an error message.

IN
reports graphic units of measure in inches.

Restriction IN is valid only for graphics options and the following SAS system
options: BOTTOMMARGIN, TOPMARGIN, RIGHTMARGIN, and
LEFTMARGIN. SAS writes a note to the log when the IN option is
specified and **option-name** is not a graphics option or an option that
specifies a margin value.

LOGNUMBERFORMAT
formats SAS system option values using locale-specific punctuation.

Restriction Do not use LOGNUMBERFORMAT if the returned value is used to set
an option value by using the OPTIONS statement. The OPTIONS
statement does not accept commas in numeric values.
Examples

Example 1: Using GETOPTION to Save and Restore the YEARCUTOFF Option

This example saves the value of the YEARCUTOFF option, processes SAS statements based on the value of the YEARCUTOFF option, and then resets the value to 1926 if it is not already 1926.

/* Save the value of the YEARCUTOFF system option */
%let cutoff=%sysfunc(getoption(yearcutoff,keyword));

data ages;
  if getoption('yearcutoff') = '1926' then
    do;
      ...more SAS statements...
    end;
  else do;
    ...more SAS statements...
    /* Reset YEARCUTOFF */
    options &cutoff;
  end;
run;

Example 2: Using GETOPTION to Obtain Different Reporting Options

This example defines a macro to illustrate the use of the GETOPTION function to obtain the value of system and graphics options by using different reporting options.

%macro showopts;
  %put MAPS= %sysfunc(getoption(MAPS));
  %put MAPSEXPANDED= %sysfunc(getoption(MAPS, EXPAND));
  %put PAGESIZE= %sysfunc(getoption(PAGESIZE));
  %put PAGESIZESETBY= %sysfunc(getoption(PAGESIZE, HOWSET));
  %put PAGESIZESCOPES= %sysfunc(getoption(PAGESIZE, HOWSCOPE));
  %put PS= %sysfunc(getoption(PS));
  %put LS= %sysfunc(getoption(LS));
  %put PS(keyword form)= %sysfunc(getoption(PS,keyword));
  %put LS(keyword form)= %sysfunc(getoption(LS,keyword));
  %put FORMCHAR= %sysfunc(getoption(FORMCHAR));
  %put HSIZE= %sysfunc(getoption(HSIZE));
  %put VSIZE= %sysfunc(getoption(VSIZE));
  %put HSIZE(in/keyword form)= %sysfunc(getoption(HSIZE,in,keyword));
%mend showopts;
The following is the SAS log:
Example 3: Returning Default and Start-up Values

This example changes the value of the PAPERSIZE system option to a specific value, the PAPERSIZE option default value, and to the value that was assigned to the PAPERSIZE option when SAS started.

```
/* Check the value of papertype before we change it. */
```
/* The initial value is A4 as this value was used when SAS started. */

%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));

/* Change the PAPERSIZE value and check the change. */

options papersize="600x800 Pixels";

%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));

/* Change PAPERSIZE back to the default value and check it. */

/* RESULT: LETTER */

%let defsize = %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword,defaultvalue)) ;
options &defsize; run;
%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));

/* Change the value to the startup value and check it. */

/* RESULT: A4 */

%let defsize = %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword,startupvalue)) ;
options &defsize; run;
%put %sysfunc(getoption(papersize,keyword));

The SAS log displays the following lines:

Note: The default settings for the PAGESIZE= and the LINESIZE= options depend on the mode that you use to run SAS.
Chapter 3
SAS Statements That Process
SAS System Options

Dictionary

OPTIONS Statement
Specifies or changes the value of one or more SAS system options.

Valid in: Anywhere
Category: Program Control
See: OPTIONS Statement under z/OS

Syntax
OPTIONS option(s);

Arguments
option specifies one or more SAS system options to be changed.

Details
The change that is made by the OPTIONS statement remains in effect for the rest of the job, session, SAS process, or until you issue another OPTIONS statement to change the options again. You can specify SAS system options through the OPTIONS statement, through the OPTIONS window, at SAS invocation, and at the initiation of a SAS process.

If you attempt to set an option that is restricted by your site administrator, SAS issues a note that the option is restricted and cannot be changed. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Note: If you want a particular group of options to be in effect for all your SAS jobs or sessions, store an OPTIONS statement in an autoexec file or list the system options in a configuration file or custom_option_set.
Note: For a system option with a null value, the GETOPTION function returns a value of ‘’ (single quotation marks with a blank space between them), for example, `EMAILID=' '. This GETOPTION value can then be used in the OPTIONS statement.

An OPTIONS statement can appear at any place in a SAS program, except within data lines.

Operating Environment Information

The system options that are available depend on your operating environment. Also, the syntax that is used to specify a system option in the OPTIONS statement might be different from the syntax that is used at SAS invocation. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

Comparisons

The OPTIONS statement requires you to enter the complete statement including system option name and value, if necessary. The SAS OPTIONS window displays the options' names and settings in columns. To change a setting, type over the value that is displayed and press Enter or Return.

Example: Changing the Value of a System Option

This example suppresses the date that is normally written to SAS LISTING output and sets a line size of 72:

```
options nodate linesize=72;
```

See Also

“Definition of System Options” on page 3
# Chapter 4

Dictionary of System Options

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SAS System Options Documented in Other SAS Publications

For a complete list of system options, see System Options Syntax Listed Alphabetically in SAS Language Elements by Name, Product, and Category on support.sas.com.

Some system options are documented with related subject matter in other SAS publications:

- Encryption in SAS
- Grid Computing in SAS on support.sas.com
- SAS Interface to Application Response Measurement (ARM): Reference
- SAS Companion for Windows
- SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- SAS Companion for z/OS
- SAS Data Quality Server: Reference
- SAS DS2 Language Reference
- SAS Intelligence Platform: Application Server Administration Guide on support.sas.com
- SAS Language Interfaces to Metadata
- SAS Logging: Configuration and Programming Reference
- SAS Macro Language: Reference
- SAS Output Delivery System User's Guide
- SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference
- SAS SQL Procedure User's Guide
- SAS VSAM Processing for z/OS
- SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference
- SAS/CONNECT User's Guide
## SAS System Options by Category

The system options by category represent the system options that appear in this document. The categories for SAS system options correspond to the SAS system option groups and subgroups:

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<td>EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= System</td>
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<td>EMAILPW= System Option</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EMAILUTCOFFSET= System</td>
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Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF options to define preferences for PDF files

Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG options to define preferences for SVG files

Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation options to define preferences for Animating SVG files

Macro: SAS Macro options that define SAS macro preferences

Sort: Procedure Options options that define preferences for sorting SAS files

System Administration: Installation options for defining site installation settings

System Administration: Memory options that define computer memory preferences

System Administration: Performance options that define performance preferences

System Administration: Code Generation options that define preferences for generating SAS language statements

System Administration: Security options for defining security settings

System Administration: SQL options that define settings for the SQL procedure

TK options that are used in threaded processing
<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Language Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communications:</strong></td>
<td>HTTPSERVERPORTMAX=</td>
<td>Specifies the highest port number that can be used by the SAS HTTP server for remote browsing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking and Encryption</td>
<td>System Option (p. 160)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTTPSERVERPORTMIN=</td>
<td>Specifies the lowest port number that can be used by the SAS HTTP server for remote browsing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>System Option (p. 160)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment Control:</strong></td>
<td>AUTOSAVELOC=</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Program Editor autosave file.</td>
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<td>Display</td>
<td>System Option (p. 68)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHARCODE</td>
<td>Specifies whether specific keyboard combinations are substituted for special characters that are not on the keyboard.</td>
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<td>System Option (p. 83)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DMSLOGSIZE=</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of rows that the SAS Log window can display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Option (p. 117)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DMSOUTSIZE=</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of rows that the SAS Output window can display.</td>
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<td>System Option (p. 118)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DMSPGMLINESIZE=</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of characters in a Program Editor line.</td>
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<td>System Option (p. 119)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMS=</td>
<td>If forms are used for printing, specifies the default form to use.</td>
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<td>System Option (p. 154)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SOLUTIONS</td>
<td>Specifies whether the Solutions menu is included in SAS windows.</td>
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<td>System Option (p. 249)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environment Control:</strong></td>
<td>AUTOCORRECT</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS attempts to automatically correct misspelled procedure names, misspelled procedure keywords, or misspelled global statement names.</td>
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<td>Error Handling</td>
<td>System Option (p. 67)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BYERR</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS produces errors when the SORT procedure attempts to process a <em>NULL</em> data set.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>System Option (p. 75)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHKPTCLEAN</td>
<td>When SAS is in checkpoint mode or restart mode, specifies whether to erase the contents of the Work library after a batch program executes successfully.</td>
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<td>System Option (p. 84)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLEANUP</td>
<td>For an out-of-resource condition, specifies whether to perform an automatic cleanup or a user-specified cleanup.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>System Option (p. 86)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DKRICOND=</td>
<td>Specifies the level of error detection to report when a variable is missing from an input data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Option (p. 110)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DKROCOND=</td>
<td>Specifies the level of error detection to report when a variable is missing for an output data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Option (p. 111)</td>
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<td>Category</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSSYNCHK System Option</td>
<td>(p. 119)</td>
<td>In the SAS windowing environment, specifies whether to enable syntax check mode for DATA step and PROC step processing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSNFERR System Option</td>
<td>(p. 121)</td>
<td>When a SAS data set cannot be found, specifies whether SAS issues an error message.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRORABEND System Option</td>
<td>(p. 135)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS responds to errors by terminating.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRORBYABEND System Option</td>
<td>(p. 136)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS ends a program when an error occurs in BY-group processing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRORCHECK= System Option</td>
<td>(p. 137)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS enters syntax-check mode when errors are found in the LIBNAME, FILENAME, %INCLUDE, and LOCK statements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERRORS= System Option</td>
<td>(p. 138)</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of observations for which SAS issues complete error messages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMTERR System Option</td>
<td>(p. 146)</td>
<td>When a variable format cannot be found, specifies whether SAS generates an error or continues processing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LABELCHKPT System Option</td>
<td>(p. 174)</td>
<td>Specifies whether checkpoint-restart data for labeled code sections is to be recorded for batch programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABELCHKPTLIB= System</td>
<td>(p. 175)</td>
<td>Specifies the libref of the library where the checkpoint-restart data is saved for labeled code sections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LABELRESTART System Option</td>
<td>(p. 177)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to execute a batch program by using checkpoint-restart data for data collected at labeled code sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUOTELENMAX System Option</td>
<td>(p. 232)</td>
<td>If a quoted string exceeds the maximum length allowed, specifies whether SAS writes a warning message to the SAS log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEPCHKPT System Option</td>
<td>(p. 257)</td>
<td>Specifies whether checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps is to be recorded for a batch program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEPCHKPTLIB= System</td>
<td>(p. 258)</td>
<td>Specifies the libref of the library where checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps is saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEPRESTART System Option</td>
<td>(p. 260)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to execute a batch program by using checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SYNTAXCHECK System Option</td>
<td>(p. 282)</td>
<td>In non-interactive or batch SAS sessions, specifies whether to enable syntax check mode for multiple steps.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VNFERR System Option</td>
<td>(p. 317)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS issues an error or warning when a BY variable exists in one data set but not another data set when the other data set is <em>NULL</em>. This option applies when processing the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>APPEND= System Option</td>
<td>(p. 62)</td>
<td>Appends a value to the existing value of the specified system option.</td>
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<td>APPLETLOC= System Option (p. 64)</td>
<td>Specifies the location of Java applets.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FMTSEARCH= System Option (p. 147)</td>
<td>Specifies the order in which format catalogs are searched.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE= System Option (Experimental) (p. 164)</td>
<td>Specifies the directory for a private collection of SAS/IML packages.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC= System Option (Experimental) (p. 165)</td>
<td>Specifies the directory for a public collection of SAS/IML packages.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>IMLPACKAGESYSTEM= System Option (Experimental) (p. 165)</td>
<td>Specifies the directory for packages that are installed as part of SAS/IML.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>INSERT= System Option (p. 169)</td>
<td>Inserts the specified value as the first value of the specified system option.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NEWS= System Option (p. 191)</td>
<td>Specifies an external file that contains messages to be written to the SAS log, immediately after the header.</td>
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<td>PARM= System Option (p. 212)</td>
<td>Specifies a parameter string that is passed to an external program.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PARMCARDS= System Option (p. 213)</td>
<td>Specifies the file reference to open when SAS encounters the PARMCARDS statement in a procedure.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>RSASUSER System Option (p. 237)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to open the Sasuser library for Read access or Read-Write access.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SASHELP= System Option (p. 244)</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Sashelp library.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SASUSER= System Option (p. 245)</td>
<td>Specifies the SAS library to use as the Sasuser library.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SET System Option (p. 247)</td>
<td>Defines a SAS environment variable.</td>
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<td>TRAINLOC= System Option (p. 294)</td>
<td>Specifies the URL for SAS online training courses.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>USER= System Option (p. 298)</td>
<td>Specifies the default permanent SAS library.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UUIDCOUNT= System Option (p. 301)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of UUIDs to acquire from the UUID Generator Daemon.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UUIDGENDHOST= System Option (p. 302)</td>
<td>Identifies the host and port or the LDAP URL that the UUID Generator Daemon runs on.</td>
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<td>WORK= System Option (p. 321)</td>
<td>Specifies the Work library.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>WORKINIT System Option (p. 322)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to initialize the Work library at SAS invocation.</td>
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<td>WORKTERM System Option (p. 323)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to erase the Work files when SAS terminates.</td>
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<td>Control: Help</td>
<td>HELPBROWSER= System Option (p. 155)</td>
<td>Specifies the browser to use for SAS Help and ODS output.</td>
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<td>HELPENCMD System Option (p. 156)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS uses the English version or the translated version of the keyword list for the command-line Help.</td>
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<td>HELPHOST System Option (p. 157)</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the computer where the remote browser is to send Help and ODS output.</td>
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<td>HELPPORT= System Option (p. 158)</td>
<td>Specifies the port number for the remote browser client.</td>
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<td>Environment</td>
<td>AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN System Option (p. 64)</td>
<td>Associates a domain suffix with an authentication provider.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Control: Initialization and Operation</td>
<td>CSTGLOBALLIB= System Option (p. 102)</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit global standards library.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CSTSAMPLELIB= System Option (p. 102)</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit sample library.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DMR System Option (p. 114)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to enable SAS to invoke a server session for use with a SAS/CONNECT client.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DMS System Option (p. 115)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to invoke the SAS windowing environment and display the Log, Editor, and Output windows.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DMSEXEXP System Option (p. 116)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to invoke the SAS windowing environment and display the Explorer, Editor, Log, Output, and Results windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXPLORER System Option (p. 140)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to invoke the SAS windowing environment and display only the Explorer and Program Editor windows.</td>
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<td>INITCMD System Option (p. 166)</td>
<td>Specifies an application invocation command and optional SAS windowing environment or text editor commands that SAS executes after processing the AUTOEXEC= file and the INITSTMT option during SAS invocation.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>INITSTMT= System Option (p. 168)</td>
<td>Specifies a SAS statement to execute after any statements in the AUTOEXEC= file and before any statements from the SYSIN= file.</td>
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<td>MULTENVAPPL System Option (p. 190)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the fonts that are available in a SAS application font selector window lists only the SAS fonts that are available in all operating environments.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PRESENV System Option (p. 227)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to enable the collecting of data to preserve the SAS environment when the SAS session ends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAINN</td>
<td>N= System Option (p. 228)</td>
<td>Specifies the domain name of the primary authentication provider.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERMINAL System Option (p. 286)</td>
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<td>Specifies whether to associate a terminal with a SAS session.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TERMSTMT= System Option (p. 287)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the SAS statements to execute when SAS terminates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATESTYLE= System Option (p. 106)</td>
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<td>Specifies the sequence of month, day, and year when ANYYDTE, ANYYDTDM, or ANYYTTME informat data is ambiguous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSACCEL= System Option (p. 120)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies whether the DATA step is enabled for parallel processing in supported environments.</td>
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<td>EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= System Option (p. 141)</td>
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<td>Specifies whether to extend the maximum observation count in a new output SAS data file.</td>
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<td>PAPERSIZE= System Option (p. 209)</td>
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<td>Specifies the paper size to use for printing.</td>
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<td>TIMEZONE= System Option (p. 291)</td>
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<td>Specifies the user local time zone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>URLENCODING= System Option (p. 298)</td>
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<td>Specifies whether the argument to the URLENCODE function and to the URLDECODE function is interpreted using the SAS session encoding or UTF-8 encoding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LRECL= System Option (p. 186)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the default logical record length to use for reading and writing external files.</td>
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<tr>
<td>STARTLIB System Option (p. 256)</td>
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<td>Specifies whether SAS assigns user-defined permanent librefs when SAS starts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALIGNSASIOFILES System Option (p. 57)</td>
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<td>Aligns output data on a page boundary to improve performance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUFNO= System Option (p. 71)</td>
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<td>Specifies the number of buffers to be allocated for processing SAS data sets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUFSIZE= System Option (p. 73)</td>
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<td>Specifies the permanent buffer size for output SAS data sets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATCACHE= System Option (p. 80)</td>
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<td>Specifies the number of SAS catalogs to keep open in cache memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBUFNO= System Option (p. 81)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the number of extra page buffers to allocate for each open SAS catalog.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMPLIB= System Option (p. 88)</td>
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<td>Specifies one or more SAS data sets that contain compiler subroutines to include during program compilation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPRESS= System Option (p. 97)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of compression of observations to use for output SAS data sets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATAPAGESIZE= System Option (p. 103)</td>
<td>Specifies how SAS determines the optimal buffer size for a SAS data set or utility file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATASTMTCHK= System Option (p. 104)</td>
<td>Specifies which SAS statement keywords are prohibited from being specified as a one-level DATA step name to protect against overwriting an input data set.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKRICOND= System Option (p. 110)</td>
<td>Specifies the level of error detection to report when a variable is missing from an input data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKROCOND= System Option (p. 111)</td>
<td>Specifies the level of error detection to report when a variable is missing for an output data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLCREATEDIR System Option (p. 112)</td>
<td>Specifies to create a directory for the SAS library that is named in a LIBNAME statement if the directory does not exist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLDMGACTION= System Option (p. 113)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of action to take when a SAS data set or a SAS catalog is detected as damaged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGINE= System Option (p. 134)</td>
<td>Specifies the default access method for SAS libraries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= System Option (p. 141)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to extend the maximum observation count in a new output SAS data file.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FILESYNC= System Option (p. 143)</td>
<td>Specifies when operating system buffers that contain contents of permanent SAS files are written to disk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIRSTOBS= System Option (p. 144)</td>
<td>Specifies the observation number or external file record that SAS processes first.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IBUFNO= System Option (p. 161)</td>
<td>Specifies an optional number of extra buffers to be allocated for navigating an index file.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IBUFSIZE= System Option (p. 162)</td>
<td>Specifies the buffer size for an index file.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>LAST</em> = System Option (p. 178)</td>
<td>Specifies the most recently created data set.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MERGENOBY System Option (p. 187)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of message that is issued when MERGE processing occurs without an associated BY statement.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OBS= System Option (p. 193)</td>
<td>Specifies the observation that is used to determine the last observation to process, or specifies the last record to process.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>REPLACE System Option (p. 233)</td>
<td>Specifies whether permanently stored SAS data sets can be replaced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>REUSE</td>
<td>System Option (p. 234)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS reuses space when observations are added to a compressed SAS data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRIPESIZE</td>
<td>System Option (p. 261)</td>
<td>Specifies one or more directory and size argument pairs that set the size of SAS data sets and utility files in that directory to the size of an I/O device stripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBUFNO</td>
<td>System Option (p. 294)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of buffers to use for utility files.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UBUFSIZE</td>
<td>System Option (p. 295)</td>
<td>Specifies the buffer size for utility files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTILLOC</td>
<td>System Option (p. 299)</td>
<td>Specifies one or more file system locations in which enabled threaded applications can store utility files.</td>
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<td>V6CREATEUPDATE</td>
<td>System Option (p. 304)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of message to write to the SAS log when Version 6 data sets are created or updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALIDFMTNAME</td>
<td>System Option (p. 304)</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum size (32 characters or 8 characters) that user-created format and informat names can be before an error or warning is issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALIDMEMNAME</td>
<td>System Option (p. 306)</td>
<td>Specifies the rules for naming SAS data sets, SAS data views, and item stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALIDVARNAME</td>
<td>System Option (p. 308)</td>
<td>Specifies the rules for valid SAS variable names that can be created and processed during a SAS session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARINITCHK</td>
<td>System Option (p. 310)</td>
<td>Specifies whether a DATA step stops or continues executing when a variable is not initialized and the type of message to write to the SAS log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARLENCHK</td>
<td>System Option (p. 312)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of message to write to the SAS log when the input data set is read using the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYSORTED</td>
<td>System Option (p. 77)</td>
<td>Specifies whether observations in one or more data sets are sorted in alphabetic or numeric order or are grouped in another logical order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPS</td>
<td>System Option (p. 78)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to convert certain types of input to uppercase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARDIMAGE</td>
<td>System Option (p. 79)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS processes source and data lines as 80-byte cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATESTYLE</td>
<td>System Option (p. 106)</td>
<td>Specifies the sequence of month, day, and year when ANYYDTDTE, ANYYDTDM, or ANYDTTME informat data is ambiguous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVENTDS</td>
<td>System Option (p. 139)</td>
<td>Specifies one or more data sets that define events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INTERVALDS= System Option (p. 170)</td>
<td>Specifies one or more interval name-value pairs, where the value is a SAS data set that contains user-defined intervals. The intervals can be used as arguments to the INTNX and INTCK functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INVALIDDATA= System Option (p. 171)</td>
<td>Specifies the value that SAS assigns to a variable when invalid numeric data is encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S= System Option (p. 238)</td>
<td>Specifies the length of statements on each line of a source statement and the length of data on lines that follow a DATALINES statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S2= System Option (p. 240)</td>
<td>Specifies the length of statements on each line of a source statement from a %INCLUDE statement, an AUTOEXEC= file, or an autocall macro file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S2V= System Option (p. 243)</td>
<td>Specifies the starting position to begin reading a file that is specified in a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file with a variable length record format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQ= System Option (p. 246)</td>
<td>Specifies the length of the numeric portion of the sequence field in input source lines or data lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPOOL System Option (p. 255)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS statements are written to a utility data set in the Work library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VBUFSIZE= System Option (p. 315)</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the view buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YEARCUTOFF= System Option (p. 324)</td>
<td>Specifies the first year of a 100-year span that is used by date informats and functions to read a two-digit year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation</td>
<td>ANIMATION= System Option (p. 58)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to start or stop creating animation frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANIMDURATION= System Option (p. 59)</td>
<td>Specifies the amount of time that each frame in the animation is held in view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANIMLOOP= System Option (p. 60)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the animation loop is played continuously or is played once, or specifies a specific number of times that the animation loop is repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY System Option (p. 61)</td>
<td>Specifies whether animation frames are overlaid or whether they are played sequentially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVGAUTOPLAY System Option (p. 264)</td>
<td>Specifies to automatically start the animation in the web browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVGFADEIN= System Option (p. 266)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade into view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVGFADEMODE= System Option (p. 267)</td>
<td>Specifies whether an SVG frame overlaps the previous frame or whether each frame is played sequentially when a frame is fading in and out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log and Procedure</td>
<td>SVGFADEOUT = System</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade out of view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Control: ODS Printing</td>
<td>Option (p. 268)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOTTOMMARGIN = System</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the margin at the bottom of a printed page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option (p. 70)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLLATE = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies whether to collate multiple copies of printed output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 93)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLOPHON = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies a text string that is embedded in a graphic file or a PDF that is created by Universal Printers. The text string is not displayed in the rendered graphic or PDF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 94)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COLORPRINTING = System</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print in color if color printing is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option (p. 96)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COPIES = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the number of copies to print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 99)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEFLATION = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the level of compression for device drivers that support the Deflate compression algorithm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 108)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUPLEX = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies whether duplex (two-sided) printing is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 123)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FONTEMBEDDING = System</td>
<td>Specifies whether font embedding is enabled in Universal Printer and SAS/GRAPH printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option (p. 149)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FONTRENDERING = System</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS/GRAPH devices that are based on the SASGDGIF, SASGDTIF, and SASGDIMG modules render fonts by using the operating system or by using the FreeType engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option (p. 151)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FONTSLOC = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the fonts that are supplied by SAS; names the default font file location for registering fonts that use the FONTREG procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 152)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JPEGQUALITY = System</td>
<td>Specifies the JPEG quality factor that determines the ratio of image quality to the level of compression for JPEG files produced by the SAS/GRAPH JPEG device driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option (p. 172)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LEFTMARGIN = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the print margin for the left side of the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 179)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ORIENTATION = System</td>
<td>Specifies the paper orientation to use when printing to a printer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option (p. 202)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAPERDEST = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the output bin to receive printed output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 208)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAPERSIZE = System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the paper size to use for printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p. 209)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPERSOURCE= System Option (p. 211)</td>
<td>Specifications the name of the paper bin to use for printing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPERTYPE= System Option (p. 212)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of paper to use for printing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTERPATH= System Option (p. 229)</td>
<td>Specifies the name of a registered printer to use for Universal Printing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHTMARGIN= System Option (p. 235)</td>
<td>Specifies the print margin for the right side of the page.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXTURELOC= System Option (p. 288)</td>
<td>Specifies the location of textures and images that are used by ODS styles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOPMARGIN= System Option (p. 292)</td>
<td>Specifies the print margin at the top of the page.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPRINTCOMPRESSTION System Option (p. 296)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to enable the compression of files created by some Universal Printer and SAS/GRAPH devices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFACCESS System Option (p. 214)</td>
<td>Specifies whether text and graphics from PDF documents can be read by screen readers for the visually impaired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFASSEMBLY System Option (p. 215)</td>
<td>Specifies whether PDF documents can be assembled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFCOMMENT System Option (p. 216)</td>
<td>Specifies whether PDF document comments can be modified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFCONTENT System Option (p. 217)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the contents of a PDF document can be changed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFCOPY System Option (p. 218)</td>
<td>Specifies whether text and graphics from a PDF document can be copied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFFILLIN System Option (p. 219)</td>
<td>Specifies whether PDF forms can be filled in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFPAGELAYOUT= System Option (p. 221)</td>
<td>Specifies the page layout for PDF documents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFPAGEVIEW= System Option (p. 222)</td>
<td>Specifies the page viewing mode for PDF documents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFPASSWORD= System Option (p. 223)</td>
<td>Specifies the password to use to open a PDF document and the password used by a PDF document owner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFPRINT= System Option (p. 224)</td>
<td>Specifies the resolution to print PDF documents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFSECURITY= System Option (p. 225)</td>
<td>Specifies the level of encryption for PDF documents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control</td>
<td>BYLINE System Option (p. 76)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print BY lines above each BY group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CENTER System Option (p. 82)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to center or left-align SAS procedure output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATE System Option (p. 105)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print the date and time that a SAS program started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DECIMALCONV= System Option (p. 107)</td>
<td>Specifies the binary to decimal conversion and formatting methodology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DETAILS System Option (p. 109)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to include additional information when files are listed in a SAS library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DMSOUTSIZE= System Option (p. 118)</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of rows that the SAS Output window can display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DTRESET System Option (p. 122)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to update the date and time in the SAS log and in the procedure output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMCHAR= System Option (p. 153)</td>
<td>Specifies the default output formatting characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMDLIM= System Option (p. 154)</td>
<td>Specifies a character to delimit page breaks in SAS output for the LISTING destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMS= System Option (p. 154)</td>
<td>If forms are used for printing, specifies the default form to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LABEL System Option (p. 173)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS procedures can use labels with variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LINESIZE= System Option (p. 180)</td>
<td>Specifies the line size for the SAS log and for SAS procedure output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MISSING= System Option (p. 188)</td>
<td>Specifies the character to print for missing numeric values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER System Option (p. 192)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print the page number in the title line of each page of SAS output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGEBREAKINITIAL System Option (p. 205)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to begin the SAS log and procedure output files for the LISTING destination on a new page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGENO= System Option (p. 206)</td>
<td>Resets the SAS output page number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGESIZE= System Option (p. 207)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of lines that compose a page of the SAS log and SAS output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRINTINIT System Option (p. 231)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to initialize the SAS procedure output file for the LISTING destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIP= System Option (p. 248)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of lines to skip at the top of each page of SAS output for the LISTING destination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSPRINTFONT= System Option (p. 284)</td>
<td>Specifies the default font to use for printing, which can be overridden by explicitly specifying a font and an ODS style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPUID System Option (p. 101)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the CPU identification number is written to the SAS log.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE System Option (p. 105)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print the date and time that a SAS program started.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECIMALCONV= System Option (p. 107)</td>
<td>Specifies the binary to decimal conversion and formatting methodology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETAILS System Option (p. 109)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to include additional information when files are listed in a SAS library.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMSLOGSIZE= System Option (p. 117)</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of rows that the SAS Log window can display.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTRESET System Option (p. 122)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to update the date and time in the SAS log and in the procedure output file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHOAUTO System Option (p. 124)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the statements in the AUTOEXEC= file are written to the SAS log as they are executed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERRORS= System Option (p. 138)</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of observations for which SAS issues complete error messages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSTINFOLOG= System Option (p. 159)</td>
<td>Specifies to print additional operating environment information in the SAS log when SAS starts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINESIZE= System Option (p. 180)</td>
<td>Specifies the line size for the SAS log and for SAS procedure output.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGPARM= System Option (p. 181)</td>
<td>Specifies when SAS log files are opened, closed, and, in conjunction with the LOG= system option, how they are named.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSING= System Option (p. 188)</td>
<td>Specifies the character to print for missing numeric values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSGLEVEL= System Option (p. 189)</td>
<td>Specifies the level of detail in messages that are written to the SAS log.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWS= System Option (p. 191)</td>
<td>Specifies an external file that contains messages to be written to the SAS log, immediately after the header.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES System Option (p. 191)</td>
<td>Specifies whether notes are written to the SAS log.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER System Option (p. 192)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print the page number in the title line of each page of SAS output.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OVP System Option (p. 205)</td>
<td>Specifies whether overprinting of error messages to make them bold, is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGEBREAKINITIAL System Option (p. 205)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to begin the SAS log and procedure output files for the LISTING destination on a new page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGESIZE= System Option (p. 207)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of lines that compose a page of the SAS log and SAS output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRINTMSGLIST System Option (p. 232)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print all messages to the SAS log or to print only top-level messages to the SAS log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOURCE System Option (p. 254)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS writes source statements to the SAS log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SOURCE2 System Option (p. 254)</td>
<td>Specifies whether SAS writes secondary source statements from included files to the SAS log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output</td>
<td>DATE System Option (p. 105)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print the date and time that a SAS program started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DECIMALCONV= System Option (p. 107)</td>
<td>Specifies the binary to decimal conversion and formatting methodology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DETAILS System Option (p. 109)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to include additional information when files are listed in a SAS library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DTRESET System Option (p. 122)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to update the date and time in the SAS log and in the procedure output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LINESIZE= System Option (p. 180)</td>
<td>Specifies the line size for the SAS log and for SAS procedure output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MISSING= System Option (p. 188)</td>
<td>Specifies the character to print for missing numeric values.</td>
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<td>NUMBER System Option (p. 192)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to print the page number in the title line of each page of SAS output.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGEBREAKINITIAL System Option (p. 205)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to begin the SAS log and procedure output files for the LISTING destination on a new page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PAGESIZE= System Option (p. 207)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of lines that compose a page of the SAS log and SAS output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG</td>
<td>ANIMATION= System Option (p. 58)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to start or stop creating animation frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANIMDURATION= System Option (p. 59)</td>
<td>Specifies the amount of time that each frame in the animation is held in view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANIMLOOP= System Option (p. 60)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the animation loop is played continuously or is played once, or specifies a specific number of times that the animation loop is repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY System</td>
<td>Option (p. 61)</td>
<td>Specifies whether animation frames are overlaid or whether they are played sequentially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGAUTOPLAY System</td>
<td>Option (p. 264)</td>
<td>Specifies to automatically start the animation in the web browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGCONTROLBUTTONS</td>
<td>System Option (p. 265)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to display the paging control buttons and an index in a multipage SVG document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGFADEIN=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 266)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade into view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGFADEMODE=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 267)</td>
<td>Specifies whether an SVG frame overlaps the previous frame or whether each frame is played sequentially when a frame is fading in and out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGFADEOUT=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 268)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade out of view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGHEIGHT=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 268)</td>
<td>Specifies the height of the viewport unless the SVG output is embedded in another SVG output; specifies the value of the height attribute of the outermost &lt;svg&gt; element in the SVG file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGMAGNIFYBUTTON</td>
<td>System Option (p. 271)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to enable the SVG magnify tool in SVG documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGRESERVEASPECTRATIO=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 271)</td>
<td>Specifies whether to force uniform scaling of SVG output; specifies the preserveAspectRatio attribute on the outermost &lt;svg&gt; element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGTITLE=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 274)</td>
<td>Specifies the title in the title bar of the SVG output; specifies the value of the &lt;title&gt; element in the SVG file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGVIEWBOX=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 275)</td>
<td>Specifies the coordinates, width, and height that are used to set the viewBox attribute on the outermost &lt;svg&gt; element, which enables SVG output to scale to the viewport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGWIDTH=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 277)</td>
<td>Specifies the width of the viewport unless the SVG output is embedded in another SVG output; specifies the value of the width attribute in the outermost &lt;svg&gt; element in the SVG file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGX=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 279)</td>
<td>Specifies the x-axis coordinate of one corner of the rectangular region into which an embedded &lt;svg&gt; element is placed; specifies the x attribute in the outermost &lt;svg&gt; element in an SVG file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVGY=</td>
<td>System Option (p. 281)</td>
<td>Specifies the y-axis coordinate of one corner of the rectangular region into which an embedded &lt;svg&gt; element is placed; specifies the y attribute in the outermost &lt;svg&gt; element in an SVG file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort: Procedure Options</td>
<td>SORTDUP= System Option (p. 249)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the SORT procedure removes duplicate variables based on all variables in a data set or the variables that remain after the DROP or KEEP data set options have been applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language Elements</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SORTEQUALS System Option</td>
<td>Specifies whether observations in the output data set with identical BY variable values are in a particular order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SORTSIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the amount of memory that is available to the SORT procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SORTVALIDATE System Option</td>
<td>Specifies whether the SORT procedure verifies if a data set is sorted according to the variables in the BY statement when a user-specified sort order is denoted in the sort indicator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Administration: Code Generation</td>
<td>CGOPTIMIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the level of optimization to perform during code compilation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Administration: Installation</td>
<td>SETINIT System Option</td>
<td>Specifies whether site license information can be altered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Administration: Memory</td>
<td>SORTSIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the amount of memory that is available to the SORT procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUMSIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies a limit on the amount of memory that is available for data summarization procedures when class variables are active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Administration: Performance</td>
<td>BUFNO= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the number of buffers to be allocated for processing SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BUFSIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the permanent buffer size for output SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CGOPTIMIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the level of optimization to perform during code compilation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CMPMODEL= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the output model type for the MODEL procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CMPOPT= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the type of code generation optimizations to use in the SAS language compiler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMPRESS= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the type of compression of observations to use for output SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPUCOUNT= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the number of processors that the thread-enabled applications should assume are available for concurrent processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SORTSIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies the amount of memory that is available to the SORT procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STRIPESIZE= System Option</td>
<td>Specifies one or more directory and size argument pairs that set the size of SAS data sets and utility files in that directory to the size of an I/O device stripe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Category | Language Elements | Description
--- | --- | ---
THREADS System Option (p. 289) | Specifies that SAS uses threaded processing if available.
UBUFNO= System Option (p. 294) | Specifies the number of buffers to use for utility files.
UBUFSIZE= System Option (p. 295) | Specifies the buffer size for utility files.
VBUFSIZE= System Option (p. 315) | Specifies the size of the view buffer.

System Administration: Security

PDFPASSWORD= System Option (p. 223) | Specifies the password to use to open a PDF document and the password used by a PDF document owner.
PDFSECURITY= System Option (p. 225) | Specifies the level of encryption for PDF documents.
RLANG System Option (p. 236) | Specifies whether SAS executes R language statements.

System Administration: TK

DATAPAGESIZE= System Option (p. 103) | Specifies how SAS determines the optimal buffer size for a SAS data set or utility file.
STRIPESIZE= System Option (p. 261) | Specifies one or more directory and size argument pairs that set the size of SAS data sets and utility files in that directory to the size of an I/O device stripe.

Dictionary

**ALIGNSASIOFILES System Option**

Aligns output data on a page boundary to improve performance.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Files: SAS Files
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SASFILES
- **Defaults:** For UNIX and Windows operating environments, the shipped default is ALIGNSASIOFILES. For z/OS, the shipped default is NOSASALIGNIOFILES.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted on z/OS. It cannot be restricted on UNIX and Windows.

**Syntax**

ALIGNSASIOFILES | NOALIGNSASIOFILES
Syntax Description

**ALIGNSASIOFILES**
specifies to align output data on a page boundary.

**NOALIGNSASIOFILES**
specifies to write output data by using standard SAS practices.

Details

A SAS data set consists of a header that is followed by one or more pages of data. Typically, the header is 1K on Windows and 8K on UNIX. The **ALIGNSASIOFILES** system option forces the header to be the same size as the data pages so that the data pages are aligned to boundaries that allow for more efficient I/O.

Aligning data on a page boundary causes the size of the file to increase, but performance improves because of fewer page accesses.

You can use the **BUFSIZE=** system option or the **BUFSIZE=** data set option to set the page size.

See Also

- “Setting System Options to Improve I/O Performance” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

Data Set Options:

- “**BUFSIZE=** Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*

System Options:

- “**BUFSIZE=** System Option” on page 73

---

**ANIMATION=** System Option

Specifies whether to start or stop creating animation frames.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG
Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation

**PROC OPTIONS**

GROUP= SVG
Animation

**Alias:** ANIMATE

**Default:** The shipped default is **STOP**.

**Notes:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
The option is valid for GIF and SVG animation.

---

**Syntax**

**ANIMATION=** **START | STOP**
Syntax Description

START
specifies to begin creating animation frames.

STOP
specifies to stop creating animation frames.

Tip Specify ANIMATION=STOP after you have created the frames for your animation file. If ANIMATION=START remains specified, you might unintentionally create an animation file for subsequent procedure statements.

See Also

- “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

- “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
- “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
- “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
- “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
- “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
- “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267
- “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268

ANIMDURATION= System Option

Specifies the amount of time that each frame in the animation is held in view.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG
Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= SVG
Animation

Default: The shipped default is MIN.

Notes: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6. The option is valid for GIF and SVG animation.

Syntax

ANIMDURATION=duration | MIN
Syntax Description

**duration**

specifies the number of seconds to hold an animation frame in view. The number can be any numeric representation (for example, .01, 5, 6.5).

Defaults

- 0 for GIF frames
- 0.1 for SVG frames

**MIN**

specifies to use the device driver’s default value for the amount of time that each frame is held in view.

See Also

- “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

System Options:

- “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
- “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
- “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
- “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
- “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
- “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267
- “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268

### ANIMLOOP= System Option

Specifies whether the animation loop is played continuously or is played once, or specifies a specific number of times that the animation loop is repeated.

**Valid in:** 
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** 
Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG
Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** 
SVG
Animation

**Default:**
The shipped default is YES.

**Notes:**
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
The option is valid for GIF and SVG animation.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{ANIMLOOP}=\text{YES} \mid \text{NO} \mid n \]
Syntax Description

YES
specifies that animation loops continuously repeat.

NO
specifies that animation loops complete one loop.

\( n \)
specifies the number of times that an animation loop is continuously repeated. The number must be an integer.

Range
\( 0–2147483647 \)

Interaction
For SVG documents only, the value 0 enables the animation to loop continuously. When \( n \) is any value other than 0, the pages of an SVG animation loop \( n \) times. Instead of using ANIMLOOP=\( n \), you can use ANIMLOOP=YES and ANIMLOOP=NO.

Details

Use the NOANIMOVERLAY option for animations that loop continuously so that each page is replaced by the next frame.

See Also

• “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
• “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
• “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
• “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
• “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
• “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267
• “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268

ANIMOVERLAY System Option

Specifies whether animation frames are overlaid or whether they are played sequentially.

Valid in:
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories:
Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation
Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
ANIMATION
SVG

Default:
The shipped default is ANIMOVERLAY.
Notes: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
The option is valid for GIF and SVG animation.

Syntax

ANIMOVERLAY | NOANIMOVERLAY

Syntax Description

ANIMOVERLAY
specifies that each frame in an animation overlays the previous frame. All frames remain in view for the duration of the animation.

NOANIMOVERLAY
specifies that each frame is played sequentially. When a frame is played, it replaces the previous frame.

See Also

• “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
• “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
• “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
• “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
• “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
• “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267
• “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268

APPEND= System Option

Appends a value to the existing value of the specified system option.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: For the syntax to use in your operating environment when you start SAS, see the documentation for your operating environment:
• “APPEND System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
• “APPEND System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
APPEND= System Option

Syntax

APPEND=(system-option-1=argument-1 <system-option-2=argument-2 >)

Syntax Description

system-option
can be AUTOEXEC, CMPLIB, FMTSEARCH, HELPLOC, MAPS, MSG, SASAUTOS, SASHELP, SASSCRIPT, or SET.

Note Some of these options are available only when SAS starts. These options can be specified in the APPEND= option only when the APPEND= option is specified in a configuration file or a SAS command.

argument
specifies a new value that you want to append to the current value of system-option.

argument can be any value that could be specified for system-option if system-option is set using the OPTIONS statement.

Details

If you specify a new value for the AUTOEXEC, CMPLIB, FMTSEARCH, SASHELP, MAPS, MSG, SASAUTOS, SASSCRIPT, or SET system options, the new value replaces the value of the option. Instead of replacing the value, you can use the APPEND= system option to append a new value to the current value of the option.

For a list of system options that the APPEND= system option and the INSERT= system option support, including the system options that can be used when SAS starts, submit the following OPTIONS procedure:

proc options listinsertappend;
run;

Comparisons

The APPEND= system option adds a new value to the end of the current value of the AUTOEXEC, CMPLIB, FMTSEARCH, HELPLOC, MAPS, MSG, SASAUTOS, SASSCRIPT, or SET system options. The INSERT= system option adds a new value as the first value of one of these system options.

Example

The following table shows the results of adding a value to the end of the FMTSEARCH= option value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current FMTSEARCH= Value</th>
<th>Value of APPEND= System Option</th>
<th>New FMTSEARCH= Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(WORK LIBRARY)</td>
<td>(fmtsearch=(abc def))</td>
<td>(WORK LIBRARY ABC DEF)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPLETLOC= System Option

Specifies the location of Java applets.

**Valid in:**
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:**
Environment Control: Files

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=**
ENVFILES

**Note:**
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

APPLETLOC="base-URL"

**Syntax Description**

"base-URL" specifies the address where the SAS Java applets are located. The maximum address length is 256 characters.

**Details**

The APPLETLOC= system option specifies the base location (typically a URL) of Java applets. These applets are typically accessed from an intranet server or a local CD-ROM.

**Example**

Some examples of the base-URL are

- "file://e:/java"
- "http://server.abc.com/SAS/applets"

AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN System Option

Associates a domain suffix with an authentication provider.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=
Alias: AUTHPD
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
In Windows and z/OS operating environments:

```plaintext
AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN provider : domain
```

In UNIX operation environments:

```plaintext
AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN (provider-1 : domain-1 <, provider-2 : domain-2, …>)
```

Syntax Description

**provider**
specifies the authentication provider that is associated with a domain. The following are valid values for **provider**:

- **ADIR**
specifies that the authentication provider be a Microsoft Active Directory server that accepts a bind containing user names and passwords for authentication.

- **HOSTUSER**
specifies that user names and passwords be authenticated by using the authentication processing that is provided by the host operating system.

**Windows specifics**
Under the Windows operating environment, assigning the authentication provider using the HOSTUSER domain is the same as assigning the authentication provider using the AUTHSERVER system option. You might want to use the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN system option when you specify multiple authentication providers.

- **LDAP**
specifies that the authentication provider use a directory server to specify the bind distinguished name (BINDDN) and a password for authentication.

**domain**
specifies a site-specific domain name. Quotation marks are required if the domain name contains blanks.

Details
SAS is able to provide authentication of a user through the use of many authentication providers. The AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN= system option associates a domain suffix with an authentication provider. This association enables the SAS server to choose the authentication provider by the domain name that is presented.

When a domain suffix is not specified or the domain suffix is unknown, authentication is performed on the user ID and password by the host operating system.
Parentheses are required when you specify more than one set of provider : domain pairs.
The maximum length for the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN option value is 1,024 characters.

To use the Microsoft Active Directory or LDAP authentication providers, these environment variables must be set in the server or spawner start-up script:

- **Microsoft Active Directory Server:**
  - AD_PORT=Microsoft Active Directory port number
  - AD_HOST=Microsoft Active Directory host name

- **LDAP Server:**
  - LDAP_PORT=LDAP port number
  - LDAP_BASE=base distinguished name
  - LDAP_HOST=LDAP host name

- **LDAP Server for users connecting with a user ID instead of a distinguished name (DN):**
  - LDAP_PRIV_DN=privileged DN that is allowed to search for users
  - LDAP_PRIV_PW=LDAP_PRIV_DN password

  *Note:* If the LDAP server allows anonymous binds, then LDAP_PRIV_DN and LDAP_PRIV_PW are not required.

In addition to setting these environment variables, you can set the LDAP_IDATTR environment variable to the name of the person-entry LDAP attribute that stores the user ID if the attribute does not contain the default value of uid.

### Example

The following examples show you how to specify the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN option:

- **-authpd ldap:sas** causes the SAS server to send credentials for users who log on as anything@sas to LDAP for authentication.

- **-authpd adir:sas** causes the SAS server to send credentials for users who log on as anything@sas to Active Directory for authentication.

- **authproviderdomain (hostuser:'my domain', ldap:sas)** causes the SAS server to send credentials for users who log on as the following:
  - When a user logs on as anything@'my domain', authentication is provided by the operating system authentication system
  - When a user logs on as anything@sas, authentication is provided by LDAP

### See Also

**System Options:**

- “PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAIN= System Option” on page 228
**AUTOCORRECT System Option**

Specifies whether SAS attempts to automatically correct misspelled procedure names, misspelled procedure keywords, or misspelled global statement names.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING

**Default:** The shipped default is AUTOCORRECT.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

AUTOCORRECT | NOAUTOCORRECT

**Syntax Description**

AUTOCORRECT

specifies that SAS attempts to automatically correct misspelled procedure names, misspelled procedure keywords, or misspelled global statement names.

NOAUTOCORRECT

specifies that SAS does not automatically attempt to correct misspelled procedure names, misspelled procedure keywords, or misspelled global statement names.

**Details**

In previous releases of SAS, SAS always attempted to correct misspellings. The AUTOCORRECT option enables you to turn off autocorrection.

When AUTOCORRECT is set and a procedure name, a procedure keyword, or a global statement name is misspelled in a SAS program, SAS attempts to interpret the misspelling when a program is compiled. If the attempt succeeds, SAS corrects the error, prints a warning message to the log, and continues processing. If the error cannot be corrected, SAS writes an error message to the log.

When NOAUTOCORRECT is set, SAS writes the misspelling notification to the SAS log and ends the program.

**Example**

The following example shows a misspelled global statement name, a misspelled procedure option name, and a misspelled procedure name.

```sas
/* AUTOCORRECT is the default value */
options autocorrect;
data numbers;
   input x y z;
datalines;
14.2  25.2  96.8
```


options autocorrect;
   data numbers;
   input x y z;
   datalines;
NOTE: The data set WORK.NUMBERS has 3 observations and 3 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
    real time        2.75 seconds
    cpu time         0.64 seconds
run;

optionss obs=1;
   proc print ddata=numbers;
run;

options noautocorrect;
   proc prints ddata=numbers;
run;

6   options autocorrect;
7   data numbers;
8      input x y z;
9      datalines;
NOTE: The data set WORK.NUMBERS has 3 observations and 3 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
    real time        2.75 seconds
    cpu time         0.64 seconds
13  run;
14
15   optionss obs=1;
     ------
14  WARNING 14-169: Assuming the symbol OPTIONS was misspelled as optionss.

16
17   proc print ddata=numbers;
      ------
      1
WARNING 1-322: Assuming the symbol DATA was misspelled as ddata.
18  run;
NOTE: There were 1 observations read from the data set WORK.NUMBERS.
NOTE: PROCEDURE PRINT used (Total process time):
    real time        3.84 seconds
    cpu time         1.07 seconds
19
20   options noautocorrect;
21
22   proc prints ddata=numbers;
      ------
      181
ERROR 181-322: Procedure name misspelled.
23  run;
NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.

AUTOSAVELOC= System Option

Specifies the location of the Program Editor autosave file.

Valid in:    Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ENVDISPLAY

Restriction: The location that is specified by the AUTOSAVELOC= system option is valid only for the Program Editor. This option does not apply to the Enhanced Editor.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “AUTOSAVELOC System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments

Syntax

AUTOSAVELOC="location"

Syntax Description

location specifies the pathname of the autosave file. If location contains spaces or is specified in an OPTIONS statement, then enclose location in quotation marks.

See Also

• “Program Editor Window” in the SAS Help and Documentation
• “Saving Program Editor Files Using Autosave” in SAS Companion for Windows

BINDING= System Option

Specifies the binding edge for duplexed printed output.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ODSPRINT

Default: The shipped default is DEFAULT.

Restriction: This option is ignored if the printer does not support duplex (two-sided) printing.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

BINDING=DEFAULTEDGE | LONGEDGE | SHORTEdge

Syntax Description

DEFAULT | DEFAULTEDGE specifies that duplexing is done using the default binding edge.
LONG | LONGEDGE
   specifies the long edge as the binding edge for duplexed output.

SHORT | SHORTEDGE
   specifies the short edge as the binding edge for duplexed output.

Details
The binding edge setting determines how the paper is oriented before output is printed on the second side.

See Also
- “Printing with SAS” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:

System Options:
- “DUPLEX System Option” on page 123

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**BOTTOMMARGIN= System Option**

Specifies the size of the margin at the bottom of a printed page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>ODSPRINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is 0.000 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

`BOTTOMMARGIN=margin-size<margin-unit>`

**Syntax Description**

- `margin-size`
  specifies the size of the margin.

  **Restriction**
  The bottom margin should be small enough so that the top margin plus the bottom margin is less than the height of the paper.

  **Interaction**
  Changing the value of this option might result in changes to the value of the PAGESIZE= system option.
<margin-unit>
specifies the units for margin-size. The margin-unit can be *in* for inches or *cm* for centimeters. *<margin-unit>* is saved as part of the value of the BOTTOMMARGIN system option.

Default  inches

Details
All margins have a minimum that is dependent on the printer and the paper size.

Example

```plaintext
options bottommargin=10cm;
```

See Also

- “Printing with SAS” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

System Options:

- “LEFTMARGIN= System Option” on page 179
- “RIGHTMARGIN= System Option” on page 235
- “TOPMARGIN= System Option” on page 292

---

**BUFNO= System Option**

Specifies the number of buffers to be allocated for processing SAS data sets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>Files: SAS Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System Administration: Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>SASFILES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See:</td>
<td>“BUFNO System Option: UNIX” in <em>SAS Companion for UNIX Environments</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“BUFNO System Option: Windows” in <em>SAS Companion for Windows</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

```plaintext
BUFNO= n | NK | nM | nG | hexX | MIN | MAX
```
Syntax Description

\[ n \mid nK \mid nM \mid nG \]

specifies the number of buffers to be allocated in multiples of 1: 1,024 (kilo); 1,048,576 (mega); 1,073,741,824 (giga). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 buffers, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 buffers.

Tip  Use the notation that best fits the memory size of your system.

\[ hexX \]

specifies the number of buffers as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx specifies 45 buffers.

MIN

sets the minimum number of buffers to 0, which causes SAS to use the minimum optimal value for the operating environment.

MAX

sets the number of buffers to the maximum possible number in your operating environment, up to the largest four-byte, signed integer, which is \( 2^{31} - 1 \), or approximately 2 billion.

Details

The number of buffers is not a permanent attribute of the data set; it is valid only for the current SAS session or job.

BUFNO= applies to SAS data sets that are opened for input, output, or update.

Using BUFNO= can improve execution time by limiting the number of input/output operations that are required for a particular SAS data set. However, the improvement in execution time comes at the expense of increased memory consumption.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffers sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

You can estimate the number of buffers that you need from the data set page size and the amount of memory in your system. The data set page size can be specified by the BUFSIZE= system option or the BUFSIZE= data set option. If the default is used, SAS uses the minimal optimal page size for the operating environment. You can find the page size for a data set in the output of the CONTENTS procedure. Once you have the data set page size and the amount of memory available, you can estimate the number of buffers that you need. If the number of buffers is too large, SAS might not have enough memory to process the DATA or PROC step. You can change the page size for a data set by re-creating the data set by using the BUFSIZE= data set option.

Operating Environment Information

Under the Windows operating environment, if the SGIO system option is set, the maximum number of bytes that can be processed in an I/O operation is 64MB. Therefore, \( \text{number-of-buffers} \times \text{page-size} \leq 64\text{MB} \).

Comparisons

- You can override the BUFNO= system option by using the BUFNO= data set option.
- To request that SAS allocates the number of buffers based on the number of data set pages and index file pages, use the SASFILE statement.
See Also

Data Set Options:
• “BUFNO= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference

Procedures:
• “CONTENTS” in Base SAS Procedures Guide

Statements:
• “SASFILE Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:
• “BUFSIZE= System Option” on page 73
• “UBUFNO= System Option” on page 294
• “DATAPAGESIZE= System Option” on page 103

BUFSIZE= System Option

Specifies the permanent buffer size for output SAS data sets.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories:
Files: SAS Files
System Administration: Performance

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=SASFILES
PERFORMANCE

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “BUFSIZE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
“BUFSIZE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

Syntax

BUFSIZE=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MAX

Syntax Description

n | nK | nM | nG | nT

specifies the buffer size in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

Note: If the system option and the data set option are not set, the default is 0. This causes SAS to use the minimum optimal buffer size for the operating
The BUFSIZE= system option is used in either of the following scenarios:

• if the BUFSIZE= data set option is not set
• if the BUFSIZE= data set option is set to zero

Tip  Use BUFSIZE=0 in order to reset the buffer size to the default value in your operating environment.

hexX

specifies the buffer size as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the page size to 45 bytes.

MAX

sets the buffer size to the maximum possible number in your operating environment, up to the largest four-byte, signed integer, which is $2^{31}-1$, or approximately 2 billion bytes.

Details

The buffer size is the amount of data that can be transferred from a single input/output operation to one buffer. The buffer size is a permanent attribute of the data set and is used when the data set is processed.

A larger buffer size can improve execution time by reducing the number of times SAS has to read from or write to the storage medium. However, the improvement in execution time comes at the expense of increased memory consumption.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffers sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

To change the buffer size, use a DATA step to copy the data set and either specify a new buffer or use the SAS default.

Note: If you use the COPY procedure to copy a data set to another library that is allocated with a different engine, the specified buffer size of the data set is not retained.

Operating Environment Information

The default value for BUFSIZE= is determined by your operating environment and is set to optimize sequential access. To improve performance for direct (random) access, you should change the value for BUFSIZE=. For the default setting and possible settings for direct access, see the BUFSIZE= system option in the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

The buffer size of the utility files that SAS creates to process data can be set by using the UBUFSIZE= system option.

Comparisons

The BUFSIZE= system option can be overridden by the BUFSIZE= data set option.

The DATAPAGESIZE= system option specifies how SAS determines the optimal buffer size for a SAS data set.

See Also

Data Set Options:
BYERR System Option

Specifies whether SAS produces errors when the SORT procedure attempts to process a _NULL_ data set.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING

**Default:** The shipped default is BYERR.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

BYERR | NOBYERR

**Syntax Description**

**BYERR**

specifies that SAS issue an error message and stop processing if the SORT procedure attempts to sort a _NULL_ data set.

**NOBYERR**

specifies that SAS ignore the error message and continue processing if the SORT procedure attempts to sort a _NULL_ data.

**Details**

The VNFERR system option sets the error flag for a missing variable when a _NULL_ data set is used. The DSNFERR system option specifies how SAS responds when a SAS data set is not found.

**See Also**

• “BY-Group Processing in the DATA Step” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

• “DSNFERR System Option” on page 121

• “VNFERR System Option” on page 317
BYLINE System Option

Specifies whether to print BY lines above each BY group.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
Default: The shipped default is BYLINE.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

BYLINE | NOBYLINE

Syntax Description

BYLINE
specifies that BY lines are printed above each BY group.

NOBYLINE
suppresses the automatic printing of BY lines.

Details

Use NOBYLINE to suppress the automatic printing of BY lines in procedure output. You can then use #BYVAL, #BYVAR, or #BYLINE to display BYLINE information in a TITLE statement.

These SAS procedures perform their own BY line processing by displaying output for multiple BY groups on the same page:

• MEANS
• PRINT
• STANDARD
• SUMMARY
• TTEST (in SAS/STAT software).

With these procedures, NOBYLINE causes a page eject between BY groups. For PROC PRINT, the page eject between BY groups has the same effect as specifying the right most BY variable in the PAGEBY statement.

See Also

• “BY-Group Processing in the DATA Step” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:

• #BYVAL, #BYVAR, and #BYLINE arguments, “TITLE Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference
**BYSORTED System Option**

Specifies whether observations in one or more data sets are sorted in alphabetic or numeric order or are grouped in another logical order.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Input Control: Data Processing

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** INPUTCONTROL

**Default:** The shipped default is BYSORTED.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

---

**Syntax**

**BYSORTED | NOBYSORTED**

**Syntax Description**

**BYSORTED**

specifies that observations in a data set or data sets are sorted in alphabetic or numeric order.

**Requirement** When you use the BYSORTED option, observations must be ordered or indexed according to the values of BY variables.

**Interaction** If both the BYSORTED system option and the NOTSORTED statement option in a BY statement are specified, then the NOTSORTED option in the BY statement takes precedence over the BYSORTED system option.

**Tip** If BYSORTED is specified, then SAS assumes that the data set is ordered by the BY variable. BYSORTED should be used if the data set is ordered by the BY variable for better performance.

**NOBYSORTED**

specifies that observations with the same BY value are grouped together but are not necessarily sorted in alphabetic or numeric order.

**Note** If a procedure ignores the NOTSORTED option in a BY statement, then it ignores the NOBYSORTED system option also.

**Tips** When the NOBYSORTED option is specified, you do not have to specify NOTSORTED in every BY statement to access the data sets.

NOBYSORTED is useful if you have data that falls into other logical groupings such as chronological order or linguistic order. NOBYSORTED allows BY processing to continue without failure when a data set is not actually sorted in alphabetic or numeric order.
Details

The requirement for ordering or indexing observations according to the values of BY variables is suspended for BY-group processing when you use the NOBYSORTED option. By default, BY-group processing requires that your data be sorted in alphabetic or numeric order. If your data is grouped in any other way but alphabetic or numeric, then you must use the NOBYSORTED option to allow BY-processing to continue without failure. For more information about BY-group processing, see “BY-Group Processing in the DATA Step” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.

See Also

Statements:

- NOTSORTED option, “NOTSORTED” in SAS Statements: Reference

CAPS System Option

Specifies whether to convert certain types of input to uppercase.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Input Control: Data Processing

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is NOCAPS.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

CAPS | NOCAPS

Syntax Description

CAPS

specifies that SAS translate lowercase characters to uppercase in these types of input:

- data following CARDS, CARDS4, DATALINES, DATALINES4, and PARMCARDS statements
- text enclosed in single or double quotation marks
- values in VALUE and INVVALUE statements in the FORMAT procedure
- titles, footnotes, variable labels, and data set labels
- constant text in macro definitions
- values of macro variables
- parameter values passed to macros.

Note: Data read from external files and SAS data sets are not translated to uppercase.
**NOCAPS**

specifies that lowercase characters that occur in the types of input that are listed above are not translated to uppercase.

**Comparisons**

The CAPS system option and the CAPS command both specify whether input is converted to uppercase. The CAPS command, which is available in windows that allow text editing, can act as a toggle. The CAPS command converts all text that is entered from the keyboard to uppercase. If either the CAPS system option or the CAPS command is in effect, all applicable input is translated to uppercase.

**See Also**

**Commands:**

- “CAPS Command” in SAS Help and Documentation

---

### CARDIMAGE System Option

Specifies whether SAS processes source and data lines as 80-byte cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Input Control: Data Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>INPUTCONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>The shipped default is NOCARDIMAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating environment</td>
<td>CARDIMAGE is generally used in the z/OS operating environment; NOCARDIMAGE is used in other operating environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>CARDIMAGE System Option under z/OS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syntax

CARDIMAGE | NOCARDIMAGE

### Syntax Description

**CARDIMAGE**

specifies that SAS source and data lines be processed as if they were punched card images—all exactly 80 bytes long and padded with blanks. That is, column 1 of a line is treated as if it immediately followed column 80 of the previous line. Therefore, tokens can be split across lines. (A token is a character or series of characters that SAS treats as a discrete word.)

Strings in quotation marks (literal tokens) that begin on one line and end on another are treated as if they contained blanks out to column 80 of the first line. Data lines longer than 80 bytes are split into two or more 80-byte lines. Data lines are not truncated regardless of their length.
NOCARDIMAGE
specifies that SAS source and data lines not be treated as if they were 80-byte card images. When NOCARDIMAGE is in effect, the end of a line is always treated as the end of the last token, except for strings in quotation marks. Strings in quotation marks can be split across lines. Other types of tokens cannot be split across lines under any circumstances. Strings in quotation marks that are split across lines are not padded with blanks.

Example
Consider the following DATA step:

```sas
data;
  x='A
  B';
run;
```

If CARDIMAGE is in effect, the variable X receives a value that consists of 78 characters: the A, 76 blanks, and the B. If NOCARDIMAGE is in effect, the variable X receives a value that consists of two characters: AB, with no intervening blanks.

---

CATCACHE= System Option

Specifies the number of SAS catalogs to keep open in cache memory.

| Valid in: | Configuration file, SAS invocation |
| Category: | Files: SAS Files |
| PROC OPTIONS | SASFILES |
| GROUP= | |
| Default: | The shipped default is 0. |
| Note: | This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6. |
| See: | “CATCACHE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments |
| | “CATCACHE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows |
| | “CATCACHE= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS |

Syntax

CATCACHE=\(n | hexX | MIN | MAX\)

Syntax Description

\(n\)

specifies any integer greater than or equal to 0 in terms of bytes. If \(n > 0\), SAS places up to that number of open-file descriptors in cache memory instead of closing the catalogs.

\(hexX\)

specifies the number of open-file descriptors that are kept in cache memory as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0-9), followed by an X. For example, the value \(2dx\) sets the number of catalogs to keep open to 45 catalogs.
MIN
sets the number of open-file descriptors that are kept in cache memory to 0.

MAX
sets the number of open-file descriptors that are kept in cache memory to the largest, signed, 4-byte integer representable in your operating environment.

Tip  The recommended maximum setting for this option is 10.

Details
Use the CATCACHE= system option to tune an application by avoiding the overhead of repeatedly opening and closing the same SAS catalogs.

CAUTION: When using both the CBUFNO= and CATCACHE= options, if one of the option's value is set higher than zero, the other option must be set to zero.

CBUFNO= System Option
Specifies the number of extra page buffers to allocate for each open SAS catalog.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Files: SAS Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= SASFILES
Default: The shipped default is 0.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
CBUFNO=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description
n | nK | nM | nG | nT
specifies the number of extra page buffers in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

MIN
sets the number of extra page buffers to 0.

MAX
sets the number of extra page buffers to 20.

hexX
specifies the number of extra page buffers as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 0ax sets the number of extra page buffers to 10 buffers.
Details

The CBUFNO= option is similar to the BUFNO= option that is used for SAS data set processing.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffers sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

Increasing the value for the CBUFNO= option might result in fewer I/O operations when your application reads very large objects from catalogs. Increasing this value also comes with the normal tradeoff between performance and memory usage. If memory is a serious constraint for your system, you should not increase the value of the CBUFNO= option. Do not increase the value of the CBUFNO= option if you have increased the value of the CATCACHE= option.

**CAUTION:**

When using both the CBUFNO= and CATCACHE= options, if one of the option’s value is set higher than zero, the other option must be set to zero.

---

**CENTER System Option**

Specifies whether to center or left-align SAS procedure output.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LISTCONTROL**

- **Alias:** CENTRE
- **Default:** The shipped default is CENTER.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

CENTER | NOCENTER

**Syntax Description**

CENTER

centers SAS procedure output.

NOCENTER

left aligns SAS procedure output.

---

**CGOPTIMIZE= System Option**

Specifies the level of optimization to perform during code compilation.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
**CHARCODE System Option**

Specifies whether specific keyboard combinations are substituted for special characters that are not on the keyboard.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Display

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** ENVDISPLAY

**Default:** The shipped default is NOCHARCODE.

---

### Syntax

**CGOPTIMIZE=** 0 | 1 | 2 | 3

### Syntax Description

0

specifies not to perform optimization.

1

specifies to perform stage 1 optimization. Stage 1 optimization removes redundant instructions, missing value checks, and repetitive computations for array subscriptions; detects patterns of instructions and replaces them with more efficient sequences.

2

specifies to perform stage 2 optimization. Stage 2 performs optimizations that pertain to the SAS register.

**Interaction**

Stage 2 optimization for a large DATA step program can result in a significant increase in compilation time and thus overall execution time.

3

specifies to perform full optimization, which is a combination of stages 1 and 2.

### See Also

“Reducing CPU Time By Modifying Program Compilation Optimization” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

CHARCODE | NOCHARCODE

Syntax Description

CHARCODE
allows certain character combinations to be substituted for special characters that might not be on your keyboard.

NOCHARCODE
does not allow substitutions for certain keyboard characters.

Details

If you do not have the following symbols on your keyboard, you can use these character combinations to create the symbols that you need when CHARCODE is active:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Characters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>back quotation mark (`)</td>
<td>`?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backslash ()</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left brace ({)</td>
<td>?(</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right brace ({)</td>
<td>?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logical not sign (¬ or ^)</td>
<td>?=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left square bracket ([)</td>
<td>?&lt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right square bracket (])</td>
<td>?&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underscore (_)</td>
<td>?-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical bar (</td>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

This statement produces the output [TEST TITLE]:

title '=?<TEST TITLE?>';

CHKPTCLEAN System Option

When SAS is in checkpoint mode or restart mode, specifies whether to erase the contents of the Work library after a batch program executes successfully.
Syntax

**CHKPTCLEAN | NOCHKPTCLEAN**

**Syntax Description**

**CHKPTCLEAN**  
specifies that the files in the Work library are to be erased after a batch program successfully executes in checkpoint mode or restart mode.

**NOCHKPTCLEAN**  
specifies that the files in the Work library are not to be erased after a batch program successfully executes in checkpoint mode or restart mode.

**Details**

Typically, checkpoint mode or restart mode is started with the NOWORKTERM and NOWORKINIT system options set. When these options are set, the Work library is preserved between SAS sessions. You can use the CHKPTCLEAN system option to erase all files from the Work library if you no longer need the files after your batch program successfully runs in checkpoint mode or restart mode.

This option is effective only when the following conditions are met:

- SAS is in either checkpoint mode or restart mode. SAS enters checkpoint mode when the STEPCHKPT option or the LABELCHKPT option is set. SAS enters restart mode when the STEPRESTART option or the LABELRESTART option is set.
- The checkpoint library is Work.
- The program runs successfully in batch mode.

If the program does not run successfully, the files in the Work library are not erased, regardless of whether the CHKPTCLEAN option is set.

**Comparisons**

The CHKPTCLEAN option erases the contents of the Work library after the successful completion of a batch program only in checkpoint mode or restart mode.

The WORKTERM option erases the contents of the Work library when a SAS session ends.

**See Also**

**System Options:**
- “LABELCHKPT System Option” on page 174
CLEANUP System Option

For an out-of-resource condition, specifies whether to perform an automatic cleanup or a user-specified cleanup.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ERRORHANDLING

Default: The shipped default is CLEANUP.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: CLEANUP System Option under UNIX, Windows

Syntax

CLEANUP | NOCLEANUP

Syntax Description

CLEANUP

specifies that during the entire session, SAS attempts to perform automatic, continuous cleanup of resources that are not essential for execution. Nonessential resources include resources that are not visible to the user (for example, cache memory) and resources that are visible to the user (for example, the KEYS windows).

When CLEANUP is in effect and an out-of-resource condition occurs (except for a disk-full condition), a dialog box is not displayed, and no intervention is required by the user. When CLEANUP is in effect and a disk-full condition occurs, the user is prompted to decide how to proceed.

NOCLEANUP

specifies that SAS allow the user to choose how to handle an out-of-resource condition. When NOCLEANUP is in effect and SAS cannot execute because of a lack of resources, SAS automatically attempts to clean up resources that are not visible to the user (for example, cache memory). However, resources that are visible to the user (for example, windows) are not automatically cleaned up. Instead, a dialog box appears that allows the user to choose how to proceed.

Details

This table lists the dialog box choices:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialog Box Choice</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free windows</td>
<td>clears all windows not essential for execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear paste buffers</td>
<td>deletes paste buffer contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deassign inactive librefs</td>
<td>prompts user for librefs to delete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete definitions of all SAS macros and macro variables</td>
<td>deletes all macro definitions and variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete SAS files</td>
<td>allows user to select files to delete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Log window</td>
<td>erases Log window contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Output window</td>
<td>erases Output window contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Program Editor window</td>
<td>erases Program Editor window contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear source spooling/DMS recall buffers</td>
<td>erases recall buffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More items to clean up</td>
<td>displays a list of other resources that can be cleaned up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean up everything</td>
<td>cleans up all other options that are shown on the dialog box. This selection only applies to the current cleanup request, not to the entire SAS session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous clean up</td>
<td>performs automatic, continuous cleanup. When <strong>Continuous clean up</strong> is selected, SAS cleans up as many resources as possible in order to continue execution, and it ceases to display the requester window. Selecting <strong>Continuous clean up</strong> has the same effect as specifying CLEANUP. This selection applies to the current cleanup request and to the remainder of the SAS session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some operating environments might also include these choices in the dialog box:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialog Box Choice</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Execute X command</td>
<td>enables the user to erase files and perform other cleanup operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do nothing</td>
<td>halts the cleanup request and returns to the SAS session. This selection only applies to the current cleanup request, not to the entire SAS session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an out-of-resource condition cannot be resolved, the dialog box continues to display. In that case, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment for instructions.
on terminating the SAS session. When running in modes other than a windowing environment, the operation of CLEANUP depends on your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

---

**CMPLIB= System Option**

Specifies one or more SAS data sets that contain compiler subroutines to include during program compilation.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, System Options window
- **Category:** Files: SAS Files
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SASFILES

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Tip:** You can use the APPEND or INSERT system options to add additional SAS data sets.

---

**Syntax**

\[
\text{CMPLIB=libref.data-set | (libref.data-set(s) < _DISPLAYLOC_>)}
\]

\[
\text{CMPLIB= _DISPLAYLOC_}
\]

\[
\text{CMPLIB= _NO_DISPLAYLOC_}
\]

**Syntax Description**

- **libref.data-set**
  - Specifies the libref and the data set of the compiler subroutines that are to be included during program compilation. The `libref` and `data-set` must be valid SAS names.

- **libref.data-set-m – libref.data-set-n**
  - Specifies a range of compiler subroutines that are to be included during program compilation. The name of the `libref` and the `data-set` must be valid SAS names that contain a numeric suffix.

- **_DISPLAYLOC_**
  - When using PROC FCMP, specifies to display in the SAS log the data set from where SAS loaded the function.

  **Requirement** When you use CMPLIB= _DISPLAYLOC_, you must specify the data set by using the PROC FCMP INLIB= option.

- **_NO_DISPLAYLOC_**
  - When using PROC FCMP, specifies to not display in the SAS log the data set from where SAS loaded the function, and removes any library specifications as CMPLIB= option values.

  **Tip** When you specify CMPLIB=library-specification without the _DISPLAYLOC_ option, SAS does not display the data set name in the SAS log.
Details

SAS procedures, DATA steps, and macro programs that perform nonlinear statistical modeling or optimization use a SAS language compiler subsystem that compiles and executes your SAS programs. The compiler subsystem generates machine language code for the computer on which SAS is running. The SAS procedures that use the SAS language compiler are CALIS, FCMP, GA, GENMOD, GLIMMIX, MCMC, MODEL, NLIN, NLMIXED, NLP, OPTMODEL, PHREG, PROC REPORT COMPUTE blocks, QUANTREG, SAS Risk Dimensions procedures, SEVERITY, SIMILARITY, SQL, SURVEYPHREG, and VARMAX.

Note: Starting in the first maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the OPTMODEL procedure uses the SAS language compiler.

Note: These procedures check the compiler subsystem for compiler subroutines. If \texttt{libref.data-set} does not contain subroutines, a note is written to the SAS log.

The subroutines that you want to include must already have been compiled. All the subroutines in \texttt{libref.data-set} are included.

You can specify a single \texttt{libref.data-set}, a list of \texttt{libref.data-set} names, or a range of \texttt{libref.data-set} names with numeric suffixes. When you specify more than one \texttt{libref.data-set} name, separate the names with a space and enclose the names in parentheses.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Libraries</th>
<th>OPTIONS Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One library</td>
<td>\texttt{options cmplib=sasuser.cmpl;}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more libraries</td>
<td>\texttt{options cmplib=(sasuser.cmpl sasuser.cmplA sasuser.cmpl3 <em>displayloc</em>);}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A range of libraries</td>
<td>\texttt{options cmplib=(sasuser.cmpl1 - sasuser.cmpl6 <em>displayloc</em>);}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

System Options:

- “APPEND= System Option” on page 62
- “INSERT= System Option” on page 169

Procedures:

- “FCMP Procedure” in \textit{Base SAS Procedures Guide}

\texttt{CMPMODEL= System Option}

Specifies the output model type for the MODEL procedure.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, System Options window
**Category:** System Administration: Performance

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** PERFORMANCE

**Default:** The shipped default is BOTH.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
CMPMODEL= BOTH | CATALOG | XML
```

**Syntax Description**

- **BOTH**
  - specifies that the MODEL procedure create two output types for a model, one as a SAS catalog entry and the other as an XML file.

- **CATALOG**
  - specifies that the output model type is an entry in a SAS catalog.

- **XML**
  - specifies that the output model type is an XML file.

**See Also**

- Procedures:
  - MODEL Procedure in SAS/ETS User’s Guide

---

**CMPOPT= System Option**

Specifies the type of code generation optimizations to use in the SAS language compiler.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, System Options window

**Category:** System Administration: Performance

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** PERFORMANCE

**Default:** The shipped default is ALL.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
CMPOPT= optimization-value | (optimization-value(s)) | "optimization-value(s)" | ALL | NONE

NOCMPOPT
```
**Syntax Description**

*optimization-value*

specifies the type of optimization that the SAS compiler is to use. These are the valid values:

- **EXTRAMATH | NOEXTRAMATH**
  - specifies to keep or remove mathematical operations that do not affect the outcome of a statement. When you specify EXTRAMATH, the compiler retains the extra mathematical operations. When you specify NOEXTRAMATH, the extra mathematical operations are removed.

- **FUNCDIFFERENCING | NOFUNCDIFFERENCING**
  - specifies whether analytic derivatives are computed for user-defined functions. When you specify NOFUNCDIFFERENCING, analytic derivatives are computed for user-defined functions. When you specify FUNCDIFFERENCING, numeric differencing is used to calculate derivatives for user-defined functions. The default is NOFUNCDIFFERENCING.

- **GUARDCHECK | NOGUARDCHECK**
  - specifies whether to check for array boundary problems. When you specify GUARDCHECK, the compiler checks for array boundary problems. When you specify NOGUARDCHECK, the compiler does not check for array boundary problems.

  **Interaction** NOGUARDCHECK is set when CMPOPT is set to ALL and when CMPOPT is set to NONE.

- **MISSCHECK | NOMISSCHECK**
  - specifies whether to check for missing values in the data. If the data contains a significant amount of missing data, then you can optimize the compilation by specifying MISSCHECK. If the data rarely contains missing values, then you can optimize the compilation by specifying NOMISSCHECK.

- **PRECISE | NOPRECISE**
  - specifies to handle exceptions at an operation boundary or at a statement boundary. When you specify PRECISE, exceptions are handled at the operation boundary. When you specify NOPRECISE, exceptions are handled at the statement boundary.

  **Tip** EXTRAMATH, MISSCHECK, PRECISE, GUARDCHECK, and FUNCDIFFERENCING can be specified in any combination when you specify one or more values.

- **ALL**
  - specifies that the compiler is to optimize the machine language code by using the (NOEXTRAMATH NOMISSCHECK NOPRECISE NOGUARDCHECK NOFUNCDIFFERENCING) optimization values.

  **Restriction** ALL cannot be specified in combination with any other values.

- **NONE**
  - specifies that the compiler is not set to optimize the machine language code by using the (EXTRAMATH MISSCHECK PRECISE NOGUARDCHECK FUNCDIFFERENCING) optimization values.

  **Restriction** NONE cannot be specified in combination with any other values.
NOCMPOPT

specifies to set the value of CMPOPT to ALL. The compiler is to optimize the machine language code by using the (NOEXTRAMATH NOMISSCHECK NOPRECISE NOGUARDCHECK NOGENSYMNAMES NOFUNCDIFFERENCING) optimization values.

Restriction

NOCMPOPT cannot be specified in combination with values for the CMPOPT option.

Note

NOGENSYMNAMES is a value used only by SAS and cannot be set in this option.

Details

SAS procedures that perform non-linear statistical modeling or optimization use a SAS language compiler subsystem that compiles and executes your SAS programs. The compiler subsystem generates machine language code for the computer on which SAS is running. By specifying values with the CMPOPT option, the machine language code can be optimized for efficient execution. The SAS procedures that use the SAS language compiler are CALIS, FCMP, GA, GENMOD, GLIMMIX, MCMC, MODEL, NLIN, NLMIXED, NLP, PHREG, PROC REPORT COMPUTE blocks, QUANTREG, SAS Risk Dimensions procedures, SEVERITY, SIMILARITY, SQL, SURVEYPHREG, and VARMAX.

To specify multiple optimization values, the values must be enclosed in either parentheses, single quotation marks, or double quotation marks.

If a value is entered more than once, then the last setting is used. For example, if you specify CMPOPT=(PRECISE NOEXTRAMATH NOPRECISE), then the values that are set are NOEXTRAMATH and NOPRECISE. All leading, trailing, and embedded blanks are removed.

When you specify EXTRAMATH or NOEXTRAMATH, some of the mathematical operations that are either included or excluded in the machine language code are the following:

\[ x \times 1 \quad x \times -1 \]
\[ x \div 1 \quad x \div -1 \]
\[ x + 0 \quad x \]
\[ x - x \quad x \div x \]
\[ -x \quad \text{any operation on two literal constants} \]

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTIONS Statement</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>options cmopt=(extramath);</td>
<td>(NOPRECISE EXTRAMATH NOMISSCHECK NOGUARDCHECK NOGENSYMNAMES NOFUNCDIFFERENCING)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>options cmopt=(extramath misssscheck precise);</td>
<td>(PRECISE EXTRAMATH MISSCHECK NOGUARDCHECK NOGENSYMNAMES NOFUNCDIFFERENCING)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collate System Option

Specifies whether to collate multiple copies of printed output.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ODSPRINT

**Default:** The shipped default is NOCOLLATE.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
COLLATE | NOCOLLATE
```

**Syntax Description**

**COLLATE**
specifies to collate multiple copies of printed output.

**NOCOLLATE**
specifies not to collate multiple copies of printed output.

**Details**

When you send a print job to the printer and you want multiple copies of multiple pages, the COLLATE option controls how the pages are ordered:

- **COLLATE** causes the pages to be printed consecutively: 123, 123, 123...
- **NOCOLLATE** causes the same-numbered pages to be printed together: 111, 222, 333...

**Note:** You can also control collation with the SAS windowing environment Page Setup window, invoked with the DMPAGESETUP command.

Most SAS system options are initialized with default settings when SAS is invoked. However, the default settings and option values for some SAS system options might vary both by operating environment and by site. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

**See Also**

- “Printing with SAS” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
COLOPHON= System Option

Specifies a text string that is embedded in a graphic file or a PDF that is created by Universal Printers. The text string is not displayed in the rendered graphic or PDF.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ODSPRINT

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

Syntax

COLOPHON="text-string"

Syntax Description

text-string

specifies the text that is embedded in a graphic file.

Length up to 4,000 characters.

Requirement The text string must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Interaction Text strings that are longer than the value of the LRECL= option are truncated. The default value of the LRECL= option is 32767. Temporarily increase the value of the LRECL= option for longer text strings.

Details

A colophon is a printer’s mark. You can use the COLOPHON= option to add a signature, an identification, or a comment to Universal Printer output files. The text string is not visible in the graphic or PDF when the output file is displayed or printed. You can view the colophon text string by using a text editor or a third-party application.

Example

This example adds the text "Simple Text String" to the output file that is created by the various Universal Printers:

ods html close;
ods listing close;
%macro ctext(printer,file,ext);
Using Notepad, you can see the text string “Simple Text String” in the SVG output file.

The text string is not visible in the output file:
### COLORPRINTING System Option

Specifies whether to print in color if color printing is supported.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ODSPRINT
- **Default:** The shipped default is COLORPRINTING.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

### Syntax

COLORPRINTING | NOCOLORPRINTING

### Syntax Description

- **COLORPRINTING**
  - specifies to attempt to print in color.

- **NOCOLORPRINTING**
  - specifies not to print in color.

### Details

Most SAS system options are initialized with default settings when SAS is invoked. However, the default settings and option values for some SAS system options might vary both by operating environment and by site. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Carol</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPRESS= System Option

Specifies the type of compression of observations to use for output SAS data sets.

**Valid in:**
- Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:**
- Files: SAS Files
- System Administration: Performance

**PROC OPTIONS**
- GROUP=SASFILES
- PERFORMANCE

**Default:**
The shipped default is NO.

**Restriction:**
The TAPE engine does not support the COMPRESS= system option.

**Note:**
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

COMPRESS= NO | YES | CHAR | BINARY

**Syntax Description**

**NO**
- Specifies that the observations in a newly created SAS data set are uncompressed (maintaining fixed-length records).

**YES | CHAR**
- Specifies that the observations in a newly created SAS data set are compressed (producing variable-length records) by using RLE (Run Length Encoding). RLE compresses observations by reducing repeated runs of the same character (including blanks) to two-byte or three-byte representations.

  **Alias**
  - ON

  **Note**
  - COMPRESS=CHAR is accepted by Version 7 and later versions.

  **Tip**
  - Use this compression algorithm for character data.

**BINARY**
- Specifies that the observations in a newly created SAS data set are compressed (producing variable-length records) by using RDC (Ross Data Compression). RDC combines run-length encoding and sliding-window compression to compress the file by representing repeated byte patterns more efficiently.
Tip  This method is highly effective for compressing medium to large (several hundred bytes or larger) blocks of binary data (character and numeric variables). Because the compression function operates on a single record at a time, the record length needs to be several hundred bytes or larger for effective compression.

Details

Compressing a file is a process that reduces the number of bytes required to represent each observation. Advantages of compressing a file include reduced storage requirements for the file and fewer I/O operations necessary to read or write to the data during processing. However, more CPU resources are required to read a compressed file (because of the overhead of uncompressing each observation), and there are situations when the resulting file size might increase rather than decrease.

Use the COMPRESS= system option to compress all output data sets that are created during a SAS session. Use the option only when you are creating SAS data files (member type DATA). You cannot compress SAS views, because they contain no data.

Once a file is compressed, the setting is a permanent attribute of the file, which means that to change the setting, you must re-create the file. That is, to uncompress a file, specify COMPRESS=NO for a DATA step that copies the compressed file.

Note:  For the COPY procedure, the default value CLONE uses the compression attribute from the input data set for the output data set. If the engine for the input data set does not support the compression attribute, then PROC COPY uses the current value of the COMPRESS= system option. For more information about CLONE and NOCLONE, see the COPY Statement options, “DATASETS” in Base SAS Procedures Guide. This interaction does not apply when using SAS/SHARE or SAS/CONNECT.

In general, COMPRESS=CHAR provides good compression when single bytes repeat; COMPRESS=BINARY provides good compression when strings of bytes repeat. However, it is more costly to look for strings of bytes that repeat than to look for single bytes that repeat. For examples, see “COMPRESS=CHAR” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference and “COMPRESS=BINARY” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference.

Comparisons

The COMPRESS= system option can be overridden by the COMPRESS= option in the LIBNAME statement and the COMPRESS= data set option.

The data set option POINTOBS=YES, which is the default, determines that a compressed data set can be processed with random access (by observation number) rather than sequential access. With random access, you can specify an observation number in the FSEDIT procedure and the POINT= option in the SET and MODIFY statements.

When you create a compressed file, you can also specify REUSE=YES (as a data set option or system option) in order to track and reuse space. With REUSE=YES, new observations are inserted in space freed when other observations are updated or deleted. When the default REUSE=NO is in effect, new observations are appended to the existing file.

POINTOBS=YES and REUSE=YES are mutually exclusive. That is, they cannot be used together. REUSE=YES takes precedence over POINTOBS=YES. That is, if you set REUSE=YES, SAS automatically sets POINTOBS=NO.
The TAPE engine does not support the COMPRESS= system option, but the engine does support the COMPRESS= data set option.

The XPORT engine does not support compression.

**See Also**

- “Definition of Compression” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**Data Set Options:**

- “COMPRESS= Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*
- “POINTOBS= Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*
- “REUSE= Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*

**Statements:**

- “LIBNAME Statement” in *SAS Statements: Reference*

**System Options:**

- “REUSE= System Option” on page 234

### COPIES= System Option

Specifies the number of copies to print.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ODSPRINT**

**Default:** The shipped default is 1.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

\[ \text{COPIES=} n \]

**Syntax Description**

\( n \) specifies the number of copies.

**See Also**

- “Printing with SAS” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**
CPUCOUNT= System Option

Specifies the number of processors that the thread-enabled applications should assume are available for concurrent processing.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: System Administration: Performance

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= PERFORMANCE

Defaults:
Under UNIX and Windows, if a system has four or more processors, the default value is 4. If a system has fewer than four processors, the default is ACTUAL. Under z/OS, the default is ACTUAL.

Interaction:
If the THREADS system option is set to NOTHREADS, the CPUCOUNT= option has no effect.

Note:
This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

CPUCOUNT= 1 - 1024 | ACTUAL

Syntax Description

1-1024
is the number of CPUs that SAS assumes are available for use by thread-enabled applications.

Tips
The value is typically set to the actual number of CPUs available to the current process by your configuration.

Setting CPUCOUNT= to a number greater than the actual number of available CPUs might result in reduced overall performance of SAS.

ACTUAL
returns the number of physical processors that are associated with the operating system where SAS is executing. If the operating system is executing in a partition, the value of the CPUCOUNT= option is the number of physical processors that are associated with the operating system in that partition.

Tips
This number can be less than the physical number of CPUs if the SAS process has been restricted by system administration tools.

Setting CPUCOUNT= to ACTUAL at any time causes the option to be reset to the number of physical processors that are associated with the operating system at that time. If the operating system is executing in a partition, the value of the CPUCOUNT= option is the number of physical processors that are associated with the operating system in that partition.
If your system supports Simultaneous Multi-Threading (SMT), hyperthreading, or Chip Multi-Threading (CMT), the value of the CPUCOUNT= option represents the number of such threads on the system.

Details

Certain procedures have been modified to take advantage of multiple CPUs by threading the procedure processing. The Base SAS engine also uses threading to create an index. The CPUCOUNT= option provides the information that is needed to make decisions about the allocation of threads.

Changing the value of CPUCOUNT= affects the degree of parallelism each thread-enabled process attempts to achieve. Setting CPUCOUNT= to a number greater than the actual number of available CPUs might result in reduced overall performance of SAS.

Comparisons

When the related system option THREADS is in effect, threading is active where it is available. The value of the CPUCOUNT= option affects the performance of THREADS by suggesting how many system CPUs are available for use by thread-enabled SAS procedures.

See Also

- Support for Parallel Processing

System Options:

- “THREADS System Option” on page 289
- “UTILLOC= System Option” on page 299

CPUID System Option

Specifies whether the CPU identification number is written to the SAS log.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LOGCONTROL
Default: The shipped default is CPUID.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

CPUID | NOCPUID
Syntax Description

CPUID
   specifies that the CPU identification number is printed at the top of the SAS log after
   the licensing information.

NOCPUID
   specifies that the CPU identification number is not written to the SAS log.

See Also

"The SAS Log" in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

CSTGLOBALLIB= System Option

Specifies the location of the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit global standards library.

Valid in:
   Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options
   window

Category:
   Environment Control: Initialization and Operation

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Syntax

CSTGLOBALLIB='location'

Syntax Description

'location'
   specifies the directory where the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit global standards
   library is located. If the directory contains spaces, enclose the directory in quotation
   marks.

See Also

System Options:
   • “CSTSAMPLELIB= System Option” on page 102

CSTSAMPLELIB= System Option

Specifies the location of the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit sample library.

Valid in:
   Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options
   window

Category:
   Environment Control: Initialization and Operation

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

**Syntax**

CSTSAMPLELIB="location"

**Syntax Description**

'location'

specifies the directory where the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit sample library is located. If the directory contains spaces, enclose the directory in quotation marks.

**See Also**

System Options:

- “CSTGLOBALLIB= System Option” on page 102

---

**DATAPAGESIZE= System Option**

Specifies how SAS determines the optimal buffer size for a SAS data set or utility file.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Categories:** Files: SAS Files
  System Administration: TK
- **PROC OPTIONS**
  - GROUP= SASFILES
  - TK
- **Default:** The shipped default is CURRENT.
- **Applies to:** Windows and UNIX file systems
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

**Syntax**

DATAPAGESIZE=COMPAT93 | CURRENT

**Syntax Description**

COMPAT93

specifies that SAS 9.3 optimization processes are used to determine the buffer size for SAS data sets or utility files.

CURRENT

specifies that the optimization processes for the current release of SAS are used to determine the buffer size for SAS data sets or utility files.
Details

When the BUFSIZE= or UBUFSIZE= system options are set to 0, SAS uses the optimal buffer size for an operating environment. Beginning with SAS 9.4, the optimal buffer size is increased to improve I/O performance. The increase in buffer size might increase the size of the data set or utility file. If the current optimization processes are not ideal for your SAS session, use DATAPAGESIZE=COMPAT93 for the optimization processes that were used prior to SAS 9.4.

See Also

System Options:

• “BUFSIZE= System Option” on page 73
• “UBUFSIZE= System Option” on page 295

DATASTMTCHK= System Option

Specifies which SAS statement keywords are prohibited from being specified as a one-level DATA step name to protect against overwriting an input data set.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is COREKEYWORDS.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DATASTMTCHK=COREKEYWORDS | ALLKEYWORDS | NONE

Syntax Description

COREKEYWORDS
prohibits certain words as one-level SAS data set names in the DATA statement. They can appear as two-level names. The following keywords cannot appear as one-level SAS data set names:

• MERGE
• RETAIN
• SET
• UPDATE.

For example, SET is not acceptable in the DATA statement, but SAVE.SET and WORK.SET are acceptable.
ALLKEYWORDS
prohibits any keyword that can begin a statement in the DATA step (for example, ABORT, ARRAY, INFILE) as a one-level data set name in the DATA statement.

NONE
provides no protection against overwriting SAS data sets.

Details
If you omit a semicolon in the DATA statement, you can overwrite an input data set if the next statement is SET, MERGE, or UPDATE. Different, but significant, problems arise when the next statement is RETAIN. DATASTMTCHK= enables you to protect yourself against overwriting the input data set.

DATE System Option
Specifies whether to print the date and time that a SAS program started.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= LOG_LISTCONTROL
LISTCONTROL
LOGCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is DATE.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
DATE | NODATE

Syntax Description
DATE
specifies that the date and the time at which the SAS program started are printed at the top of each page of the SAS log and any output that is created by SAS.

Note In an interactive SAS session, the date and time are noted only in the output window.

NODATE
specifies that the date and the time are not printed.

See Also
DATESTYLE= System Option

Specifies the sequence of month, day, and year when ANYDTDTE, ANYDTDTM, or ANYDTTME informat data is ambiguous.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Environment Control: Language Control
Input Control: Data Processing

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= INPUTCONTROL
LANGUAGECONTROL

Default: The default value is determined by the value of the LOCALE= system option.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DATESTYLE= MDY | YMD | DMY | LOCALE

Syntax Description

MDY
specifies that SAS set the order as month, day, year.

YMD
specifies that SAS set the order as year, month, day.

DMY
specifies that SAS set the order as day, month, year.

LOCALE
specifies that SAS set the order based on the value that corresponds to the LOCALE= system option value and is one of the following: MDY | YMD | DMY.

Details

System option DATESTYLE= identifies the order of month, day, and year. The default value is LOCALE. The default LOCALE system option value is English. Therefore, the default DATESTYLE order is MDY.

To get the default settings for each locale option value, see Locale Values.

See Also

Informats:
• “ANYDTDTEw. Informat” in SAS Formats and Informats: Reference
• “ANYDTDTMw. Informat” in SAS Formats and Informats: Reference
• “ANYDTTMEw. Informat” in SAS Formats and Informats: Reference

System Options:
DECIMALCONV= System Option

Specifies the binary to decimal conversion and formatting methodology.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
LOG_LISTCONTROL
LISTCONTROL
LOGCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is COMPATIBLE.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DECIMALCONV=COMPATIBLE | STDIEEE

Syntax Description

COMPATIBLE

specifies to convert and format decimal values by using the conversion methodology that is compatible with releases prior to SAS 9.4. Use this option when SAS output might be processed by existing applications that are sensitive to the details of formatting.

Alias COMPAT

z/OS specifics DECIMALCONV=COMPATIBLE is always in effect because z/OS uses the IBM hexadecimal floating-point number representation rather than the IEEE format.

STDIEEE

specifies to convert and format decimal values by using the IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic 754-2008. Using the STDIEEE argument improves the accuracy and readability of floating-point numbers. In some cases, more significant digits can be displayed in the same field width.

Details

Here are some of the specific improvements in decimal conversion and formatting when DECIMALCONV=STDIEEE:

- The BESTw. format might use scientific notation rather than fixed-point notation for fewer than three digits of precision. For example, a field with a width of 7 that was displayed as 0.00027 in previous releases might be displayed as 2.68E-4.
• For very short widths, sometimes the BEST\textit{w}. format omits the decimal point for scientific-notation output in order to gain one or two significant digits (for example, display 137E7 instead of 1.4E9). Although this formatting can be used when DECIMALCONV= is set to either value, it is used more frequently when DECIMALCONV=STDIEEE.

• Although other formats, including \textit{w.d}, \textit{Ew.} and \textit{Dw.d} might be affected by the DECIMALCONV= setting, the changes are most noticeable when the BEST\textit{w}. format is used.

**See Also**

**Formats:**

• “BEST\textit{w}. Format” in *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference*

---

**DEFLATION= System Option**

Specifies the level of compression for device drivers that support the Deflate compression algorithm.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=:** ODSPRINT
- **Alias:** DEFLATE
- **Default:** The shipped default is 6.
- **Requirement:** The UPRINTCOMPRESSION system option must be set in order to compress files.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

DEFLATION=\textit{n} | MIN | MAX

**Syntax Description**

\textit{n}

specifies the level of compression. The larger the number, the greater the compression. For example, \textit{n}=0 is the minimum compression level (completely uncompressed), and \textit{n}=9 is the maximum compression level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>0–9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MIN**

specifies the minimum compression level of 0.

**MAX**

specifies the maximum compression level of 9.
Details

The DEFLATION= system option controls the level of compression for device drivers that support Deflate, such as PDF and SVG.

The ODS PRINTER statement option, COMPRESS=, takes precedence over the DEFLATION system option.

See Also

Statements:

• “ODS PRINTER Statement ” in SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide

System Options:

• “PRINTERPATH= System Option” on page 229
• “UPRINTCOMPRESSION System Option” on page 296

DETAILS System Option

Specifies whether to include additional information when files are listed in a SAS library.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= LOG_LISTCONTROL
LISTCONTROL
LOGCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is NODETAILS.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DETAILS | NODETAILS

Syntax Description

DETAILS
includes additional information when some SAS procedures and windows display a listing of files in a SAS library.

NODETAILS
does not include additional information.

Details

The DETAILS specification sets the default display for these components of SAS:
• the CONTENTS procedure
• the DATASETS procedure.

The type and amount of additional information that displays depends on which procedure or window you use.

See Also


DKRICOND= System Option

Specifies the level of error detection to report when a variable is missing from an input data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Files: SAS Files
Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ERRORHANDLING
SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is ERROR.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DKRICOND=ERROR | WARN | WARNING | NOWARN | NOWARNING

Syntax Description

ERROR
sets the error flag and writes an error message to the SAS log when a variable is missing from an input data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

WARN | WARNING
writes a warning message to the SAS log when a variable is missing from an input data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

NOWARN | NOWARNING
does not write a warning message to the SAS log when a variable is missing from an input data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

Example

In the following statements, if the variable X is not in data set B and DKRICOND=ERROR, SAS sets the error flag to 1 and displays error messages:

data a;
  set b(drop=x);
run;
**See Also**

**System Options:**
- “DKROCOND= System Option” on page 111

---

**DKROCOND= System Option**

Specifies the level of error detection to report when a variable is missing for an output data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Files: SAS Files
Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ERRORHANDLING**

**Default:** The shipped default is WARN.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

---

**Syntax**

**DKROCOND=** ERROR | WARN | WARNING | NOWARN | NOWARNING

**Syntax Description**

**ERROR**
sets the error flag and writes an error message to the SAS log when a variable is missing for an output data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

**WARN | WARNING**
writes a warning message to the SAS log when a variable is missing for an output data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

**NOWARN | NOWARNING**
does not write a warning message to the SAS log when a variable is missing for an output data set during the processing of a DROP=, KEEP=, or RENAME= data set option.

---

**Example**

In the following statements if the variable X is not in data set A and DKROCOND=ERROR, SAS sets the error flag to 1 and displays error messages:

```sas
data a;
   drop x;
run;
```
DLCREATEDIR System Option

Specifies to create a directory for the SAS library that is named in a LIBNAME statement if the directory does not exist.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SASFILES

Defaults: Under UNIX and Windows, the shipped default is NODLCREATEDIR.
Under z/OS, the shipped default is DLCREATEDIR.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “DLCREATEDIR System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax

DLCREATEDIR | NODLCREATEDIR

Syntax Description

DLCREATEDIR

specifies to create a directory for a SAS library that is named in a LIBNAME statement if the directory does not exist.

Restriction If the path specified in the LIBNAME statement contains multiple components, SAS creates only the final component in the path. If any intermediate components of the path do not exist, SAS does not assign the specified path. For example, when the code `libname mytestdir ‘c:\mysasprograms\test’` executes, and c:\mysasprograms exists, SAS creates the test directory. If c:\mysasprograms does not exist, SAS does not create the test directory.

NODLCREATEDIR

specifies not to create a directory for a SAS library that is named in a LIBNAME statement.

Details

SAS issues a note to the log when a directory for a SAS library is created.
See Also

Statements:

• “LIBNAME Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

DLDMGACTION= System Option

Specifies the type of action to take when a SAS data set or a SAS catalog is detected as damaged.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SASFILES

Defaults: For Windows and UNIX, the shipped default is REPAIR for interactive mode and FAIL for batch mode.

For z/OS, the shipped default is PROMPT for interactive mode and REPAIR for batch mode.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DLDMGACTION=FAIL | ABORT | REPAIR | NOINDEX | PROMPT

Syntax Description

FAIL

stops the step and issues an error message to the log immediately.

ABORT

terminates the step and issues an error message to the log, and ends the SAS session.

REPAIR

For data files, automatically repairs and rebuilds indexes and integrity constraints, unless the data file is truncated. You use the REPAIR statement to restore the truncated data file. It issues a warning message to the log. For catalogs, REPAIR automatically deletes catalog entries for which an error occurs during the repair process.

NOINDEX

For data files, automatically repairs the data file without the indexes and integrity constraints, deletes the index file, updates the data file to reflect the disabled indexes and integrity constraints, and limits the data file to be opened only in INPUT mode. A warning is written to the SAS log instructing you to execute the PROC DATASETS REBUILD statement to correct or delete the disabled indexes and integrity constraints.

Restriction NOINDEX does not apply to damaged catalogs or libraries, only data files.

See REBUILD Statement, “DATASETS” in Base SAS Procedures Guide
PROMPT
For data sets, displays a dialog box where you can specify either FAIL, ABORT, REPAIR, or NOINDEX. For a damaged catalog or library, PROMPT displays a dialog box where you can specify either FAIL, ABORT, or REPAIR.

DMR System Option
Specifies whether to enable SAS to invoke a server session for use with a SAS/CONNECT client.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=*/EXECMODES
- **Default:** The shipped default is NODMR.
- **Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

DMR | NODMR

**Syntax Description**

DMR
enables you to invoke a remote SAS session in order to connect with a SAS/CONNECT client.

NODMR
disables you from invoking a remote SAS session.

**Details**

You normally invoke the remote SAS session from a local session by including DMR with the SAS command in a script that contains a TYPE statement. (A script is a text file that contains statements to establish or terminate the SAS/CONNECT link between the local and the remote SAS sessions.)

The OBJECTSERVER SAS execution mode invocation option has precedence over the DMR option. DMR overrides all other SAS execution mode invocation options. For information about invocation option precedence, see “Order of Precedence” on page 18.

**See Also**
DMR information in SAS/CONNECT User's Guide
DMS System Option

Specifies whether to invoke the SAS windowing environment and display the Log, Editor, and Output windows.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Category:** Environment Control: Initialization and Operation

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** EXECMODES

**Default:** The shipped default is DMS.

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

---

**Syntax**

DMS | NODMS

**Syntax Description**

**DMS**

invokes the SAS windowing environment and displays the Log, an Editor window, and Output windows.

**NODMS**

invokes an interactive line mode SAS session.

**Windows specifics**

NODMS is not valid in the Windows operating environment.

---

**Details**

When you invoke SAS and you are using a configuration file or the command line to control your system option settings, it is possible to create a situation where some system option settings conflict with other system option settings. The following invocation system options, in order, have precedence over the DMS invocation system option:

1. OBJECTSERVER.
2. DMR
3. SYSIN

If you specify DMR while using another invocation option of equal precedence to invoke SAS, SAS uses the last option that is specified. See “Order of Precedence” on page 18 for information about invocation option precedence.

---

**See Also**

**System Options:**

- “DMR System Option” on page 114
- “DMSEXP System Option” on page 116
DMSEXP System Option

Specifies whether to invoke the SAS windowing environment and display the Explorer, Editor, Log, Output, and Results windows.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
Default: The shipped default is DMSEXP.
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DMSEXP | NODMSEXP

Syntax Description

DMSEXP
invokes SAS with the Explorer, Editor, Log, Output, and Results windows active.

NODMSEXP
invokes SAS with the Editor, Log, and Output windows active.

Details

In order to set DMSEXP or NODMSEXP, the DMS option must be set. The following SAS execution mode invocation options, in order, have precedence over this option:

1. OBJECTSERVER.
2. DMR
3. SYSIN

If you specify DMSEXP with another execution mode invocation option of equal precedence, SAS uses only the last option listed. See “Order of Precedence” on page 18 for information about invocation option precedence.

See Also

System Options:

• “DMS System Option” on page 115
• “DMR System Option” on page 114
• “EXPLORER System Option” on page 140
DMSLOGSIZE= System Option

Specifies the maximum number of rows that the SAS Log window can display.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation

Categories: Environment Control: Display
            Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is 99999.

Restriction: This option is valid only in the SAS windowing environment.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DMSLOGSIZE=\(n\) | \(nK\) | \(hex\)X | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

\(n\) | \(nK\)

specifies the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Log window in multiples of 1 (\(n\)) or 1,024 (\(nK\)). For example, a value of 800 specifies 800 rows, and a value of 3K specifies 3,072 rows. Valid values range from 500 to 999999.

\(hex\)X

specifies the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Log window as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0-9), followed by an \(X\). For example, 2ffx specifies 767 rows and 0A00x specifies 2,560 rows.

MIN

specifies to set the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Log window to 500.

MAX

specifies to set the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Log window to 999999.

Details

When the maximum number of rows have been displayed in the Log window, SAS prompts you to either file, print, save, or clear the Log window.

See Also

• “The SAS Log” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “DMSOUTSIZE= System Option” on page 118
**DMSOUTSIZE= System Option**

Specifies the maximum number of rows that the SAS Output window can display.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>Environment Control: Display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=**

**ENVDISPLAY**

**LISTCONTROL**

**Default:** The shipped default is 2147483647.

**Restriction:** This option is valid only in the SAS windowing environment.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

**Syntax**

DMSOUTSIZE=\(n\ | nK\ | \text{hexX}\ | \text{MIN}\ | \text{MAX}\)

**Syntax Description**

\(n\ | nK\)

specifies the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Output window in multiples of 1 (\(n\)) or 1,024 (\(nK\)). For example, a value of 800 specifies 800 rows, and a value of 3K specifies 3,072 rows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500–2147483647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\text{hexX}\)

specifies the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Output window as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0-9), followed by an X. For example, \(\text{2ffx}\) specifies 767 rows and \(\text{0a00x}\) specifies 2,560 rows.

\(\text{MIN}\)

specifies to set the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Output window to 500.

\(\text{MAX}\)

specifies to set the maximum number of rows that can be displayed in the SAS windowing environment Output window to 2147483647.

**Details**

When the maximum number of rows have been displayed in the Output window, SAS prompts you to either file, print, save, or clear the Output window.

**See Also**

**System Options:**

- “DMSLOGSIZE= System Option” on page 117
**DMSPGMLINESIZE= System Option**

Specifies the maximum number of characters in a Program Editor line.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Display
- **PROC OPTIONS**
  - **GROUP=** ENVDISPLAY
- **Default:** The shipped default is 136.
- **Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

### Syntax

```
DMSPGMLINESIZE = n
```

### Syntax Description

`n`

specifies the maximum number of characters in a Program Editor line.

**Range** 136–960

---

**DMSSYNCHK System Option**

In the SAS windowing environment, specifies whether to enable syntax check mode for DATA step and PROC step processing.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling
- **PROC OPTIONS**
  - **GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING
- **Default:** The shipped default is NODMSSYNCHK.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

### Syntax

```
DMSSYNCHK | NODMSSYNCHK
```

### Syntax Description

**DMSSYNCHK** enables syntax check mode for statements that are submitted within the SAS windowing environment.
**NODMSSYNCHK**

does not enable syntax check mode for statements that are submitted within the SAS windowing environment.

**Details**

If a syntax or semantic error occurs in a DATA step after the DMSSYNCHK option is set, then SAS enters syntax check mode, which remains in effect from the point where SAS encountered the error to the end of the code that was submitted. After SAS enters syntax mode, all subsequent DATA step statements and PROC step statements are validated.

While in syntax check mode, only limited processing is performed. For a detailed explanation of syntax check mode, see “Syntax Check Mode” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*.

**CAUTION:**

Place the OPTIONS statement that enables DMSSYNCHK before the step for which you want it to take effect. If you place the OPTIONS statement inside a step, then DMSSYNCHK does not take effect until the beginning of the next step.

If NODMSSYNCHK is in effect, SAS processes the remaining steps even if an error occurs in the previous step.

**Comparisons**

You use the DMSSYNCHK system option to validate syntax in an interactive session by using the SAS windowing environment. You use the SYNTAXCHECK system option to validate syntax in a non-interactive or batch SAS session. You can use the ERRORCHECK= option to specify the syntax check mode for the LIBNAME statement, the FILENAME statement, the %INCLUDE statement, and the LOCK statement in SAS/SHARE.

**See Also**

- “Error Processing and Debugging” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “ERRORCHECK= System Option” on page 137
- “SYNTAXCHECK System Option” on page 282

---

**DSACCEL= System Option**

Specifies whether the DATA step is enabled for parallel processing in supported environments.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Environment Control: Language Control
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** LANGUAGECONTROL
- **Default:** The shipped default is NONE.
- **Notes:** This system option is new starting with the first maintenance release for SAS 9.4.
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

\[\text{DSACCEL=ANY | NONE}\]

**Syntax Description**

**ANY**
- enables the DATA step to execute in supported parallel environments.

**NONE**
- disables the DATA step from executing in supported parallel environments.

**Details**

SAS enables the DATA step to run, with limitations, in these environments:

- SAS LASR Analytic Server
- Inside Hadoop using SAS/ACCESS and SAS Embedded Process

You can use the MSGLEVEL= system option to control the message detail that appears in the SAS log for Hadoop MapReduce jobs:

- Specify MSGLEVEL=N to see only notes, warnings, and error messages.
- Specify MSGLEVEL=I to view additional Hadoop MapReduce messages.

**See Also**

- *SAS LASR Analytic Server: Reference Guide*
- *SAS In-Database Products: User's Guide*

**System options:**

- “MSGLEVEL= System Option” on page 189

---

**DSNFERR System Option**

When a SAS data set cannot be found, specifies whether SAS issues an error message.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING

**Default:** The shipped default is DSNFERR.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

DSNFERR | NODSNFERR

Syntax Description

DSNFERR
specifies that SAS issue an error message and stop processing if a reference is made to a SAS data set that does not exist.

NODSNFERR
specifies that SAS ignore the error message and continue processing if a reference is made to a SAS data set that does not exist. The data set reference is treated as if _NULL_ had been specified.

Details

• DSNFERR is similar to the BYERR system option, which issues an error message and stops processing if the SORT procedure attempts to sort a _NULL_ data set.

• DSNFERR is similar to the VNFERR system option, which sets the error flag for a missing variable when a _NULL_ data set is used.

See Also

System Options:

• “BYERR System Option” on page 75
• “VNFERR System Option” on page 317

DTRESET System Option

Specifies whether to update the date and time in the SAS log and in the procedure output file.

Valid in:
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories:
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= LOG_LISTCONTROL
LISTCONTROL
LOGCONTROL

Default:
The shipped default is NODTRESET.

Note:
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

DTRESET | NODTRESET
**Syntax Description**

**DTRESET**

specifies that SAS update the date and time in the titles of the SAS log and the procedure output file.

**NODTRESET**

specifies that SAS not update the date and time in the titles of the SAS log and the procedure output file.

**Details**

The DTRESET system option updates the date and time in the titles of the SAS log and the procedure output file. This update occurs when the page is being written. The smallest time increment that is reflected is minutes.

The DTRESET option is especially helpful in obtaining a more accurate date and time stamp when you run long SAS jobs.

When you use NODTRESET, SAS displays the date and time that the job originally started.

**See Also**

“The SAS Log” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

---

**DUPLEX System Option**

Specifies whether duplex (two-sided) printing is enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS</td>
<td>ODSPRINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is NODUPLEX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction:</td>
<td>This option is ignored if the printer does not support duplex (two-sided) printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

```
DUPLEX | NODUPLEX
```

**Syntax Description**

**DUPLEX**

specifies that duplex (two-sided) printing is enabled.

**Interaction**

When DUPLEX is selected, the setting of the BINARY= option determines how the paper is oriented before output is printed on the second side.
NODUPLEX
specifies that duplex (two-sided) printing is not enabled.

Details
Note that duplex (two-sided) printing can be used only on printers that support duplex output.

See Also
• “Universal Printing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:

System Options:
• “BINDING= System Option” on page 69

ECHOAUTO System Option
Specifies whether the statements in the AUTOEXEC= file are written to the SAS log as they are executed.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LOGCONTROL
Default: The shipped default is NOECHOAUTO.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
ECHOAUTO | NOECHOAUTO

Syntax Description

ECHOAUTO
specifies that the SAS statements in the AUTOEXEC= file are written to the SAS log as they are executed.

Requirement To print autoexec file statements in the SAS log, the SOURCE system option must be set.

NOECHOAUTO
specifies that SAS statements in the AUTOEXEC= file are not written in the SAS log, even though they are executed.

Details
Regardless of the setting of this option, messages that result from errors in the AUTOEXEC= files are printed in the SAS log.
EMAILACKWAIT= System Option

Specifies the number of seconds that SAS waits to receive an acknowledgment from an SMTP server.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Communications: E-mail

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= EMAIL

Default: The shipped default is 30.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

EMAILACKWAIT=number-of-seconds

Syntax Description

number-of-seconds
 specifies the number of seconds that SAS waits to receive an acknowledgment from an SMTP server.

Range 0–3600

Details

When you send email by using SMTP, the SMTP server returns to SAS an acknowledgment that the email was received by the server. The default time that SAS waits for a response from the server is 30 seconds. Network conditions or possibly the size of an email might cause the email transmission to take longer than 30 seconds. If you receive messages that an email transmission has failed, you can use the EMAILACKWAIT= option to increase the number of seconds that SAS waits for an acknowledgment from the SMTP server.

See Also

• “The SMTP E-Mail Interface” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:

• “FILENAME Statement, EMAIL (SMTP) Access Method” in SAS Statements: Reference
EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= System Option

Specifies the authentication protocol for SMTP email.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Communications: E-mail

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EMAIL

Default: The shipped default is NONE.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL=NONE | LOGIN | PLAIN

Syntax Description

NONE

specifies that no authentication protocol is used.

LOGIN

specifies that the LOGIN authentication protocol is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>When you specify LOGIN, you might also need to specify EMAILID and EMAILPW. If you omit EMAILID, SAS looks up your user ID and uses it. If you omit EMAILPW, no password is used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>For more information about the order of authentication, see “Sending E-Mail through SMTP” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLAIN

specifies that the PLAIN authentication protocol is used. The PLAIN authentication protocol encodes the user ID and password in BASE64 and encodes them as one string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>When you specify PLAIN, you might also need to specify EMAILID and EMAILPW. If you omit EMAILID, SAS looks up your user ID and uses it. If you omit EMAILPW, no password is used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>For more information about the order of authentication, see “Sending E-Mail through SMTP” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

For the SMTP access method, use this option with the EMAILID=, EMAILPW=, EMAILPORT, and EMAILHOST system options. EMAILID= provides the user name. EMAILPW= provides the password. EMAILPORT specifies the port to which the
SMTP server is attached. EMAILHOST specifies the SMTP server that supports email access for your site. EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= provides the protocol.

See Also

System Options:

- “EMAILHOST= System Option” on page 128
- “EMAILID= System Option” on page 130
- “EMAILPORT System Option” on page 131
- “EMAILPW= System Option” on page 132

EMAILFROM System Option

When sending email by using SMTP, specifies whether the email option FROM is required in either the FILE or FILENAME statement.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Communications: E-mail

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EMAIL

Default: The shipped default is NOEMAILFROM.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

EMAILFROM | NOEMAILFROM

Syntax Description

EMAILFROM

specifies that the FROM email option is required when sending email by using either the FILE or FILENAME statements.

NOEMAILFROM

specifies that the FROM email option is not required when sending email by using either the FILE or FILENAME statements.

See Also

Statements:

- “FILE Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference
- “FILENAME Statement, EMAIL (SMTP) Access Method” in SAS Statements: Reference
EMAILHOST= System Option

Specifies one or more SMTP servers that support email access.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Communications: E-mail

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EMAIL

Default: The shipped default is LOCALHOST.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

EMAILHOST=server | (server) | "server"

EMAILHOST=(server-1<options> <server-2><options> ...)

Syntax Description

server

specifies one or more Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) server domain names for your site.

Range The maximum number of characters that can be specified for SMTP servers is 1,024.

Requirement When more than one server name is specified, the list must be enclosed in parentheses and each server name must be enclosed in single or double quotation marks.

Note The system administrator for your site provides this information.

options

specifies options that are available when you use secure SMTP servers. The following are valid values for options.

AUTH=authentication

specifies the authentication protocol. The following are valid values for auth.

LOGIN

specifies that the LOGIN authentication protocol is used.

Note When you specify LOGIN, you might also need to specify USERID and PWD. If you omit USERID, SAS looks up your user ID and uses it. If you omit USERID, no password is used.

PLAIN

specifies that the PLAIN authentication protocol is used. The PLAIN authentication protocol encodes the user ID and password in BASE64 and encodes them as one string.
**EMAILHOST= System Option**

**Alias**

**AUTHPROTOCOL=**

**Interaction**
The value of the AUTH= option takes precedence over the value of the EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= system option.

**PWD=**

Specifies an email logon password.

**Alias**

**PW=** and **PASSWORD=**

**Interaction**
The value of the PWD= option takes precedence over the value of the EMAILPW= system option.

**PORT=**

Specifies a port number for the SMTP server.

**Interaction**
The value of the PORT= option takes precedence over the value of the EMAILPORT= system option.

**SSL | STARTTLS**

Specifies either the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol.

**Requirement**
For UNIX and z/OS operating systems, you must also specify the SSLCALISTLOC system option. This system option provides the location of digital certificates for trusted certification authorities (CA). For Windows, no special command line options are required for digital certificate access.

**Note**
TLS and its predecessor SSL provide communication security over the Internet by preventing eavesdropping and tampering during communication across a network. STARTTLS is an extension to plain text communication protocols that offers a way to upgrade a plain text connection to an encrypted (TLS or SSL) connection instead of using a separate port for encrypted communication.

**See**
SSLCALISTLOC system option

**USERID=**

Specifies the user name that is used to log on to the server.

**Alias**

**ID=**

**Interaction**
The value of the USERID= option takes precedence over the value of the EMAILID= system option.

**Details**

When more than one SMTP server is specified, SAS attempts to connect to email servers in the order in which they are specified. Email is delivered to the first server that SAS connects to. If SAS cannot connect to any of the specified servers, the attempt to deliver email fails and SAS returns an error.

You can use the EMAIL access method with secure SMTP servers by specifying either the SSL or TLS protocols. SSL and TLS encrypt data between the client and the outgoing SMTP server. This does not guarantee an encrypted connection between the
client (sender) and the recipient of the message. Message-level encryption and digital signing are currently not supported.

Operating Environment Information
To enable the SMTP interface that SAS provides, you must also specify the EMAILSYS=SMTP system option. For information about EMAILSYS, see the documentation for your operating environment.

Comparisons
For the SMTP access method, use this option with the EMAILID=, EMAILPW=, EMAILPORT, and EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= system options. EMAILID= provides the user name. EMAILPW= provides the password. EMAILPORT specifies the port to which the SMTP server is attached. EMAILHOST specifies SMTP servers that support email access for your site. EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= provides the protocol.

See Also
System Options:
- “EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= System Option” on page 126
- “EMAILID= System Option” on page 130
- “EMAILPORT System Option” on page 131
- “EMAILPW= System Option” on page 132
- “SSLCALISTLOC= System Option” in Encryption in SAS

EMAILID= System Option
Identifies an e-mail sender by specifying either a logon ID, an e-mail profile, or an e-mail address.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Communications: E-mail
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EMAIL
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
EMAILID = logonid | profile | email-address

Syntax Description
logonid
specifies the logon ID for the user running SAS.

Note The maximum number of characters is 32,000.

profile
see documentation for your e-mail system to determine the profile name.
**email-address**
specifies the fully qualified e-mail address of the user running SAS.

**Requirements**
The e-mail address is valid only when SMTP is enabled.

If the value of `email-address` contains a space, you must enclose it in double quotation marks.

**Details**
The EMAILID= system option specifies the logon ID, profile, or e-mail address to use with your e-mail system.

**Comparisons**
For the SMTP access method, use this option in conjunction with the EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL=, EMAILPW=, EMAILPORT, and EMAILHOST system options. EMAILID= provides the user name. EMAILPW= provides the password. EMAILPORT specifies the port to which the SMTP server is attached. EMAILHOST specifies the SMTP server that supports e-mail access for your site. EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= provides the protocol.

**See Also**

**System Options:**
- “EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= System Option” on page 126
- “EMAILHOST= System Option” on page 128
- “EMAILPORT System Option” on page 131
- “EMAILPW= System Option” on page 132

---

**EMAILPORT System Option**

Specifies the port that the SMTP server is attached to.

**Valid in:**
- Configuration file
- SAS invocation
- OPTIONS statement
- SAS System Options window

**Category:** Communications: E-mail

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** EMAIL

**Default:**
The shipped default is 25.

**Note:**
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
EMAILPORT=port-number
```
Syntax Description

port-number

specifies the port number that is used by the SMTP server that you specified on the EMAILHOST option.

Note  The system administrator for your site provides this information.

Details

Operating Environment Information

If you use the SMTP protocol that SAS provides, you must also specify the EMAILSYS SMTP system option. For information about EMAILSYS, see the documentation for your operating environment.

Comparisons

For the SMTP access method, use this option in conjunction with the EMAILID=, EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL=, EMAILPW=, and EMAILHOST system options. EMAILID= provides the user name. EMAILPW= provides the password. EMAILPORT specifies the port to which the SMTP server is attached. EMAILHOST specifies the SMTP server that supports email access for your site. EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= provides the protocol.

See Also

System Options:

• “EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= System Option” on page 126
• “EMAILHOST= System Option” on page 128
• “EMAILID= System Option” on page 130
• “EMAILPW= System Option” on page 132

EMAILPW= System Option

Specifies an email logon password.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category:  Communications: E-mail

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EMAIL

Notes:  This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

The OPTIONS procedure displays passwords in the SAS log as 8 Xs, regardless of the actual password length.

Syntax

EMAILPW= "password"
**Syntax Description**

**password**

specifies the logon password for your logon name.

**Restriction**

If “`password`” contains a space, you must enclose the value in double quotation marks.

**Details**

You can use encoded email passwords. When a password is encoded with PROC PWENCODE, the output string includes a tag that identifies the string as having been encoded. An example of a tag is `{sas001}`. The tag indicates the encoding method. Encoding a password enables you to avoid email access authentication with a password in plaintext. Passwords that start with `{sas` trigger an attempt to be decoded. If the decoding succeeds, then that decoded password is used. If the decoding fails, then the password is used as is. For more information, see “PWENCODE” in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

**Windows Specifics**

If you do not specify the EMAILID and EMAILPW system options at invocation, or if you are not otherwise logged in to your email system, SAS prompts you for an email ID and a password if the EMAILSYS system option is set to MAPI or VIM. If the EMAILSYS system option is set to SMTP, SAS does not prompt you for an email ID and a password.

**Comparisons**

For the SMTP access method, use this option in conjunction with the EMAILID=, EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL=, EMAILPORT, and EMAILHOST system options. EMAILID= provides the user name. EMAILPW= provides the password. EMAILPORT specifies the port to which the SMTP server is attached. EMAILHOST specifies the SMTP server that supports email access for your site. EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= provides the protocol.

**See Also**

**System Options:**

- “EMAILAUTHPROTOCOL= System Option” on page 126
- “EMAILHOST= System Option” on page 128
- “EMAILID= System Option” on page 130
- “EMAILPORT System Option” on page 131

---

**EMAILUTCOFFSET= System Option**

For email that is sent using the FILENAME statement EMAIL (SMTP) access method, specifies a UTC offset that is used in the Date header field of the email message.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options Window

**Category:** Communications: E-mail
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=

EMAIL

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

EMAILUTCOFFSET="+hhmm" | "-hhmm"

Syntax Description

"+hhmm" | "-hhmm"

specifies the number of hours and minutes that are used as the UTC offset in the Date header field of an email. Use the UTC offset to establish the local time.

Requirement The value of the EMAILUTCOFFSET= system option must be enclosed in double or single quotation marks.

Details

If your computer time setting is a local time, or if your computer time setting does not account for Daylight Saving Time, you can use the EMAILUTCOFFSET= system option to set a UTC offset in the Date header field of an SMTP email. If the Date header field contains a UTC offset, the value specified by the EMAILUTCOFFSET= system option replaces that UTC offset.

Example

This example uses the date of January 1, 2011, one hour, one minute, and one second after midnight:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTIONS Statement</th>
<th>Date: Header</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>options emailutcoffset=&quot;+0930&quot;;</td>
<td>Date: Sat, 01 Jan 2011 01:01:01 +0930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>options emailutcoffset=&quot;-0600&quot;;</td>
<td>Date Sat, 01 Jan 2011 01:01:01 -0600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

• “The SMTP E-Mail Interface” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:

• “FILENAME Statement, EMAIL (SMTP) Access Method” in SAS Statements: Reference

ENGINE= System Option

Specifies the default access method for SAS libraries.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** SASFILES

**Default:** The shipped default is V9.

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.


---

**Syntax**

`ENGINE=engine-name`

**Syntax Description**

`engine-name`

specifies an engine name.

**Details**

The `ENGINE=` system option specifies which default engine name is associated with a SAS library. The default engine is used when a SAS library points to an empty directory or a new file. The default engine is also used on directory-based systems, which can store more than one SAS file type within a directory. For example, some operating environments can store SAS files from multiple versions in the same directory.

**Operating Environment Information**

Valid engine names depend on your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

**See Also**

“SAS Engines” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

---

**ERRORABEND System Option**

Specifies whether SAS responds to errors by terminating.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING

**Alias:** ERRABEND | NOERRABEND

**Default:** The shipped default is NOERRORABEND.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax
ERRORABEND | NOERRORABEND

Syntax Description
ERRORABEND
specifies that SAS terminate for most errors (including syntax errors and file not found errors) that would normally cause it to issue an error message, set OBS=0, and go into syntax-check mode (if syntax checking is enabled). SAS also terminates if an error occurs in any global statement other than the LIBNAME and FILENAME statements.

Tip Use the ERRORABEND system option with SAS production programs, which presumably should not encounter any errors. If errors are encountered and ERRORABEND is in effect, SAS brings the errors to your attention immediately by terminating. ERRORABEND does not affect how SAS handles notes such as invalid data messages.

NOERRORABEND
specifies that SAS handle errors normally, that is, issue an error message, set OBS=0, and go into syntax-check mode (if syntax checking is enabled).

See Also
• “Global Statements” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:
• “ERRORBYABEND System Option” on page 136
• “ERRORCHECK= System Option” on page 137

ERRORBYABEND System Option
Specifies whether SAS ends a program when an error occurs in BY-group processing.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=ERRORHANDLING
Default: The shipped default is NOERRORBYABEND.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
ERRORBYABEND | NOERRORBYABEND
Syntax Description

ERRORBYABEND
specifies that SAS ends a program for BY-group error conditions that would normally cause it to issue an error message.

NOERRORBYABEND
specifies that SAS handle BY-group errors normally, that is, by issuing an error message and continuing processing.

Details

If SAS encounters one or more BY-group errors while ERRORBYABEND is in effect, SAS brings the errors to your attention immediately by ending your program. ERRORBYABEND does not affect how SAS handles notes that are written to the SAS log.

Note: Use the ERRORBYABEND system option with SAS production programs that should be error free.

See Also

System Options:

• “ERRORABEND System Option” on page 135

ERRORCHECK= System Option

Specifies whether SAS enters syntax-check mode when errors are found in the LIBNAME, FILENAME, %INCLUDE, and LOCK statements.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ERRORHANDLING

Default: The shipped default is NORMAL.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

ERRORCHECK=NORMAL | STRICT

Syntax Description

NORMAL
specifies not to place the SAS program into syntax-check mode when an error occurs in a LIBNAME or FILENAME statement, or in a LOCK statement in SAS/SHARE software. In addition, the program or session does not terminate when a %INCLUDE statement fails due to a non-existent file.
STRICT
specifies to place the SAS program into syntax-check mode when an error occurs in a LIBNAME or FILENAME statement, or in a LOCK statement in SAS/SHARE software. If the ERRORABEND system option is set and an error occurs in either a LIBNAME or FILENAME statement, SAS terminates. In addition, SAS terminates when a %INCLUDE statement fails due to a non-existent file.

See Also
System Options:
• “ERRORABEND System Option” on page 135

ERRORS= System Option
Specifies the maximum number of observations for which SAS issues complete error messages.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Environment Control: Error Handling
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ERRORHANDLING
LOGCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is 20.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
ERRORS= n | nK | nM | nG | nT | MIN | MAX | hexX

Syntax Description
n | nK | nM | nG | nT
specifies the number of observations for which SAS issues error messages in terms of 1 (n); 1,024 (nK); 1,048,576 (nM); 1,073,741,824 (nG); or 1,099,511,627,776 (nT). For example, a value of 8 specifies eight observations, and a value of 3M specifies 3,145,728 observations.

MIN
sets the number of observations for which SAS issues error messages to 0.

MAX
sets the maximum number of observations for which SAS issues error messages to the largest signed, 4-byte integer representable in your operating environment.

hexX
specifies the maximum number of observations for which SAS issues error messages as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the maximum number of observations for which SAS issues error messages to 45 observations.
Details

If data errors are detected in more than \( n \) observations, processing continues, but SAS does not issue error messages for the additional errors.

*Note:* If you set ERRORS=0 and an error occurs, or if the maximum number of errors has been reached, a warning message is displayed in the log, which states that the limit set by the ERRORS option has been reached.

See Also


---

**EVENTDS= System Option**

Specifies one or more data sets that define events.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Input Control: Data Processing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** INPUTCONTROL
- **Default:** The shipped default is (DEFAULTS).
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

`EVENTDS= (<DEFAULTS | NODEFAULTS> event-data-set(s))`

**Syntax Description**

- **DEFAULTS**
  - specifies to use the SAS predefined holiday events.

- **NODEFAULTS**
  - specifies not to use default event definitions. The only events that are used are specified by the `event-data-set` list.

- **event-data-set**
  - specifies the name of a data set that contains event definitions. The data set can be specified as a one-level name, `dataset`, or a two-level name, `libref.dataset`.

**Details**

A SAS event is used to model any incident that disrupts the normal flow of the process that generated the time series. Examples of commonly used events include natural disasters, retail promotions, strikes, advertising campaigns, policy changes, and data recording errors. You can create your own set of events, or you can use events that are predefined by SAS.

The events that are defined in the `event-data-set` list appear in the Events Repository in SAS Forecast Studio. In SAS High-Performance Forecasting, you can use an event data set as a value for the INEVENT= option in the HPFDIAGNOSE and HPFENGINE.
procedures. In SAS/ETS, an event data set can be used by the INEVENT= option in the X12 procedure.

When you set the EVENTDS= option, all values that were specified by a previous EVENTDS= option are replaced. A new specification of the option is not appended to the value of the existing value. You can use this option to override the default events or to add or delete event data sets.

To create event data sets, see the HPFEVENTS procedure in the SAS High-Performance Forecasting User’s Guide.

If the event data set has duplicate event names but different dates associated with the events, use PROC SORT to sort the data set by the event name. Duplicate event names must be grouped before you use the event data set in a SAS program. If the data set is not sorted, SAS sees the event as a duplicate event, replaces the previous event definition, and writes a warning to the SAS log.

Examples

Example 1
By default, the SAS predefined holiday events are valid events as long as NODEFAULTS is not specified in the EVENTDS= option. The valid events that are set using the following EVENTDS= option are the SAS predefined holiday events and the events that are specified in the events.WorldCup data set:

```sas
options eventds=(events.WorldCup);
```

Example 2
Because NODEFAULTS is specified, after the EVENTDS= option is set, the SAS predefined holiday events are not valid events. The only valid events are the events that are defined in the dubai_holidays data set:

```sas
options eventsds=(nodefaults dubai_holidays);
```

Example 3
Reset the valid events to the predefined list of SAS holiday events:

```sas
options eventds=(defaults);
```

See Also

- SAS/ETS User’s Guide
- SAS Forecast Studio User’s Guide
- SAS High-Performance Forecasting: User’s Guide

System Options:

- “INTERVALDS= System Option” on page 170

EXPLORER System Option

Specifies whether to invoke the SAS windowing environment and display only the Explorer and Program Editor windows.
**PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EXECMODES**

**Default:** The shipped default is NOEXPLORER.

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

EXPLORER | NOEXPLORER

**Syntax Description**

**EXPLORER**
specifies that the SAS session be invoked with only the Explorer and Program Editor windows.

**NOEXPLORER**
specifies that the SAS session be invoked without the Explorer window.

**Details**

The following SAS execution mode invocation options, in order, have precedence over this option:

1. OBJECTSERVER.
2. DMR
3. SYSIN

If you specify EXPLORER with another execution mode invocation option of equal precedence, SAS uses only the last option listed. See “Order of Precedence” on page 18 for more information about invocation option precedence.

**See Also**

**System Options:**

- “DMS System Option” on page 115
- “DMSEXP System Option” on page 116

---

**EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= System Option**

Specifies whether to extend the maximum observation count in a new output SAS data file.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Environment Control: Language Control

**Files:** SAS Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=
LANGUAGECONTROL
SASFILES
Alias: EOC=
Default: The shipped default is YES.
Restrictions: Use only with output data files.
Use only with the Base engine.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES | NO

Syntax Description

YES
requests an enhanced file format in a newly created SAS data file that counts observations beyond the 32-bit limitation. Although this SAS data file is created for an operating environment that stores the number of observations with a 32-bit integer, the data file behaves like a 64-bit file with respect to counters.

Restrictions
A SAS data file that is created with EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES is incompatible with releases prior to SAS 9.3. If the SAS data file was created in SAS 9.3 or later and EXTENDOBSCOUNTER was set to YES when the SAS data file was created, you must re-create the SAS data file with the system option EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=NO. The shipped default is YES.

EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES is valid only for an output SAS data file whose internal data representation stores the observation count as a 32-bit integer. The operating environments whose internal data representation stores the observation count as a 32-bit integer include the following platforms:
• Linux for a 32-bit Intel architecture.
• Microsoft Windows on a 32-bit platform.
• Microsoft Windows 64-bit Edition. In this 64-bit operating environment, the long integer data type uses the 32-bit model to maintain compatibility with 32-bit applications.
• z/OS on a 32-bit platform.
EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES is ignored for SAS data sets with a 64-bit observation counter.

NO
specifies that the maximum observation count in a newly created SAS data file is determined by the long integer size for the operating environment. In operating environments with a 32-bit integer, the maximum number is $2^{31} - 1$ or approximately two billion observations (2,147,483,647). In operating environments with a 64-bit integer, the maximum number is $2^{63} - 1$ or approximately 9.2 quintillion observations.

Details

Historically, the Base engine has had a limitation in which only 2G-1 observations can be counted and fully supported for operating environments that have a 32-bit integer. In
SAS 9.3, support was added to data sets and SAS libraries to allow the limit to be raised to match that of operating environments with a 64-bit integer. The EOC= system option allows extending the observation count globally to a SAS session. Here is the order of precedence for applying the EOC= option:

1. data set option
2. LIBNAME statement option
3. system option

See Also

• “Extending the Observation Count for a 32-Bit SAS Data File” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Data Set Options:

• “EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference

Statements:

• “LIBNAME Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

### FILESYNC= System Option

Specifies when operating system buffers that contain contents of permanent SAS files are written to disk.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Category:** Files: SAS Files

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** SASFILES

**Default:** The shipped default is HOST.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**See:** “FILESYNC= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

**Syntax**

FILESYNC= SAS | CLOSE | HOST | SAVE

**Syntax Description**

**SAS**

specifies that SAS requests the operating system to force buffered data to be written to disk when it is best for the integrity of the SAS file.

**CLOSE**

specifies that SAS requests the operating system to force buffered data to be written to disk when the SAS file is closed.

**HOST**

specifies that the operating system schedules when the buffered data for a SAS file is written to disk.
SAVE
   specifies that the buffers are written to disk when the SAS file is saved.

Details
By using the FILESYNC= system option, SAS can tell the operating system when to
force data that is temporarily stored in operating system buffers to be written to disk.
Only SAS files in a permanent SAS library are affected; files in a temporary library are
not affected.

If you specify a value other than the default value of HOST or CLOSE, the following
occurs:

• the length of time it takes to run a SAS job increases
• the small chance of losing data in the event of a system failure is further reduced

Consult with your system administrator before you change the value of the FILESYNC=
system option to a value other than the default value.

z/OS Specifics
Under z/OS, the FILESYNC= system option affects SAS files only in UNIX file
system (UFS) libraries. For more information, see “FILESYNC= System Option:
z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS.

FIRSTOBS= System Option
Specifies the observation number or external file record that SAS processes first.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options
window
Category: Files: SAS Files
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
SASFILES
Default: The shipped default is 1.
Interaction: When you specify the FIRSTOBS= option and EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES is set
either as a data set option or as a LIBNAME option, data sets that have 2G–1
observations or more might perform better in a 32-bit environment. For more
information, see “Extending the Observation Count for a 32-Bit SAS Data File” in
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see
“Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
FIRSTOBS=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description
n | nK | nM | nG | nT
   specifies the number of the first observation or external file record to process, with n
   being an integer. Using one of the letter notations results in multiplying the integer
   by a specific value. That is, specifying K (kilo) multiplies the integer by 1,024; M
   (mega) multiplies by 1,048,576; G (giga) multiplies by 1,073,741,824; or T (tera)
multiplies by 1,099,511,627,776. For example, a value of 8 specifies the eighth observations or records, and a value of 3m specifies observation or record 3,145,728.

**hexX**
specifies the number of the first observation or the external file record to process as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx specifies the 45th observation.

**MIN**
sets the number of the first observation or external file record to process to 1. This is the default.

**MAX**
sets the number of the first observation to process to the maximum number of observations in the data sets or records in the external file, up to the largest eight-byte, signed integer, which is $2^{63}-1$, or approximately 9.2 quintillion observations.

**Details**
The FIRSTOBS= system option is valid for all steps for the duration of your current SAS session or until you change the setting. To affect any single SAS data set, use the FIRSTOBS= data set option.

You can apply FIRSTOBS= processing to WHERE processing. For details, see “Processing a Segment of Data That Is Conditionally Selected” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.

**Comparisons**
- You can override the FIRSTOBS= system option by using the FIRSTOBS= data set option and by using the FIRSTOBS= option as a part of the INFILE statement.
- As the FIRSTOBS= system option specifies a starting point for processing, the OBS= system option specifies an ending point. The two options are often used together to define a range of observations or records to be processed.

**Example**
If you specify FIRSTOBS=50, SAS processes the 50th observation of the data set first.

This option applies to every input data set that is used in a program or a SAS process. In this example, SAS begins reading at the 11th observation in the data sets OLD, A, and B:

```sas
options firstobs=11;
data a;
   set old; /* 100 observations */
run;
data b;
   set a;
run;
data c;
   set b;
run;
```

Data set OLD has 100 observations, data set A has 90, B has 80, and C has 70. To avoid decreasing the number of observations in successive data sets, use the FIRSTOBS= data set option in the SET statement. You can also reset FIRSTOBS=1 between a DATA step and a PROC step.
See Also

Data Set Options:
• “FIRSTOBS= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference

Statements:
• “INFILE Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:
• “OBS= System Option” on page 193

FMTERR System Option
When a variable format cannot be found, specifies whether SAS generates an error or continues processing.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ERRORHANDLING

Default: The shipped default is FMTERR.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
FMTERR | NOFMTERR

Syntax Description

FMTERR
specifies that when SAS cannot find a specified variable format, it generates an error message and does not allow default substitution to occur.

NOFMTERR
replaces missing formats with the w. or $w. default format, issues a note, and continues processing.

See Also

System Options:
• “FMTSEARCH= System Option” on page 147
FMTSEARCH= System Option

Specifies the order in which format catalogs are searched.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ENVFILES

Default: The shipped default is (Work Library).

Requirement: Catalog specifications must be separated by a space.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Tip: You can use the APPEND or INSERT system options to add additional catalog-specification.

Syntax

FMTSEARCH=(catalog-specification(s))

Syntax Description

catalog-specifications searches format catalogs in the order listed, until the desired member is found.

The value of catalog-specification can be one of the following:

libref</LOCALE>

specifies to search the FORMATS catalog in the storage location that is specified by libref. When a libref is specified without a catalog, SAS uses FORMATS as the default catalog name.

If you specify /LOCALE, SAS searches for a catalog that is associated with the current SAS locale before it searches the FORMATS catalog. The locale catalog name is based on the POSIX locale name for the current locale. Two catalogs might exist for each POSIX locale name: one catalog for the language and one catalog for the language_country. If your current SAS locale is English_India, the POSIX locale name is en_IN. The two possible locale catalogs are libref.FORMATS_en and libref.FORMATS_en_IN. SAS searches, in order, these catalogs in libref:

1. libref.FORMATS_language_country
2. libref.FORMATS_language
3. libref.FORMATS

Tip You can obtain a POSIX locale value by using the GETPXLOCALE function. You can use the GETLOCENV function to obtain the current SAS locale. For more information, see SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide.
See For a list of POSIX locale values and their corresponding SAS locale names, see “LOCALE= Values and Default Settings for ENCODING, PAPERSIZE, DFLANG, and DATESTYLE Options” in SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide.

`libref.catalog</LOCALE>`

specifies to search for a specific library and catalog.

If you specify /LOCALE, SAS searches `libref.catalog` for a catalog that is associated with the current SAS locale. The locale catalog name is based on the POSIX locale name for the current locale. Two catalogs might exist for each POSIX locale name: one catalog for the language and one catalog for the language_country. If your current SAS locale is English_India, the POSIX locale name is en_IN. The two possible locale catalogs are `libref.catalog_en` and `libref.catalog_en_IN`.

SAS searches, in order, these catalogs in `libref`, if you specify /LOCALE:

1. `libref.catalog_language_country`
2. `libref.catalog_language`
3. `libref.catalog`

Tip You can obtain a POSIX locale value by using the `GETPXLOCALE` function. You can use the `GETLOCENV` function to obtain the current SAS locale. For more information, see SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide.

See For a list of POSIX locale values and their corresponding SAS locale names, see “LOCALE= Values and Default Settings for ENCODING, PAPERSIZE, DFLANG, and DATESTYLE Options” in SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide.

Details

The default value for FMTSEARCH is (WORK LIBRARY). The catalogs Work.Formats and Library.Formats are always searched, regardless of whether they appear in the FMTSEARCH option. The Work.Formats catalog is always searched first unless it appears in the FMTSEARCH option. The Library.Formats catalog is searched second unless it appears in the FMTSEARCH option.

For example, FMTSEARCH=(MYLIB LIBRARY) results in searching these catalogs, in the order Work.Formats, Mylib.Formats, and Library.Formats.

If a catalog appears in the FMTSEARCH= list, the catalog is searched in the order in which it appears in the list. If a catalog in the list does not exist, that particular catalog is ignored and searching continues with no error or warning message given.

Examples

**Example 1: Format Catalog Search Order with Default Libraries Searched First**

If you specify FMTSEARCH=(ABC DEF.XYZ GHI), SAS searches for requested formats or informats in this order:

1. Work.Formats
Example 2: Format Catalog Search Order with Default Libraries Searched Last
If you specify FMTSEARCH=(ABC WORK LIBRARY), SAS searches in this order:
1. Abc.Formats
2. Work.Formats
3. Library.Formats
Because WORK appears in the FMTSEARCH list, Work.Formats is not automatically searched first.

Example 3: Format Catalog Search Order with POSIX Locale Values
If you specify FMTSEARCH=(ABC/LOCALE) and the current locale is German_Germany, SAS searches in this order:
1. Work.Formats
2. Library.Formats
3. Abc.Formats_de_DE
4. Abc.Formats_de
5. Abc.Formats

See Also

Procedures:
- “FORMAT” in Base SAS Procedures Guide

System Options:
- “APPEND= System Option” on page 62
- “INSERT= System Option” on page 169
- “FMTERR System Option” on page 146

FONTEMBEDDING System Option
Specifies whether font embedding is enabled in Universal Printer and SAS/GRAPH printing.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ODSPRINT

Default: The shipped default is FONTEMBEDDING.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

FONTEMBEDDING | NOFONTEMBEDDING

Syntax Description

FONTEMBEDDING
specifies to enable font embedding.

NOFONTEMBEDDING
specifies to disable font embedding.

Details

Font embedding is used mainly by Universal Printing. Not all printers support font embedding. To determine whether the printer that you are using supports font embedding, use the QDEVICE procedure. If Font Embedding is listed in the SAS log, the printer supports font embedding. Here is a partial log output from the QDEVICE procedure:

```
proc qdevice report=general;
   printer pdf;
run;
```

```
Name: PDF
Description: Portable Document Format Version 1.4
Type: Universal Printer
Registry: SASHELP
Prototype: PDF Version 1.4
Default Typeface: Cumberland AMT
Font Style: Regular
Font Weight: Normal
Font Height: 8 points
Maximum Colors: 16777216
Visual Color: Direct Color
Color Support: RGBA
Destination: sasprt.pdf
I/O Type: DISK
Data Format: PDF
...
```

When FONTEMBEDDING is set, fonts can be embedded, or included, in the output files that are created by the Universal Printer and SAS/GRAPH. Output files with embedded fonts do not rely on fonts being installed on the computer that is used to view or print the output file. File size is increased for vector output for printers such as PDF and PostScript.

When NOFONTEMBEDDING is set, the output files rely on the fonts being installed on the computer that is used to view or print the font. If a font is not found on the computer, the printer or the application that displays the output might perform font substitution. Image output is not affected when NOFONTEMBEDDING is set.
To determine which fonts are substituted for a given printer, use the Print Setup window or the QDEVICE procedure to display the Printer Setup properties. Under **Fonts**, any individual fonts that are listed are recognized by the printer. All other fonts, including those that are available via a link in the SAS Registry, are substituted in the document when the document is created.

**See Also**
- *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*
- “Universal Printing” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**FONTRENDERING= System Option**

Specifies whether SAS/GRAPH devices that are based on the SASGDGIF, SASGDTIF, and SASGDIMG modules render fonts by using the operating system or by using the FreeType engine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>ODSPRINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is FREETYPE_POINTS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction:</td>
<td>This option is set to HOST_PIXELS for devices that begin with “Z”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

```
FONTRENDERING=HOST_PIXELS | FREETYPE_POINTS
```

**Syntax Description**

**HOST_PIXELS**

specifies that fonts are rendered by the operating system and that font size is requested in pixels.

*z/OS specifics* On z/OS, HOST_PIXELS is not supported. If HOST_PIXELS is specified, SAS uses FREETYPE_POINTS as the value for this option.

**FREETYPE_POINTS**

specifies that fonts are rendered by the FreeType engine and that font size is requested in points.

**Details**

Use the FONTRENDERING= system option to specify how SAS/GRAPH devices that are based on the SASGDGIF, SASGDTIF, and SASGDIMG modules render fonts. When the operating system renders fonts, the font size is requested in pixels. When the FreeType engine renders fonts, the font size is requested in points.

Use the GDEVICE procedure to determine which module a SAS/GRAPH device uses:
proc gdevice c=sashelp.devices browse nofs;
   list devicename;
quit;

For example,
proc gdevice c=sashelp.devices browse nofs;
   list gif;
quit;

The following is partial output from the GDEVICE procedure output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIF</th>
<th>Orig Driver: GIF</th>
<th>Module: SASGDGIF</th>
<th>Model: 6031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description: GIF File Format</td>
<td>Type: EXPORT</td>
<td>*** Institute-supplied ***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lrows: 43</td>
<td>Xmax: 8.333 IN</td>
<td>Hsize: 0.000 IN</td>
<td>Xpixels: 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lcols: 88</td>
<td>Ymax: 6.250 IN</td>
<td>Vsize: 0.000 IN</td>
<td>Ypixels: 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prows: 0</td>
<td>Horigin: 0.000 IN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pcols: 0</td>
<td>Vorigin: 0.000 IN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspect: 0.000</td>
<td>Rotate:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver query: Y</td>
<td>Queued messages: N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperfeed: 0.000 IN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Module entry names the module used by the device.

See Also
“Specifying Fonts in SAS/GRAPH Programs” in SAS/GRAPH: Reference

**FONTSLOC= System Option**

Specifies the location of the fonts that are supplied by SAS; names the default font file location for registering fonts that use the FONTREG procedure.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Categories:** Environment Control: Display, Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ENVDISPLAY, ODSPRINT
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

FONTSLOC="<"location">"
**Syntax Description**

`location`

specifies a fileref or the location of the SAS fonts that are used during the SAS session.

**Requirement** `location` must be enclosed in quotation marks. Do not enclose a fileref in quotation marks.

---

**FORMCHAR= System Option**

Specifies the default output formatting characters.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** LISTCONTROL
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
- **See:** “FORMCHAR System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

**Syntax**

`FORMCHAR= 'formatting-characters'`

**Syntax Description**

`'formatting-characters'`

specifies any string or list of strings of characters up to 64 bytes long. If fewer than 64 bytes are specified, the string is padded with blanks on the right.

**Tip** For consistent results when you move your document to different computers, issue the following OPTIONS statement before using ODS destinations other than the Listing destination:

```plaintext
options formchar=*|----|+|-----+=-|/-|--<>*;
```

**Details**

Formatting characters are used to construct tabular output outlines and dividers for various procedures, such as the FREQ, REPORT, and TABULATE procedures. If you omit formatting characters as an option in the procedure, the default specifications given in the FORMCHAR= system option are used. Note that you can also specify a hexadecimal character constant as a formatting character. When you use a hexadecimal constant with this option, SAS interprets the value of the hexadecimal constant as appropriate for your operating system.

**Note:** To ensure that row and column separators and boxed tabular reports are printed legibly when using the standard forms characters, you must use these resources:

- either the SAS Monospace or the SAS Monospace Bold font
- a printer that supports TrueType fonts
See Also

- For information about how Base SAS procedures use formatting characters, see Base SAS Procedures Guide. For procedures in other products that use formatting characters, see the documentation for that product.
- “The SAS Registry” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

FORMDLIM= System Option

Specifies a character to delimit page breaks in SAS output for the LISTING destination.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

FORMDLIM='delimiting-character'

Syntax Description

'delimiting-character'
specifies in quotation marks a character written to delimit pages. Normally, the delimit character is null, as in this statement:

```sas
options formdlim='';
```

Details

When the delimit character is null, a new physical page starts whenever a new page occurs. However, you can conserve paper by allowing multiple pages of output to appear on the same page. For example, this statement writes a line of hyphens (- -) where normally a page break would occur:

```sas
options formdlim='--';
```

When a new page is to begin, SAS skips a single line, writes a line consisting of the hyphens that are repeated across the page, and skips another single line. There is no skip to the top of a new physical page. Resetting FORMDLIM= to null causes physical pages to be written normally again.

FORMS= System Option

If forms are used for printing, specifies the default form to use.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Environment Control: Display
Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=**

**Default:** The shipped default is DEFAULT.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

`FORMS=form-name`

**Syntax Description**

`form-name` specifies the name of the form.

**Tip** To create a customized form, use the FSFORM command in a windowing environment.

**Details**

The default form contains settings that control various aspects of interactive windowing output, including printer selection, text body, and margins. The `FORMS=` system option also customizes output from the PRINT command (when `FORM=` is omitted) or output from interactive windowing procedures.

---

**HELPBROWSER= System Option**

Specifies the browser to use for SAS Help and ODS output.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Help

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** HELP

**Defaults:**

In the Windows 32-bit operating environment, the shipped default is SAS.

In the UNIX, z/OS, and Windows 64-bit operating environments, the shipped default is REMOTE.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

`HELPBROWSER=REMOTE | SAS`
Syntax Description

REMOTE
specifies to use the remote browser for the Help. The location of the remote browser is determined by the HELPHOST and the HELPPORT system options.

SAS
specifies to use the SAS browser for the Help.

See Also

- “Viewing Output and Help in the SAS Remote Browser” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*
- “Viewing Output and Help in the SAS Remote Browser” in *SAS Companion for Windows*

System Options:

- “HELPHOST System Option” on page 157
- “HELPPORT= System Option” on page 158

HELPENCMD System Option

Specifies whether SAS uses the English version or the translated version of the keyword list for the command-line Help.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Help

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=HELP

Default: The shipped default is HELPENCMD.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

HELPENCMD | NOHELPENCMD

Syntax Description

HELPENCMD
specifies that SAS use the English version of the keyword list for the command-line help, although the index continues to be displayed with translated keywords.

NOHELPENCMD
specifies that SAS use the translated version of the keyword list for the command-line help, if a translated version exists.

Details

Set NOHELPENCMD if you want the command-line help to locate keywords by using the localized terms. By default, all terms on the command line are read as English.
See Also

System Options:

- “HELPINDEX System Option: Windows” in *SAS Companion for Windows*
- “HELPINDEX System Option: UNIX” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*
- “HELPLOC System Option: Windows” in *SAS Companion for Windows*
- “HELPLOC System Option: UNIX” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*
- “HELPLOC= System Option: z/OS” in *SAS Companion for z/OS*
- “HELPTOC System Option: Windows” in *SAS Companion for Windows*
- “HELPTOC System Option: UNIX” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*

**HELPHOST System Option**

Specifies the name of the computer where the remote browser is to send Help and ODS output.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Environment Control: Help
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** HELP
- **See:** “HELPHOST System Option: UNIX” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*
  
  “HELPHOST System Option: Windows” in *SAS Companion for Windows*
  
  “HELPHOST System Option: z/OS” in *SAS Companion for z/OS*

**Syntax**

`HELPHOST="host"`

**Syntax Description**

`"host"`

specifies the name of the computer where the remote help is to be displayed.

Quotation marks or parentheses are required. The maximum number of characters is 2,048.

**Details**

*Operating Environment Information*

If you do not specify the HELPHOST option, the location where SAS displays the Help depends on your operating environment. See the HELPHOST system option in the documentation for your operating environment.

**See Also**

- “Using the SAS Remote Browser” in *SAS Companion for z/OS*
- “Viewing Output and Help in the SAS Remote Browser” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*
HELPPORT= System Option

Specifies the port number for the remote browser client.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Help

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= HELP

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

HELPPORT=port-number

Syntax Description

port-number

specifies the port number for the SAS Remote Browser Server.

Range 0–65535

Details

When HELPPORT is set to 0, SAS uses the default port number for the remote browser server.

See Also

• “Using the SAS Remote Browser” in SAS Companion for z/OS
• “Viewing Output and Help in the SAS Remote Browser” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
• “Viewing Output and Help in the SAS Remote Browser” in SAS Companion for Windows

System Options:

• “HELPBROWSER= System Option” on page 155
• “HELPHOST System Option” on page 157
HOSTINFOLOG System Option

Specifies to print additional operating environment information in the SAS log when SAS starts.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
Default: The shipped default is HOSTINFOLOG.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

HOSTINFOLOG | NOHOSTINFOLOG

Syntax Description

HOSTINFOLOG
specifies to print additional operating environment information in the SAS log when SAS starts.

NOHOSTINFOLOG
specifies to omit additional operating environment information in the SAS log when SAS starts.

Details

When HOSTINFOLOG is specified, SAS writes additional information about the operating environment to the SAS log. Here is an example:

```
NOTE: Copyright (c) 2002-2012 by SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA.
NOTE: SAS (r) Proprietary Software 9.4 (TS04.01B0F09062012)
      Licensed to SAS Institute Inc., Site 1.
NOTE: This session is executing on the HP-UX B.11.31 (HP IPF) platform.
NOTE: Running on HP Model ia64 Serial Number 0861848586.

NOTE: Updated analytical products:
SAS/OR 12.1
NOTE: Additional host information:
HP HP-UX HP IPF B.11.31 U ia64
```

See Also

- “Customizing the Log” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

- “CPUID System Option” on page 101
HTTPSERVERPORTMAX= System Option

Specifies the highest port number that can be used by the SAS HTTP server for remote browsing.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation  
Category:  Communications: Networking and Encryption

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= COMMUNICATIONS  
Default:  The shipped default is 0.

Note:  This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

HTTPSERVERPORTMAX=max-port-number

Syntax Description

max-port-number  
specifies the highest port number that can be used by the SAS HTTP server for remote browsing.

Range  0–65535

Details

Use the HTTPSERVERPORTMAX= and HTTPSERVERPORTMIN= system options to specify a range of port values that the remote browser HTTP server can use to dynamically assign a port number when a firewall is configured between SAS and the HTTP server.

See Also

System Options:

•  “HTTPSERVERPORTMIN= System Option” on page 160

HTTPSERVERPORTMIN= System Option

Specifies the lowest port number that can be used by the SAS HTTP server for remote browsing.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation  
Category:  Communications: Networking and Encryption

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= COMMUNICATIONS  
Default:  The shipped default is 0.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

HTTPSERVERPORTMIN=min-port-number

Syntax Description

min-port-number
  specifies the lowest port number that can be used by the SAS HTTP server for remote browsing.

Range 0–65535

Details

Use the HTTPSERVERPORTMIN and HTTPSERVERPORTMAX system options to specify a range of port values that the remote browser HTTP server can use to dynamically assign a port number when a firewall is configured between SAS and the HTTP server.

See Also

System Options:
  • “HTTPSERVERPORTMAX= System Option” on page 160

IBUFNO= System Option

Specifies an optional number of extra buffers to be allocated for navigating an index file.

Syntax

IBUFNO=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n | nK | nM | nG | nT
  specifies the number of extra index buffers to be allocated in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or
1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies eight buffers, and a value of 3k specifies 3,072 buffers.

Restriction  Maximum value is 10,000.

hexX  specifies the number of extra index buffers as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx specifies 45 buffers.

MIN  sets the number of extra index buffers to 0.

MAX  sets the maximum number of extra index buffers to 10,000.

Details  An index is an optional SAS file that you can create for a SAS data file in order to provide direct access to specific observations. The index file consists of entries that are organized into hierarchical levels, such as a tree structure, and connected by pointers. When an index is used to process a request, such as for WHERE processing, SAS does a binary search on the index file and positions the index to the first entry that contains a qualified value. SAS uses the value's identifier to directly access the observation that contains the value. SAS requires memory for buffers when an index is actually used. The buffers are not required unless SAS uses the index, but they must be allocated in preparation for the index that is being used.

SAS automatically allocates a minimal number of buffers in order to navigate the index file. Typically, you do not need to specify extra buffers. However, using IBUFNO= to specify extra buffers could improve execution time by limiting the number of input/output operations that are required for a particular index file. However, the improvement in execution time comes at the expense of increased memory consumption.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffers sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

Note: Whereas too few buffers allocated to the index file decrease performance, over allocation of index buffers creates performance problems as well. Experimentation is the best way to determine the optimal number of index buffers. For example, experiment with ibufno=3, then ibufno=4, and so on, until you find the least number of buffers that produces satisfactory performance results.

See Also  • “Understanding SAS Indexes” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:
  • “IBUFESIZE= System Option” on page 162

IBUFESIZE= System Option  Specifies the buffer size for an index file.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
**Syntax**

\[ \text{IBUFSIZE}=n \mid nK \mid nM \mid nG \mid nT \mid \text{hexX} \mid \text{MAX} \]

**Syntax Description**

- \( n \mid nK \mid nM \mid nG \mid nT \)
  - specifies the buffer size to process in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of \( 3k \) specifies 3,072 bytes. A value of 0 causes SAS to use the minimum optimal buffer size for the operating environment.

- \( \text{hexX} \)
  - specifies the buffer size as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the page size to 45 bytes.

- \( \text{MAX} \)
  - sets the buffer size for an index file to the maximum possible number. For IBUFSIZE=, the value is 32,767 bytes.

**Details**

An index is an optional SAS file that you can create for a SAS data file in order to provide direct access to specific observations. The index file consists of entries that are organized into hierarchical levels, such as a tree structure, and connected by pointers. When an index is used to process a request, such as for WHERE processing, SAS does a search on the index file in order to rapidly locate the requested records.

Typically, you do not need to specify an index buffer size. However, the following situations could require a different buffer size:

- The buffer size affects the number of levels in the index. The more buffers there are, the more levels in the index. The more levels, the longer the index search takes. Increasing the buffer size allows more index values to be stored in each buffer, thus reducing the number of buffers (and the number of levels). The number of buffers required for the index varies with the buffer size, the length of the index value, and the values themselves. The main resource that is saved when reducing levels in the index is I/O. If your application is experiencing a lot of I/O in the index file, increasing the buffer size might help. However, you must re-create the index file after increasing the buffer size.

- The index file structure requires a minimum of three index values to be stored on a page. If the length of an index value is very large, you might get an error message that the index could not be created because the buffer size is too small to hold three index values. Increasing the buffer size should eliminate the error.
The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffers sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

**See Also**

- “Understanding SAS Indexes” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “IBUFNO= System Option” on page 161

---

**IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE= System Option (Experimental)**

Specifies the directory for a private collection of SAS/IML packages.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Files
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP:** ENVFILES
- **Defaults:** Shipped default: none. These values are set in the configuration file:
  - Windows: “?FOLDERID_Documents\My SAS Files\IML\Packages”
  - UNIX: ~/sas/iml/packages
  - z/OS: ~/sas/iml/packages
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE=directory-path
```

**Syntax Description**

- **directory-path** specifies the directory where a private collection of SAS/IML packages is stored. Packages in the private collection are available only to the current user. The directory specified by this option should be unique for each user.

  - **Length:** Up to 1,024 characters
  - **Tip:** A best practice is to enclose `directory-path` in quotation marks.

  **Example**

  ```plaintext
  -imlpackageprivate=“?FOLDERID_Documents\My SAS Files\IML\Packages”
  ```

**See Also**

- “Packages” in *SAS/IML User's Guide*

**System Options:**
IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC= System Option (Experimental)

Specifies the directory for a public collection of SAS/IML packages.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Files

Defaults:
Shipped default: none. The following defaults are set in the configuration file:
Windows: "C:\FOLDERID_ProgramData\SAS\IML\Packages"
UNIX: /opt/sas/iml/packages
z/OS: /opt/sas/iml/packages

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

Syntax

IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC=directory-path

Syntax Description

directory-path

specifies the directory where the public collection of SAS/IML packages is stored. Packages in the public collection are available to all users of the system. directory-path should be accessible by all users.

Length
Up to 1,024 characters

Tip
A best practice is to enclose directory-path in quotation marks.

Example
-imlpackagepublic="c:\IMLPublicPackages"

See Also

• “Packages” in SAS/IML User's Guide

System Options:

• “IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE= System Option (Experimental)” on page 164
• “IMLPACKAGESYSTEM= System Option (Experimental)” on page 165

IMLPACKAGESYSTEM= System Option (Experimental)

Specifies the directory for packages that are installed as part of SAS/IML.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
PROC OPTIONS

GROUP= ENVFILES

Defaults:
Shipped default: none. The following defaults are set in the configuration file:
Windows: "!SASROOT\iml\sasmisc\packages"
UNIX: !SASROOT/misc/iml/packages
z/OS: !SASROOT/misc/iml/packages

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

IMLPACKAGESYSTEM=directory-path

Syntax Description

directory-path

specifies the directory where the system collection of SAS/IML packages is stored. Packages in the system collection are installed as part of SAS/IML software and are available to all users of the system.

Length
Up to 1,024 characters

Tip
A best practice is to enclose directory-path in quotation marks.

Example
-imlpackagesystem="!SASROOT\iml\sasmisc\packages"

See Also

• “Packages” in SAS/IML User's Guide

System Options:

• “IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE= System Option (Experimental)” on page 164
• “IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC= System Option (Experimental)” on page 165

INITCMD System Option

Specifies an application invocation command and optional SAS windowing environment or text editor commands that SAS executes after processing the AUTOEXEC= file and the INITSTMT option during SAS invocation.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation

Category: Environment Control: Initialization and Operation

PROC OPTIONS

GROUP= EXCMODES

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

INITCMD "command-1 <windowing-command-n> "

Syntax Description

command-1
specifies any SAS command that invokes an application window. Some valid values are:

AF LAB
ANALYST MINER
ASSIST PHCLINICAL
DESIGN PHKINETICS
EIS PROIMAN
FORECAST QUERY
GRAPH RUNEIS
HELP SQC
IMAGE XADX.

Restriction
If you specify FORECAST for command-1, you cannot use windowing-command-n.

windowing-command-n
specifies a valid windowing command or text editor command. Separate multiple commands with semicolons. These commands are processed in sequence. If you use a windowing command that impacts flow, such as the BYE command, it might delay or prohibit processing.

Restriction
Do not use the windowing-command-n argument when you enter a command for an application that submits SAS statements or commands during initialization of the application, that is, during autoexec file initialization.

Details

The INITCMD system option suppresses the Log, Output, Program Editor, and Explorer windows when SAS starts so that application window is the first screen that you see. The suppressed windows do not appear, but you can activate them. You can use the ALTLOG option to direct log output for viewing. If windows are initiated by an autoexec file or the INITSTMT option, the window that is displayed by the INITCMD option is displayed last. When you exit an application that is invoked with the INITCMD option, your SAS session ends.

You can use the INITCMD option in a windowing environment only. Otherwise, the option is ignored and a warning message is issued. If command-1 is not a valid command, the option is ignored and a warning message is issued.

The following SAS execution mode invocation options, in order, have precedence over this option:

1. OBJECTSERVER.
2. DMR
3. SYSIN
If you specify INITCMD with another execution mode invocation option of equal precedence, SAS uses only the last option listed. See “Order of Precedence” on page 18 for more information about invocation option precedence.

Example

INITCMD "AFA c=mylib.myapp.primary.frame dsname=a.b"
INITCMD "ASSIST; FSVIEW SASUSER.CLASS"

INITSTMT= System Option

Specifies a SAS statement to execute after any statements in the AUTOEXEC= file and before any statements from the SYSIN= file.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
Alias: IS=
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
See: INITSTMT= System Option under Windows

Syntax

INITSTMT=’statement’

Syntax Description

’statement’
    specifies any SAS statement or statements.

Requirement  statement must be able to run on a step boundary.

Comparisons

INITSTMT= specifies the SAS statements to be executed at SAS initialization, and the TERMSTMT= system option specifies the SAS statements to be executed at SAS termination.

Example

Here is an example of using this option on UNIX:

sas -initstmt '@put you have used the initstmt; data x; x=1;
run;'

See Also

System Options:
**INSERT= System Option**

Inserts the specified value as the first value of the specified system option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Option Window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Environment Control: Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS</td>
<td>ENVFILES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**See:** For the syntax to use when you start SAS, see the documentation for your operating environment:
- “INSERT System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- “INSERT System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
- “INSERT= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

**Syntax**

\[
\text{INSERT=} (\text{system-option-1=} \text{argument-1} <\text{system-option-2=} \text{argument-2} >)\
\]

**Syntax Description**

**system-option**
- can be AUTOEXEC, CMPLIB, FMTSEARCH, HELPLOC, MAPS, MSG, SASAUTOS, SASHELP, SASSCRIPT, or SET.

**Note** Some of these options are available only when SAS starts. These options can be specified in the INSERT= option only when the INSERT= option is specified in a configuration file or a SAS command.

**argument**
- specifies a new value that you want as the first value of **system-option**.

**argument** can be any value that could be specified for **system-option** if **system-option** is set using the OPTIONS statement.

**Details**

If you specify a new value for the AUTOEXEC, CMPLIB, FMTSEARCH, HELPLOC, MAPS, MSG, SASAUTOS, SASHELP, SASSCRIPT, or SET system options, the new value replaces the value of the option. Instead of replacing the value, you can use the INSERT= system option to add an additional value to the option as the first value of the option.

For a list of system options that the INSERT= system option and the APPEND= system option support, including the system options that can be used when SAS starts, submit the following OPTIONS procedure:

```sas
proc options listinsertappend;
run;
```
Comparisons

The `INSERT=` system option adds a new value to the beginning of the current value of the AUTOEXEC, CMPLIB, FMTSEARCH, HELPLOC, MAPS, MSG, SASAUTOS, SASHELP, SASSCRIPT, or SET system options. The `APPEND=` system option adds a new value to the end of one of these system options.

Example

The following table shows the results of adding a value to the beginning of the FMTSEARCH= option value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current FMTSEARCH= Value</th>
<th>Value of INSERT= System Option</th>
<th>New FMTSEARCH= Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(WORK LIBRARY)</td>
<td>(fmtsearch=(abc def))</td>
<td>(ABC DEF WORK LIBRARY)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- “Changing an Option Value By Using the INSERT and APPEND System Options” on page 13

System Options:

- “APPEND= System Option” on page 62
- “APPEND System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- “APPEND System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
- “APPEND= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

**INTERVALDS= System Option**

Specifies one or more interval name-value pairs, where the value is a SAS data set that contains user-defined intervals. The intervals can be used as arguments to the INTNX and INTCK functions.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Input Control: Data Processing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** INPUTCONTROL
- **Requirement:** The set of interval-value pairs must be enclosed in parentheses.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
INTERVALDS=(interval-1=libref.dataset-name-1 <interval-2=libref.dataset-name-2 ...>)
```
Syntax Description

interval
specifies the name of an interval. The value of interval is used to represent the set of intervals that is specified in libref.dataset-name.

Restriction
interval cannot be a reserved SAS name.

Requirement
When you specify multiple intervals, the interval name must not be the same as another interval.

libref.dataset-name
specifies the libref and the data set name of the file that contains the user-defined intervals.

Details

The INTCK and INTNX functions specify interval as the interval name in the function argument list to reference a data set that names user-defined intervals.

The same libref.dataset-name can be assigned to different intervals. An error occurs when more than one interval of the same name is defined for the INTERVALDS system option.

Example

This example assigns a single data set to an interval on the SAS command line or in a configuration file.

-intervalds (mycompany=mycompany.storeHours)

The next example assigns multiple intervals using the OPTIONS statement. The intervals subsid1 and subsid2 are assigned the same libref and data set name.

options intervalds=(mycompany=mycompany.storeHours subsid1=subsid.storeHours subsid2=subsid.storeHours);

See Also

• “Custom Time Intervals” in the SAS/ETS User’s Guide
• “About Date and Time Intervals” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Functions:

• “INTCK Function” in SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference
• “INTNX Function” in SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference

INVALIDDATA= System Option

Specifies the value that SAS assigns to a variable when invalid numeric data is encountered.

Valid in:
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category:
Input Control: Data Processing
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= INPUTCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is a period (.).

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

INVALIDDATA='character'

Syntax Description

'character' specifies the value to be assigned, which can be a letter (A through Z, a through z), a period (.), or an underscore (_).

Details

The INVALIDDATA= system option specifies the value that SAS is to assign to a variable when invalid numeric data is read with an INPUT statement or the INPUT function.

JPEGQUALITY= System Option

Specifies the JPEG quality factor that determines the ratio of image quality to the level of compression for JPEG files produced by the SAS/GRAFHEJPEG device driver.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ODSPRINT

Default: The shipped default is 75.

Notes: This option is ignored when the DEVICE graphics option is not set to JPEG. This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

JPEGQUALITY=n | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n specifies an integer that indicates the JPEG quality factor. The quality of the image increases with larger numbers and decreases with smaller numbers. JPEG files are compressed less for higher-quality images. Therefore, the JPEG file size is greater for higher-quality images. For example, n=100 is completely uncompressed and the image quality is highest. When n=0, the image is produced at the maximum compression level with the lowest quality.
Range 0–100

**MIN**
- Specifies to set the JPEG quality factor to 0, which has the lowest image quality and the greatest file compression.

**MAX**
- Specifies to set the JPEG quality factor to 100, which has the highest image quality with no file compression.

**Details**

The optimal quality value varies for each image. The default value of 75 is a good starting value that you can use to optimize the quality of an image within a compressed file. You can increase or decrease the value until you are satisfied with the image quality. Values between 50 and 95 produce the best quality images.

When the value is 24 or less, some viewers might not be able to display the JPEG file. When you create such a file, SAS writes the following caution to the SAS log:

> Caution: quantization tables are too coarse for baseline JPEG.

**See Also**

“Using Graphics Devices” in *SAS/GRAPH: Reference*

---

**LABEL System Option**

Specifies whether SAS procedures can use labels with variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category:</strong></td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</strong></td>
<td>LISTCONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Default:</strong></td>
<td>The shipped default is LABEL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

`LABEL | NOLABEL`

**Syntax Description**

**LABEL**
- Specifies that SAS procedures can use labels with variables. The LABEL system option must be in effect before the LABEL option of any procedure can be used.

**NOLABEL**
- Specifies that SAS procedures cannot use labels with variables. If NOLABEL is specified, the LABEL option of a procedure is ignored.
Details

A label is a string of up to 256 characters that can be written by certain procedures in place of the variable's name.

See Also

Data Set Options:

• “LABEL= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference

Statements:


**LABELCHKPT System Option**

Specifies whether checkpoint-restart data for labeled code sections is to be recorded for batch programs.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling
- **PROCS OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING
- **Default:** The shipped default is NOLABELCHKPT.
- **Restrictions:** The LABELCHKPT system option can be specified only if the STEPCHKPT system option is not specified when SAS starts. Checkpoint mode is not valid for batch programs that contain the DM statement, which submits commands to SAS. If checkpoint mode is enabled and SAS encounters a DM statement, checkpoint mode is disabled, the checkpoint catalog entry is deleted, and a warning is written to the SAS log.
- **Requirement:** This option can be used only in batch mode.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

LABELCHKPT | NOLABELCHKPT

**Syntax Description**

**LABELCHKPT**

- Enables checkpoint mode for labeled code sections, which specifies to record checkpoint-restart data.

**NOLABELCHKPT**

- Disables checkpoint mode for labeled code sections, which specifies not to record checkpoint-restart data.
Details

Using the LABELCHKPT system option puts SAS in checkpoint mode for SAS programs that run in batch. Each time a label is encountered, SAS records data in a checkpoint-restart library. If a program terminates without completing, the program can be resubmitted, beginning at the labeled code section that was executing when the program terminated.

To ensure that the checkpoint-restart data is accurate, specify the ERRORCHECK STRICT option and set the ERRORABEND option. By setting these options, SAS terminates for most errors.

SAS can run in checkpoint-restart mode either for labeled code sections or for DATA and PROC steps, but not both.

Comparisons

The LABELCHKPT system option enables checkpoint mode for labeled code sections in batch programs that terminate before completing. Execution resumes at the labeled code section that was executing when the failure occurred.

The STEPCHKPT system option enables checkpoint mode for DATA and PROC steps in batch programs that terminate before completing. Execution resumes with the DATA or PROC step that was executing when the failure occurred.

See Also

- “Checkpoint Mode and Restart Mode” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
- “CHECKPOINT EXECUTE_ALWAYS Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:

- “CHKPTCLEAN System Option” on page 84
- “LABELCHKPTLIB= System Option” on page 175
- “LABELRESTART System Option” on page 177
- “STEPCHKPT System Option” on page 257

**LABELCHKPTLIB= System Option**

Specifies the libref of the library where the checkpoint-restart data is saved for labeled code sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Environment Control: Error Handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS</td>
<td>ERRORHANDLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is Work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction:</td>
<td>The LABELCHKPTLIB= system option can be specified only if the STEPCHKPT system option is not specified when SAS starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement:</td>
<td>This option can be used only in batch mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

LABELCHKPTLIB=libref

Syntax Description

libref
specifies the libref that identifies the library where the checkpoint-restart data is saved.

Requirement The LIBNAME statement that identifies the checkpoint-restart library must use the BASE engine and be the first statement in the batch program.

Details

When the LABELCHKPT system option is specified, checkpoint-restart data for labeled code sections in batch programs is saved in the libref that is specified in the LABELCHKPTLIB= system option. If no libref is specified, SAS uses the Work library to save checkpoint data. The LIBNAME statement that defines the libref must be the first statement in the batch program.

If the Work library is used to save checkpoint data, the NOWORKTERM and NOWORKINIT system options must be specified. When you set these options, the checkpoint-restart data is available when the batch program is resubmitted. These two options ensure that the Work library is saved when SAS ends and is restored when SAS starts. If the NOWORKTERM option is not specified, the Work library is deleted at the end of the SAS session and the checkpoint-restart data is lost. If the NOWORKINIT option is not specified, a new Work library is created when SAS starts, and again the checkpoint-restart data is lost.

The LABELCHKPTLIB= option must be specified for any SAS session that accesses checkpoint-restart data that is collected at label points and that is not saved to the Work library.

Operating Environment Information

When the Work library resides in a UNIX directory in UNIX or z/OS operating environments and you want to run the CLEANWORK utility, the Work library directory and its contents are deleted when the utility is run after the SAS session ends. When you run SAS in batch mode in the z/OS operating environment, the Work library is usually assigned to a temporary data set that is deleted at the end of the SAS job. To preserve the checkpoint-restart data in these cases, specify a permanent library as the value for the STEPCHKPTLIB option.

Comparisons

When the LABELCKPT system option is set, the library that is specified by the LABELCHKPTLIB system option names the library where the checkpoint-restart data is saved for labeled code sections. When the LABELRESTART system option is set, the library that is specified by the LABELCHKPTLIB system option names the library where the checkpoint-restart data is used to resume execution of labeled code sections.

When the STEPCKPT system option is set, the library that is specified by the STEPCHKPTLIB system option names the library where the checkpoint-restart data is
saved for DATA and PROC steps. When the STEPRESTART system option is set, the library that is specified by the STEPCHKPTLIB system option names the library where the checkpoint-restart data is used to resume execution of DATA and PROC steps.

**See Also**

- “Checkpoint Mode and Restart Mode” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**Statements:**

- “CHECKPOINT EXECUTE_ALWAYS Statement” in *SAS Statements: Reference*

**System Options:**

- “LABELCHKPT System Option” on page 174
- “LABELRESTART System Option” on page 177
- “STEPCHKPT System Option” on page 257
- “WORKINIT System Option” on page 322
- “WORKTERM System Option” on page 323

---

### LABELRESTART System Option

Specifies whether to execute a batch program by using checkpoint-restart data for data collected at labeled code sections.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING

**Default:** The shipped default is NOLABELRESTART.

**Restriction:** The LABELRESTART system option can be specified only if the STEPCHKPT system option is not specified when SAS starts.

**Requirement:** This option can be used only in batch mode.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

### Syntax

**LABELRESTART | NOLABELRESTART**

**Syntax Description**

**LABELRESTART**

enables restart mode, which specifies to execute the batch program by using the checkpoint-restart data.

**NOLABELRESTART**

disables restart mode, which specifies not to execute the batch program by using checkpoint-restart data.
Details
You specify the LABELRESTART option when you want to resubmit a batch program that ran in checkpoint mode for labeled code sections and terminated before the batch program completed. When you resubmit the batch program, SAS determines from the checkpoint data the label that was executing when the program terminated. The program resumes executing the batch program at that label.

Comparisons
When you specify the LABELRESTART option, SAS uses the checkpoint-restart data for labeled code sections to resume execution of batch programs.

When you specify the STEPRESTART option, SAS uses the checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps to resume execution of batch programs.

See Also
• “Checkpoint Mode and Restart Mode” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:
• “CHECKPOINT EXECUTE ALWAYS Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:
• “CHKPTCLEAN System Option” on page 84
• “LABELCHKPT System Option” on page 174
• “LABELCHKPTLIB= System Option” on page 175
• “STEPCHKPT System Option” on page 257
• “STEPRESTART System Option” on page 260

_LAST_ = System Option
Specifies the most recently created data set.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is _NULL_.

Restriction: _LAST_ = is not allowed with data set options.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
_LAST_ =SAS-data-set
Syntax Description

SAS-data-set
 specifies a SAS data set name.

Restriction No data set options are allowed.

Tip Use libref.membername or membername syntax, not a string that is enclosed in quotation marks, to specify a SAS data set name. You can use quotation marks in the libref.membername or membername syntax if the libref or member name is associated with a SAS/ACCESS engine that supports member names with syntax that requires quoting or name literal (n-literal) specification. For more information, see SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference.

Details

By default, SAS automatically keeps track of the most recently created SAS data set. Use the _LAST_= system option to override the default.

LEFTMARGIN= System Option

Specifies the print margin for the left side of the page.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS
 GROUP= ODSPRINT

Default: The shipped default is 0.000 in.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

LEFTMARGIN=margin-size<margin-unit>

Syntax Description

margin-size
 specifies the size of the left print margin.

Restriction The left margin should be small enough so that the left margin plus the right margin is less than the width of the paper.

Interaction Changing the value of this option might result in changes to the value of the LINESIZE= system option.

<margin-unit>
 specifies the units for margin-size. The margin-unit can be in for inches or cm for centimeters. <margin-unit> is saved as part of the value of the LEFTMARGIN system option whether it is specified.
Details
All margins have a minimum that is dependent on the printer and the paper size.

See Also
- “Printing with SAS” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:
- “BOTTOMMARGIN= System Option” on page 70
- “LINESIZE= System Option” on page 180
- “RIGHTMARGIN= System Option” on page 235
- “TOPMARGIN= System Option” on page 292

LINESIZE= System Option
Specifies the line size for the SAS log and for SAS procedure output.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LOG_LISTCONTROL
LISTCONTROL
LOGCONTROL

Alias: LS=

Default: The shipped default is 78. When SAS starts, the value is set based on the execution mode.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “LINESIZE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments,
“LINESIZE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows,
“LINESIZE= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax
LINESIZE=n | MIN | MAX | hexX

Syntax Description
n specifies the number of characters in a line.
MIN
sets the number of characters in a line to 64.

MAX
sets the number of characters in a line to 256.

hexX
specifies the number of characters in a line as a hexadecimal number. You must
specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the
value 0FAX sets the line size of the SAS procedure output to 250.

Details
The LINESIZE= system option specifies the line size (printer line width) in characters
for the SAS log and the SAS output that are used by the DATA step and procedures. The
LINESIZE= system option affects the following output:

• the Output window for the ODS LISTING destination
• output produced for an ODS markup destination by a DATA step where the FILE
  statement destination is PRINT (the FILE PRINT ODS statement is not affected by
  the LINESIZE= system option)
• procedures that produce only characters that cannot be scaled, such as the PLOT
  procedure, the CALENDAR procedure, the TIMEPLOT procedure, the FORMS
  procedure, and the CHART procedure

See Also

LOGPARAM= System Option
Specifies when SAS log files are opened, closed, and, in conjunction with the LOG= system option, how
they are named.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LOGCONTROL
Default: The shipped default is WRITE=BUFFERED ROLLOVER=None OPEN=REPLACE.
Restriction: LOGPARAM= is valid only in line mode and in batch mode, with one exception. In the
windowing environment, you can specify LOGPARAM=WRITE=IMMEDIATE to write contents to a file that is specified by the ALTLOG= system option.
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see
“Restricted Options” on page 6.
See: “LOGPARAM= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax
LOGPARAM="<OPEN= APPEND | REPLACE | REPLACEOLD>
< ROLLOVER= AUTO | NONE | SESSION | n | nK | nM | nG>
< WRITE= BUFFERED | IMMEDIATE> "
## Syntax Description

**OPEN=APPEND | REPLACE | REPLACEOLD**
when a log file already exists, specifies how the contents of the existing file are treated.

**APPEND**
appends the log when opening an existing file. If the file does not already exist, a new file is created.

**REPLACE**
overwrites the current contents when opening an existing file. If the file does not already exist, a new file is created.

**REPLACEOLD**
replaces files that are more than one day old. If the file does not already exist, a new file is created.

**Default**
REPLACE

**z/OS specifics**
See the SAS documentation for your operating environment for limitations on the use of OPEN=REPLACEOLD.

**ROLLOVER=AUTO|NONE|SESSION | n | nK | nM | nG**
specifies when or if the SAS log “rolls over”. That is, when the current log is closed and a new one is opened.

**AUTO**
causes an automatic “rollover” of the log when the directives in the value of the LOG= option change, that is, the current log is closed and a new log file is opened.

**Restriction**
Rollover does not occur more often than once a minute.

**Interactions**
Rollover is triggered by a change in the value of the LOG= option.

The name of the new log file is determined by the value of the LOG= system option. If LOG= does not contain a directive, however, the name would never change, so the log would never roll over, even when ROLLOVER=AUTO.

**NONE**
specifies that rollover does not occur, even when a change occurs in the name that is specified with the LOG= option.

**Interaction**
If the LOG= value contains any directives, they do not resolve. For example, if Log="#b.log" is specified, the directive “#” does not resolve, and the name of the log file remains “#b.log”.

**SESSION**
at the beginning of each SAS session, opens the log file, resolves directives that are specified in the LOG= system option, and uses its resolved value to name the new log file. During the course of the session, no rollover is performed.

**n | nK | nM | nG**
causes the log to rollover when the log reaches a specific size, stated in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); or 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes). When the log reaches the specified size, it is closed and renamed by appending “old” to the log filename, and if it exists, the lock file for a server log.
For example, a filename of mylog.log would be renamed mylogold.log. A new log file is opened using the name specified in the LOG= option.

Restriction
The minimum log file size is 10K.

Interaction
When a rollover occurs because of size and the LOG= value contains directives, the directives do not resolve. For example, if Log="#b.log" is specified, the directive “#” does not resolve, and the name of the log file remains "#b.log".

z/OS specifics
ROLLOVER=n is not supported for logs in z/OS data sets.
ROLLOVER=n is supported for logs in UNIX File Systems (UFS).

Note
If you use ROLLOVER=n to roll over your files, the OPEN= parameter is ignored, and the initial log file is opened with OPEN=APPEND.

See
“Rolling Over the SAS Log” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

CAUTION
Old log files can be overwritten. SAS maintains only one old log file with the same name as the open log file. If rollover occurs more than once, the old log file is overwritten.

Default
NONE

See
“LOG System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
“LOG System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
“LOG= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

WRITE=BUFFERED | IMMEDIATE
specifies when content is written to the SAS log.

BUFFERED
writes content to the SAS log only when a buffer is full in order to increase efficiency.

IMMEDIATE
writes to the SAS log each time that statements are submitted that produce content for the SAS log. SAS does no buffering of log messages.

Interaction
This argument is valid in the windowing environment when SAS is started with the ALTLOG= system option. The contents are written to the file that is specified by the ALTLOG= option and to the SAS log.

Default
BUFFERED

Windows specifics
The buffered log contents are written periodically, using an interval that is specified by SAS.

Details
The LOGPARM= system option controls the opening and closing of SAS log files when SAS is operating in batch mode or in line mode. This option also controls the naming of
new log files, in conjunction with the LOG= system option and the use of directives in the value of LOG=.

Using directives in the value of the LOG= system option enables you to control when logs are open and closed and how they are named, based on actual time events, such as time, month, and day of week.

**Operating Environment Information**

Under the Windows and UNIX operating environments, you can begin directives with either the % symbol or the # symbol, and use both symbols in the same directive. For example, this log specification uses both the % and # symbols: -log=mylog%b#C.log. Under z/OS, begin directives only with the # symbol. For example, this log specification uses only the # symbol: -log=mylog#b#c.log.

The following table contains a list of directives that are valid in LOG= values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%a or #a</td>
<td>Locale's abbreviated day of week</td>
<td>Sun–Sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%A or #A</td>
<td>Locale's full day of week</td>
<td>Sunday–Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%b or #b</td>
<td>Local's abbreviated month</td>
<td>Jan–Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%B or #B</td>
<td>Locale's full month</td>
<td>January–December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%C or #C</td>
<td>Century number</td>
<td>00–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%d or #d</td>
<td>Day of the month</td>
<td>01–31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%H or #H</td>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>00–23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%j or #j</td>
<td>Julian day</td>
<td>001–366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%l or #l</td>
<td>User name</td>
<td>alphanumeric string that is the name of the user that started SAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%M or #M</td>
<td>Minutes</td>
<td>00–59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%m or #m</td>
<td>Month number</td>
<td>01–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%n or #n</td>
<td>Current system node name (without domain name)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%p or #p</td>
<td>Process ID</td>
<td>alphanumeric string that is the SAS session process ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%P or #P</td>
<td>Sysin filename (without the .sas extension)</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%s or #s</td>
<td>Seconds</td>
<td>00–59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%u or #u</td>
<td>Day of week</td>
<td>1= Monday–7=Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%v or #v *</td>
<td>Unique identifier</td>
<td>alphanumeric string that creates a log filename that does not currently exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%w or #w</td>
<td>Day of week</td>
<td>0=Sunday–6=Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%W or #W</td>
<td>Week number (Monday as first day; all days in new year preceding first Monday are in week 00)</td>
<td>00–53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%y or #y</td>
<td>Year without century</td>
<td>00–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%Y or #Y</td>
<td>Full year</td>
<td>1970–9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%%</td>
<td>Percent escape writes a single percent sign in the log filename.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>##</td>
<td>Pound escape writes a single number sign in the log filename.</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Because %v, %d, and %p are not a time-based format, the log filename never changes after it has been generated. Therefore, the log never rolls over. In these situations, specifying ROLLOVER=AUTO is equivalent to specifying ROLLOVER=SESSION.

Operating Environment Information

See SAS Companion for z/OS for limitations on the length of the log filename under z/OS.

Note: Directives that you specify in the LOG= system option are not the same as the conversion characters that you specify to format logging facility logs. Directives specify a format for a log name. Conversion characters specify a format for log messages. Directives and conversion characters that use the same characters might function differently.

Note: If you start SAS in batch mode or server mode and the LOGCONFIGLOC= option is specified, logging is done by the SAS logging facility. The traditional SAS log option LOGCONFIGLOC= is ignored. The traditional SAS log option LOG= is honored only when the %S{App.Log} conversion character is specified in the logging configuration file. For more information, see “The SAS Logging Facility” in SAS Logging: Configuration and Programming Reference.

Example

Operating Environment Information

The LOGPARM= system option is executed when SAS is invoked. When you invoke SAS at your site, the form of the syntax is specific to your operating environment. See the SAS documentation for your operating environment for details.
Rolling over the log at a certain time and using directives to name the log according to the time:

If this command is submitted at 9:43 AM, this example creates a log file called test0943.log, and the log rolls over each time the log filename changes. In this example, at 9:44 AM, the test0943.log file is closed, and the test0944.log file is opened.

```
sas -log "test%H%M.log" -logparm *rollover=auto*
```

Preventing log rollover but using directives to name the log:

For a SAS session that begins at 9:34 AM, this example creates a log file named test0934.log, and prevents the log file from rolling over:

```
sas -log "test%H%M.log" -logparm *rollover=session"
```

Preventing log rollover and preventing the resolution of directives:

This example creates a log file named test%H%M.log, ignores the directives, and prevents the log file from rolling over during the session:

```
sas -log "test%H%M.log" -logparm *rollover=none"
```

Creating log files with unique identifiers:

This example uses a unique identifier to create a log file with a unique name:

```
sas -log "test%v.log" -logparm *rollover=session"
```

SAS replaces the directive %v with process_IDv_n, where process_ID is a numeric process identifier that is determined by the operating system and n is an integer number, starting with 1. The letter v that is between process_ID and n is always a lowercase letter.

For this example, process_ID is 3755. If the file does not already exist, SAS creates a log file with the name test3755v1.log. If test3755v1.log does exist, SAS attempts to create a log file by incrementing n by 1, and this process continues until SAS can generate a log file. For example, if the file test3755v1.log exists, SAS attempts to create the file test3755v2.log.

Naming a log file by the user that started SAS:

This example creates a log filename that contains the user name that started the SAS session:

```
sas -log "%l.log" -logparm *rollover=session"
```

See Also


---

**LRECL= System Option**

Specifies the default logical record length to use for reading and writing external files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Files: External Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS</td>
<td>EXTFILES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP=</td>
<td>EXTFILES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is 32767.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syntax

\[ \text{LRECL}= n | nK | \text{hexX} | \text{MIN} | \text{MAX} \]

Syntax Description

\( n \)
specifies the logical record length in multiples of 1 (bytes) or 1,024 (kilobytes). For example, a value of 32 specifies 32 bytes, and a value of 16k specifies 16,384 bytes.

Default

If you are using fixed length records (RECFM=F), the default value for LRECL is 256.

Range

1–32767

\( \text{hexX} \)
specifies the logical record length as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value \( 2dX \) sets the logical record length to 45 characters.

MIN

specifies a logical record length of 1.

MAX

specifies a logical record length of 32,767.

Details

The logical record length for reading or writing external files is first determined by the LRECL= option in the access method statement, function, or command that is used to read or write an individual file, or the DDName value in the z/OS operating environment. If the logical record length is not specified by any of these means, SAS uses the value that is specified by the LRECL= system option.

Use a value for the LRECL= system option that is not an arbitrary large value. Large values for this option can result in excessive use of memory, which can degrade performance.

z/OS Specifics

The LRECL= system option does not apply when reading or writing native z/OS files.

MERGENOBY System Option

Specifies the type of message that is issued when MERGE processing occurs without an associated BY statement.

Valid in:

Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category:

Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS

GROUP= SASFILES

Default:

The shipped default is NOWARN.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
MERGENOBY= NOWARN | WARN | ERROR

Syntax Description
NOWARN
    specifies that no warning message is issued.
WARN
    specifies that a warning message is issued.
ERROR
    specifies that an error message is issued.

MISSING= System Option
Specifies the character to print for missing numeric values.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output
            Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
            Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= LOG_LISTCONTROL
        LISTCONTROL
        LOGCONTROL
Default: The shipped default is a period (.).
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
MISSING=<">character<">

Syntax Description
character
    specifies the value to be printed. The value can be any character. Single or double quotation marks are optional.

Restriction
'00'x is not a valid value for character.

Details
The MISSING= system option does not apply to special missing values such as .A and .Z.
**MSGLEVEL= System Option**

Specifies the level of detail in messages that are written to the SAS log.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** LOGCONTROL

**Default:** The shipped default is N.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

---

**Syntax**

`MSGLEVEL=N | I`

**Syntax Description**

`N`

specifies to print notes, warnings, CEDA message, and error messages only.

`I`

specifies to print additional notes pertaining to index usage, merge processing, sort utilities, and Hadoop MapReduce jobs along with standard notes, warnings, CEDA messages, and error messages.

**Note** Starting in the second maintenance release for SAS 9.4, the I argument prints additional information for Hadoop MapReduce jobs.

---

**Details**

Some of the conditions under which the MSGLEVEL= system option applies are as follows:

- If MSGLEVEL=I, SAS writes informative messages to the SAS log about index processing. In general, when a WHERE expression is executed for a data set with indexes, the following information appears in the SAS log:
  - if an index is used, a message appears that indicates the name of the index
  - if an index is not used but one exists that could optimize at least one condition in the WHERE expression, messages provide suggestions that describe what you can do to influence SAS to use the index. For example, a message could suggest sorting the data set into index order or to specify more buffers.
  - a message displays the IDXWHERE= or IDXNAME= data set option value if the setting can affect index processing.
- If MSGLEVEL=I, SAS writes a warning to the SAS log when a MERGE statement would cause variables to be overwritten.
• If MSGLEVEL=I, SAS writes a message that indicates which sorting product was used.

• If MSGLEVEL=I, SAS writes Hadoop MapReduce job information.

• For informative messages about queries by an application to a SAS/SHARE server, MSGLEVEL=I must be set for the SAS session where the SAS/SHARE server is running. The messages are written to the SAS log for the SAS session that runs the SAS/SHARE server.

See Also

MULTENVAPPL System Option
Specifies whether the fonts that are available in a SAS application font selector window lists only the SAS fonts that are available in all operating environments.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement
Category: Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
Default: The shipped default is NOMULTENVAPPL.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
MULTENVAPPL | NOMULTENVAPPL

Syntax Description
MULTENVAPPL
specifies that an application font selector window lists only the SAS fonts.

NOMULTENVAPPL
specifies that an application font selector window lists only the operating environment fonts.

Details
The MULTENVAPPL system option enables applications that support a font selection window, such as SAS/AF, SAS/FSP, SAS/EIS, or SAS/GIS, to choose a SAS font that is supported in all operating environments. Choosing a SAS font ensures portability of applications across all operating environments.

When NOMULTENVAPPL is in effect, the application font selector window has available only the fonts that are specific to your operating environment. SAS might need to resize operating environment fonts, which could result in text that is difficult to read. If the application is ported to another environment and the font is not available, a font is selected by the operating environment.
**NEWS= System Option**

Specifies an external file that contains messages to be written to the SAS log, immediately after the header.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Categories:**
- Environment Control: Files
- Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=**

**ENVFILES**

**LOGCONTROL**

**Operating environment:** Although the syntax is generally consistent with the command line syntax of your operating environment, it might include additional or alternate punctuation. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**See:**
- “NEWS System Option: UNIX” in *SAS Companion for UNIX Environments*,
- “NEWS System Option: Windows” in *SAS Companion for Windows*

---

**Syntax**

\texttt{NEWS=external-file}

**Syntax Description**

\textit{external-file} specifies an external file.

**Operating environment** A valid file specification and its syntax are specific to your operating environment. Although the syntax is generally consistent with the command line syntax of your operating environment, it might include additional or alternate punctuation. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

---

**Details**

The NEWS file can contain information for uses, including news items about SAS.

The contents of the NEWS file are written to the SAS log immediately after the SAS header.

**See Also**

- “The SAS Log” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

---

**NOTES System Option**

Specifies whether notes are written to the SAS log.
NOTES | NONOTES

Syntax Description

NOTES specifies that SAS write notes to the SAS log.

NONOTES specifies that SAS does not write notes to the SAS log. NONOTES does not suppress error and warning messages.

Details

You must specify NOTES for SAS programs that you send to SAS for problem determination and resolution.

See Also


NUMBER System Option

Specifies whether to print the page number in the title line of each page of SAS output.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is NUMBER.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

NUMBER | NONUMBER

Syntax Description

NUMBER

specifies that SAS print the page number on the first title line of each page of SAS output.

NONUMBER

specifies that SAS not print the page number on the first title line of each page of SAS output.

See Also


OBS= System Option

Specifies the observation that is used to determine the last observation to process, or specifies the last record to process.

Valid in:

Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category:

Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

SASFILES

Default:

The shipped default is $2^{63} - 1$, or approximately 9.2 quintillion.

Interaction:

When you specify the OBS= option and EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES is set either as a data set option or as a LIBNAME option, data sets that have 2G–1 observations or more might perform better in a 32-bit environment. For more information, see “Extending the Observation Count for a 32-Bit SAS Data File” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.

Note:

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See:

“OBS System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments

“OBS System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

Syntax

OBS= n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n | nK | nM | nG | nT

specifies a number to indicate when to stop processing, with $n$ being an integer.

Using one of the letter notations results in multiplying the integer by a specific value. That is, specifying K (kilo) multiplies the integer by 1,024; M (mega) multiplies by 1,048,576; G (giga) multiplies by 1,073,741,824; or T (tera) multiplies by 1,099,511,627,776. For example, a value of 20 specifies 20 observations or records, whereas a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 observations or records.
**hexX**

specifies a number to indicate when to stop processing as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the hexadecimal value F8 must be specified as 0F8X in order to specify the decimal equivalent of 248. The value 2dx specifies the decimal equivalent of 45.

**MIN**

sets the number to 0 to indicate when to stop processing.

**Interaction**

If OBS=0 and the NOREPLACE option is in effect, then SAS can still take certain actions because it actually executes each DATA and PROC step in the program, using no observations. For example, SAS executes procedures, such as CONTENTS and DATASETS, that process libraries or SAS data sets. External files are also opened and closed. Therefore, even if you specify OBS=0, when your program writes to an external file with a PUT statement, an end-of-file mark is written, and any existing data in the file is deleted.

**MAX**

sets the number to indicate when to stop processing to the maximum number of observations or records, up to the largest eight-byte, signed integer, which is $2^{63} - 1$, or approximately 9.2 quintillion.

**Details**

OBS= tells SAS when to stop processing observations or records. To determine when to stop processing, SAS uses the value for OBS= in a formula that includes the value for OBS= and the value for FIRSTOBS= . The formula is

$$(\text{obs} - \text{firstobs}) + 1 = \text{results}$$

For example, if OBS=10 and FIRSTOBS=1 (which is the default for FIRSTOBS=), the result is 10 observations or records, that is, $(10 - 1) + 1 = 10$. If OBS=10 and FIRSTOBS=2, the result is nine observations or records, that is, $(10 - 2) + 1 = 9$.

OBS= is valid for all steps during your current SAS session or until you change the setting.

You can also use OBS= to control analysis of SAS data sets in PROC steps.

If SAS is processing a raw data file, OBS= specifies the last line of data to read. SAS counts a line of input data as one observation, even if the raw data for several SAS data set observations is on a single line.

**Comparisons**

- An OBS= specification from either a data set option or an INFILE statement option takes precedence over the OBS= system option.
- As the OBS= system option specifies an ending point for processing, the FIRSTOBS= system option specifies a starting point. The two options are often used together to define a range of observations to be processed.

**Examples**

*Example 1: Using OBS= to Specify When to Stop Processing Observations*
This example illustrates the result of using OBS= to tell SAS when to stop processing observations. This example creates a SAS data set, executes the OPTIONS statement by specifying FIRSTOBS=2 and OBS=12, and executes the PRINT procedure. The result is 11 observations, that is, \((12 - 2) + 1 = 11\). The result of OBS= in this situation appears to be the observation number that SAS processes last, because the output starts with observation 2, and ends with observation 12, but this result is only a coincidence.

data Ages;
  input Name $ Age;
  datalines;
Miguel 53
Brad 27
Willie 69
Marc 50
Sylvia 40
Arun 25
Gary 40
Becky 51
Alma 39
Tom 62
Kris 66
Paul 60
Randy 43
Barbara 52
Virginia 72
run;

options firstobs=2 obs=12;
proc print data=Ages;
run;
Example 2: Using OBS= with WHERE Processing
This example illustrates the result of using OBS= along with WHERE processing. The example uses the data set that was created in Example 1, which contains 15 observations, and the example assumes a new SAS session with the defaults FIRSTOBS=1 and OBS=MAX.

First, here is the PRINT procedure with a WHERE statement. The subset of the data results in 12 observations:

```sas
proc print data=Ages;
   where Age < 65;
run;
```
Executing the OPTIONS statement with OBS=10 and the PRINT procedure with the WHERE statement results in 10 observations, that is, \((10 - 1) + 1 = 10\). Note that with WHERE processing, SAS first subsets the data and then SAS applies OBS= to the subset.

```sas
options obs=10;
proc print data=Ages;
   where Age LT 65;
run;
```
The result of OBS= appears to be how many observations to process, because the output consists of 10 observations, ending with the observation number 12. However, the result is only a coincidence. If you apply FIRSTOBS=2 and OBS=10 to the subset, the result is nine observations, that is, \((10 - 2) + 1 = 9\). OBS= in this situation is neither the observation number to end with nor how many observations to process; the value is used in the formula to determine when to stop processing.

```sas
options firstobs=2 obs=10;
proc print data=Ages;
  where Age LT 65;
run;
```
Example 3: Using OBS= When Observations Are Deleted
This example illustrates the result of using OBS= for a data set that has deleted observations. The example uses the data set that was created in Example 1, with observation 6 deleted. The example also assumes a new SAS session with the defaults FIRSTOBS=1 and OBS=MAX.

First, here is PROC PRINT output of the modified file:

```sas
options firstobs=1 obs=max nodate pageno=1;
proc print data=Ages;
run;
```
Executing the OPTIONS statement with OBS=12, then the PRINT procedure, results in 12 observations, that is, \((12 - 1) + 1 = 12\):

```sas
options obs=12;
proc print data=Ages;
run;
```
The result of OBS= appears to be how many observations to process, because the output consists of 12 observations, ending with the observation number 13. However, if you apply FIRSTOBS=2 and OBS=12, the result is 11 observations, that is \((12 - 2) + 1 = 11\). OBS= in this situation is neither the observation number to end with nor how many observations to process; the value is used in the formula to determine when to stop processing.

```
options firstobs=2 obs=12;
proc print data=Ages;
run;
```
**PROC PRINT Output Using OBS= and FIRSTOBS=**

### See Also

**Data Set Options:**
- “FIRSTOBS= Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*
- “OBS= Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*
- “REPLACE= Data Set Option” in *SAS Data Set Options: Reference*

**System Options:**
- “FIRSTOBS= System Option” on page 144

---

**ORIENTATION= System Option**

Specifies the paper orientation to use when printing to a printer.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
- **Default:** The shipped default is PORTRAIT.
- **Requirement:** The ORIENTATION= option is valid only for paper sizes that are defined in the SAS Registry. The option is ignored for custom paper sizes.
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Tip: If the orientation of a PDF document is changed after the PDF destination is opened and before the PDF destination is closed, any setting for margins is taken from the OPTIONS statement in place before the ODS PDF FILE= statement. If no OPTIONS statement is used to explicitly set the margins, the margin settings are retrieved from the SAS registry.

Syntax

ORIENTATION=PORTRAIT | LANDSCAPE | REVERSEPORTRAIT | REVERSELANDSCAPE

Syntax Description

PORTRAIT
specifies the paper orientation as portrait.

LANDSCAPE
specifies the paper orientation as landscape.

REVERSEPORTRAIT
specifies the paper orientation as reverse portrait. Use this value to control the top of the page relative to how the paper is inserted into the input paper tray. REVERSEPORTRAIT can be used when you print preprinted or punched forms.

REVERSELANDSCAPE
specifies the paper orientation as reverse landscape. Use this value to control the top of the page relative to how the paper is inserted into the input paper tray. REVERSELANDSCAPE can be used when you print preprinted or punched forms.

Details

Changing the value of this option might result in changes to the values of the portable LINESIZE= and PAGESIZE= system options.

You can change the orientation between document pages for the following output types:

• the LISTING destination
• the RTF destination
• a Universal Printing printer

Note: Changing the orientation between document pages is supported only for Universal Printing. It is not supported for Windows printing.

Use the OPTIONS statement between the steps that create output to change the page orientation.

Example

This example creates a PDF file with both portrait and landscape orientations.

```
options orientation=landscape obs=5;
ods pdf file="File3.pdf";
proc print data=sashelp.class;
run;
options orientation=portrait;
proc print data=sashelp.retail; run;
```
ods pdf close;

Here is the output:

Figure 4.1  The First Page of the PDF Has a Landscape Orientation

Figure 4.2  The Second Page of the PDF Has a Portrait Orientation

See Also

• “Universal Printing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:


System Options:

• “LINESIZE= System Option” on page 180
• “PAGESIZE= System Option” on page 207
**OVP System Option**

Specifies whether overprinting of error messages to make them bold, is enabled.

**Valid in:**
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:**
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=**
LOGCONTROL

**Default:**
The shipped default is NOOVP.

**Note:**
This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
OVP | NOOVP
```

**Syntax Description**

- **OVP** specifies that overprinting of error messages is enabled.
- **NOOVP** specifies that overprinting of error messages is disabled.

**Details**

When OVP is specified, error messages are emphasized when SAS overprints the error message two additional times with overprint characters.

When output is displayed to a monitor, OVP is overridden and is changed to NOOVP.

**See Also**

“The SAS Log” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

---

**PAGEBREAKINITIAL System Option**

Specifies whether to begin the SAS log and procedure output files for the LISTING destination on a new page.

**Valid in:**
Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Categories:**
Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=**
LOG_LISTCONTROL

**Default:**
The shipped default is NOPAGEBREAKINITIAL.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “PAGEBREAKINITIAL System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax

PAGEBREAKINITIAL | NOPAGEBREAKINITIAL

Syntax Description

PAGEBREAKINITIAL
specifies to begin the SAS log and procedure output files on a new page.

NOPAGEBREAKINITIAL
specifies not to begin the SAS log and procedure output files on a new page.

Details

The PAGEBREAKINITIAL option inserts a page break at the start of the SAS log and procedure output files for the LISTING destination.

See Also


PAGENO= System Option

Resets the SAS output page number.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LISTCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is 1.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: PAGENO= System Option under Windows

Syntax

PAGENO=n | nK | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n | nK
specifies the page number in multiples of 1 (n); 1,024 (nK). For example, a value of 8 sets the page number to 8 and a value of 3k sets the page number to 3,072.
hexX
specifies the page number as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0-9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the page number to 45.

MIN
sets the page number to the minimum number, 1.

MAX
specifies the maximum page number as the largest signed, four-byte integer that is representable in your operating environment.

Details
The PAGENO= system option specifies a beginning page number for the next page of output that SAS produces. Use PAGENO= to reset page numbering during a SAS session.

---

**PAGESIZE= System Option**

Specifies the number of lines that compose a page of the SAS log and SAS output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories:</td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log and Procedure Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=**

LOG_LISTCONTROL
LISTCONTROL
LOGCONTROL

**Alias:** PS=

**Default:** The shipped default is 21. When SAS starts, the value is set based on the execution mode.

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**See:**

“PAGESIZE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
“PAGESIZE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
“PAGESIZE= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

**Syntax**

PAGESIZE= n | nK | hexX | MIN | MAX

**Syntax Description**

n | nK
specifies the number of lines that compose a page in terms of lines (n) or units of 1,024 lines (nK).
hexX

specifies the number of lines that compose a page as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the number of lines that compose a page to 45 lines.

MIN

sets the number of lines that compose a page to the minimum setting, 15.

MAX

sets the number of lines that compose a page to the maximum setting, 32,767.

Details

The PAGESIZE= system option affects the following output:

• the Output window for the ODS LISTING destination
• the SAS log in batch and non-interactive modes
• the ODS markup destinations when the PRINT option is used in the FILE statement in a DATA step (the FILE PRINT ODS statement is not affected by the PAGESIZE= system option)
• procedures that produce characters that cannot be scaled, such as the PLOT procedure, the CALENDAR procedure, the TIMEPLOT procedure, the FORMS procedure, and the CHART procedure

See Also


PAPERDEST= System Option

Specifies the name of the output bin to receive printed output.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS

GROUP= ODSPRINT

Restrictions: This option is ignored if the printer does not have multiple output bins.
This option is not valid in the Windows operating environment.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PAPERDEST=printer-bin-name

Syntax Description

printer-bin-name specifies the bin to receive printed output.

Restriction Maximum length is 200 characters.
See Also

• “Universal Printing” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

Statements:

• “ODS PRINTER Statement ” in *SAS Output Delivery System: User's Guide*

System Options:

• “PAPERSIZE= System Option” on page 209
• “PAPERSOURCE= System Option” on page 211
• “PAPERTYPE= System Option” on page 212

---

**PAPERSIZE= System Option**

Specifies the paper size to use for printing.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Environment Control: Language Control
Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

**PROC OPTIONS**

GROUP= LANGUAGECONTROL

**Default:** The default is LETTER or A4, depending on the locale.

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
PAPERSIZE= Locale | paper_size_name
   | (width_value,<,>height_value)
   | ('width_value',<,>'height_value')
   | ("width_value","<,>"height_value")
```

**Syntax Description**

**LOCAL**

specifies to use the value of the **LOCAL**= system option to determine the value of the PAPERSIZE= option. Depending on the locale, the PAPERSIZE= option is set to either LETTER or A4.

See “**LOCAL** System Option” in *SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide*

**paper_size_name**

specifies a predefined paper size.

**Default**

LETTER or A4, depending on the locale

**Restriction**

The maximum length is 200 characters.
**Requirements**

When the name of a predefined paper size contains spaces, enclose the name in single or double quotation marks.

A space is required between the width and the height values if you do not use either single or double quotation marks for values.

**Tip**

For more information, use the Registry Editor, or use PROC REGISTRY to obtain a list of supported paper sizes. Additional values can be added.

**("width-value", "height-value")**

specifies paper width and height as positive floating-point values.

**Default**

inches

**Range**

*in* or *cm* for width_value, height_value

**Requirement**

If you specify *width-value* and *height-value* with spaces between the number and the unit, the values must be enclosed in quotation marks (for example, "5 in" "7 in").

**Interaction**

When you specify a custom paper size, the ORIENTATION= system option is ignored and the orientation is determined by the width and height values. The orientation is portrait if the paper height is more than the width. The orientation is landscape if the paper width is more than the height. Reverse orientations are not supported for custom paper sizes.

**Details**

If you specify a predefined paper size or a custom size that is not supported by your printer, the printer default paper size is used. The printer default paper size is locale dependent and can be changed using the Page Setup dialog box.

Fields that specify values for paper sizes can either be separated by blanks or commas.

*Note:* Changing the value of this option can result in changes to the values of the portable LINESIZE= and PAGESIZE= system options.

**Comparisons**

The first OPTIONS statement sets a paper size value that is a paper size name from the SAS Registry. The second OPTIONS statement sets a specific width and height for a paper size.

```sas
options papersize="480x640 Pixels";
options papersize=(4.5 7);
```

In the first example, quotation marks are required because there is a space in the name.

In the second example, quotation marks are not required. When no measurement units are specified, SAS writes the following warning to the SAS log:

```
WARNING: Units were not specified on the PAPERSIZE option. Inches will be used.
```

You can avoid the warning message by adding the unit type, *in* or *cm*, to the value with no space separating the value and the unit type:

```sas
options papersize=(4.5in 7in);
```
PAPERSOURCE= System Option

Specifies the name of the paper bin to use for printing.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ODSPRINT

Restriction: This option is ignored if the printer does not have multiple input bins.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PAPERSOURCE=printer-bin-name

Syntax Description

printer-bin-name
specifies the bin that sends paper to the printer.

See Also

- “Universal Printing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:


System Options:

- “PAPERDEST= System Option” on page 208
- “PAPERSIZE= System Option” on page 209
- “PAPERTYPE= System Option” on page 212
**PAPERTYPE= System Option**

Specifies the type of paper to use for printing.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ODSPRINT
- **Default:** The shipped default is PLAIN.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
PAPERTYPE=-paper-type-string
```

**Syntax Description**

- **paper-type-string** specifies the type of paper. Maximum length is 200.
  - **Default** Values vary by site and operating environment.
  - **Range** Values vary by printer, site, and operating environment.
  - **Operating environment** For instructions on how to specify the type of paper, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. There are a number of possible values for this option.

**See Also**

- “Printing with SAS” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**Statements:**


**System Options:**

- “PAPERDEST= System Option” on page 208
- “PAPERSIZE= System Option” on page 209
- “PAPERSOURCE= System Option” on page 211

**PARM= System Option**

Specifies a parameter string that is passed to an external program.
**Syntax**

```plaintext
PARM=<"string">
```

**Syntax Description**

`string` specifies a character string that contains a parameter.

**Example**

This statement passes the parameter X=2 to an external program:

```plaintext
options parm='x=2';
```

**Operating Environment Information**

Other methods of passing parameters to external programs depend on your operating environment and on whether you are running in interactive line mode or batch mode. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.
Syntax Description

file-ref
   specifies the file reference to open.

Details

The PARMCards= system option specifies the file reference of a file that SAS opens when it encounters a PARMCards (or PARMCards4) statement in a procedure.

SAS writes all data lines after the PARMCards (or PARMCards4) statement to the file until it encounters a delimiter line of either one or four semicolons. The file is then closed and made available to the procedure to read. There is no parsing or macro expansion of the data lines.

PDFACCESS System Option

Specifies whether text and graphics from PDF documents can be read by screen readers for the visually impaired.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= PDF

Default: The shipped default is PDFACCESS.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions

Notes: Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFACCESS | NOPDFACCESS

Syntax Description

PDFACCESS
   specifies that text and graphics from a PDF document can be read by screen readers for the visually impaired.

NOPDFACCESS
   specifies that text and graphics from a PDF document cannot be read by screen readers for the visually impaired.
Details

The PDFACCESS option can affect the Content Accessibility Enabled document property.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

The following table shows how the Content Accessibility Enabled document property is set when you specify the PDFACCESS option and set the PDFSECURITY= option to HIGH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDFACCESS PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
<th>NOPDFACCESS PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content Accessibility Enabled</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also


System Options:

- “PDFSECURITY= System Option” on page 225

PDFASSEMBLY System Option

Specifies whether PDF documents can be assembled.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= PDF

Default: The shipped default is NOPDFASSEMBLY.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions

Notes: Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFASSEMBLY | NOPDFASSEMBLY
**Syntax Description**

**PDFASSEMBLY**
specifies that PDF documents can be assembled.

**NOPDFASSEMBLY**
specifies that PDF documents cannot be assembled.

**Details**

When a PDF document is assembled, pages can be rotated, inserted, and deleted, and bookmarks and thumbnail images can be added.

The PDFASSEMBLY option can affect the Document Assembly document property.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

The following table shows how the Document Assembly document property is set when you specify the PDFASSEMBLY option and set the PDFSECURITY= option to HIGH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDFASSEMBLY</th>
<th>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
<th>NOPDFASSEMBLY</th>
<th>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Assembly</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

- “Securing ODS-Generated PDF Files” in *SAS Output Delivery System: User's Guide*

**System Options:**

- “PDFSECURITY= System Option” on page 225

**PDFCOMMENT System Option**

Specifies whether PDF document comments can be modified.

**Valid in:**
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:**
Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=**
PDF

**Default:**
The shipped default is NOPDFCOMMENT.

**Requirement:**
Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions

**Notes:**
Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

PDFCOMMENT | NOPDFCOMMENT

Syntax Description

PDFCOMMENT
specifies that PDF document comments can be modified.

NOPDFCOMMENT
specifies that PDF document comments cannot be modified.

Details

The PDFCOMMENT option can affect the Commenting document property.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

When PDFSECURITY=NONE, the PDFCOMMENT option is enabled and PDF document comments can be modified.

The following table shows how the Commenting document properties are set when you specify the PDFCOMMENT option and set the PDFSECURITY= option to HIGH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PDFCOMMENT</th>
<th>NOPDFCOMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Not Allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also


System Options:

- “PDFFILLIN System Option” on page 219
- “PDFSECURITY= System Option” on page 225

PDFCONTENT System Option

Specifies whether the contents of a PDF document can be changed.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is NOPDFCONTENT.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 3.0 and later versions
Notes: Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

Syntax

PDFCONTENT | NOPDFCONTENT

Syntax Description

PDFCONTENT
specifies that the contents of a PDF document can be changed.

NOPDFCONTENT
specifies that the contents of a PDF document cannot be changed.

Details

The PDFCONTENT option can affect the Changing the Document document property.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

The following table shows how the Changing the Document document property is set when you specify the PDFCONTENT option and set the PDFSECURITY= option to HIGH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDFCONTENT PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
<th>NOPDFCONTENT PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changing the Document</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also


System Options:

- “PDFSECURITY= System Option” on page 225

PDFCOPY System Option

Specifies whether text and graphics from a PDF document can be copied.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= PDF

Default: The shipped default is PDFCOPY.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 3.0 and later versions

Notes: Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFCOPY | NOPDFCOPY

Syntax Description

PDFCOPY
specifies that text and graphics from a PDF document can be copied.

NOPDFCOPY
specifies that text and graphics from a PDF document cannot be copied.

Details

The PDFCOPY option can affect the Content Copying document property.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

The following table shows how the Content Copying document property is set when you specify the PDFCOPY option and set the PDFSECURITY= option to HIGH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PDFCOPY PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
<th>NOPDFCOPY PDFSECURITY=HIGH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content Copying</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Not Allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also


System Options:

- “PDFSECURITY= System Option” on page 225

PDFFILLIN System Option

Specifies whether PDF forms can be filled in.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is PDFFILLIN.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions

Notes: Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFFILLIN | NOPDFFILLIN

Syntax Description

PDFFILLIN
specifies that PDF forms can be filled in.

NOPDFFILLIN
specifies that PDF forms cannot be filled in.

Details

The PDFFILLIN option can affect the Form Field Fill-in or Signing document property.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

The Form Field Fill-in or Signing document property is set by the PDFFILLIN option only when PDFSECURITY=HIGH. When PDFSECURITY=HIGH, PDFCOMMENT and PDFFILLIN can be set independently.

The following table shows how the Form Field Fill-in or Signing document property is set when you specify the PDFFILLIN option and set the PDFSECURITY= option to HIGH:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDFFILLIN</th>
<th>NOPDFFILLIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</td>
<td>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form Field Fill-in or Signing</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also


System Options:
PDFPAGELAYOUT= System Option

Specifies the page layout for PDF documents.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

PROC OPTIONS

GROUP= PDF

Default: The shipped default is DEFAULT.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions

Notes: Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.

This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFPAGELAYOUT= DEFAULT | SINGLEPAGE | CONTINUOUS | FACING | CONTINUOUSFACING

Syntax Description

DEFAULT

specifies to use the current page layout for Acrobat Reader.

SINGLEPAGE

specifies to display one page at a time in the viewing area.

CONTINUOUS

specifies to display all document pages in the viewing area in a single column.

FACING

 specifies to display only two pages in the viewing area, with the even pages on the left and the odd pages on the right.

Requirement Acrobat Reader 5.0 or later version is required.

CONTINUOUSFACING

specifies to display all pages in the viewing area, two pages side by side. The even pages are displayed on the left, and the odd pages display on the right.

See Also

• “Securing ODS-Generated PDF Files” in SAS Output Delivery System: User's Guide
PDFPAGEVIEW= System Option

Specifies the page viewing mode for PDF documents.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= PDF

Default: The shipped default is DEFAULT.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFPAGEVIEW= DEFAULT | ACTUAL | FITPAGE | FITWIDTH | FULLSCREEN

Syntax Description

DEFAULT
specifies to use the current page view setting for Acrobat Reader.

ACTUAL
specifies to set the page view setting to 100%.

FITPAGE
specifies to view a page using the full extent of the viewing window, maintaining the height and width aspect ratio.

FITWIDTH
specifies to view a page using the full width of the viewing window. The height of the document is not scaled to fit the page.

FULLSCREEN
specifies to view a page using the full screen. This option disables the table of contents, bookmarks, and all other document access aids, such as accessing a specific page.

See Also

• “Securing ODS-Generated PDF Files” in SAS Output Delivery System: User's Guide

System Options:

• “PDFPAGEVIEW= System Option” on page 222
PDFPASSWORD= System Option

Specifies the password to use to open a PDF document and the password used by a PDF document owner.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement
- **Categories:** Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF, System Administration: Security
- **PROC OPTIONS**
  - **GROUP=** PDF
  - **SECURITY
  - **Alias:** PDFPW
- **Requirement:** Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 3.0 and later versions
- **Notes:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6. The OPTIONS procedure displays passwords in the SAS log as 8 Xs, regardless of the actual password length.

### Syntax

```
PDFPASSWORD=(OPEN=password | OPEN="password"
  < OWNER=password | OWNER="password">)

PDFPASSWORD=(OWNER=password | OWNER="password"
  <OPEN=password | OPEN="password">)

PDFPASSWORD=(OPEN=password | OPEN="password")

PDFPASSWORD=(OWNER=password | OWNER="password")
```

### Syntax Description

- **OPEN="password"**
  - Specifies the password to open a PDF document. Enclosing the password in single or double quotation marks is optional.
  - **password**
    - Specifies a set of characters, up to 32 characters, that are used to validate that a user has permission to open a PDF document.
    - **Restriction** The OPEN password must be different from the OWNER password.

- **OWNER="password"**
  - Specifies the password for the PDF document owner. Enclosing the password in quotation marks is optional.
  - **password**
    - Specifies a set of characters, up to 32 characters, that are used to validate the owner of a PDF document.
    - **Restriction** The OWNER password must be different from the OPEN password.
Details
You can set the PDFPASSWORD= option at any time, but it is ignored until the PDFSECURITY= system option is set to HIGH. When the PDFSECURITY= option is set to NONE, passwords for a PDF document are not needed.

See Also

• “Securing ODS-Generated PDF Files” in SAS Output Delivery System: User's Guide

System Options:

• “PDFPAGEVIEW= System Option” on page 222
• “PDFSECURITY= System Option” on page 225

PDFPRINT= System Option
Specifies the resolution to print PDF documents.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** PDF

**Default:** The shipped default is HRES for Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions.

**Requirement:** Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 3.0 and later versions, depending on PDFPRINT setting

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PDFPRINT=HRES | LRES | NONE

**Syntax Description**

**HRES**

specifies to print PDF documents at the highest resolution available on the printer.

**Restriction**

PDFPRINT=HRES can be set only when the PDFSECURITY option is set to HIGH.

**Requirement**

Acrobat Reader or Professional 5.0 and later versions.

**LRES**

specifies to print PDF documents at a lower resolution for draft-quality documents.

**Restriction**

PDFPRINT=LRES can be set only when the PDFSECURITY option is set to HIGH.
NONE
specifies the PDF documents have no print resolution.

Restriction
PDFPRINT=NONE can be set only when the PDFSECURITY option is set to HIGH

Requirement
Any version of Acrobat Reader or Professional.

Details
The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

When PDFSECURITY= is set to HIGH, the value of the Printing document property is determined by the value of the PDFPRINT= option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDFPRINT=HRES</th>
<th>PDFPRINT=LRES</th>
<th>PDFPRINT=NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</td>
<td>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</td>
<td>PDFSECURITY=HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printing: High Resolution, Low Resolution (150 dpi), None

See Also

System Options:
- “PDFPAGEVIEW= System Option” on page 222

PDFSECURITY= System Option
Specifies the level of encryption for PDF documents.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: PDF
System Administration: Security

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= PDF
SECURITY

Default: The shipped default is NONE.

Restriction: The PDFSECURITY option is valid for UNIX, Windows, and z/OS operating systems, but only in countries where importing encryption software is legal.

Requirement: Adobe Acrobat Reader or Professional 3.0 and later versions, unless otherwise noted.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

**PDFSECURITY=HIGH | NONE**

**Syntax Description**

**HIGH**

specifies that SAS encrypts PDF documents using a 128-bit encryption algorithm.

**Requirement**

When PDFSECURITY=HIGH, you must use Acrobat 5.0 or later version.

**Interaction**

At least one password must be set using the PDFPASSWORD= system option when PDFSECURITY=HIGH.

**NONE**

specifies that no encryption is performed on PDF documents.

The document property values for PDF security are not changed when you set PDFSECURITY=NONE. The results are the same as not specifying the option at all.

**Details**

The following table shows the default document properties that are set when the PDFSECURITY= option is set to NONE or HIGH. When PDFSECURITY=NONE, there are no restrictions on PDF documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>High Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the Document</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Not Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commenting</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Not Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form Field Fill-in or Signing</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Assembly</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Not Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content Copying</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content Accessibility Enabled</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Extraction</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Not Allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption Level</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>128-bit RC4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:*, Document properties might differ between the Documents Security window, the Show Details window, and SAS PDF option values for secure documents. The values might differ if a document password has only an Open password, or if the Open and Owner passwords are the same value. These windows display property values correctly when both Open and Owner have passwords, the passwords are not the same, and the document is opened with the Open password.
See Also

- “Securing ODS-Generated PDF Files” in *SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide*

System Options:

- “PDFACCESS System Option” on page 214
- “PDFASSEMBLY System Option” on page 215
- “PDFCOMMENT System Option” on page 216
- “PDFCONTENT System Option” on page 217
- “PDFCOPY System Option” on page 218
- “PDFFILLIN System Option” on page 219
- “PDFPASSWORD= System Option” on page 223
- “PDFPRINT= System Option” on page 224

PRESENV System Option

Specifies whether to enable the collecting of data to preserve the SAS environment when the SAS session ends.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Initialization and Operation

**PROC OPTIONS**

**GROUP=** EXECMODES

**Default:** The shipped default is NOPRESENV.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

PRESENV | NOPRESENV

**Syntax Description**

**PRESENV**

specifies that collecting data for the preservation of the SAS environment is enabled.

**NOPRESENV**

specifies that collecting data for the preservation of the SAS environment is disabled.

**Details**

You set the PRESENV option when you want to use PROC PRESENV at the end of a SAS session to preserve the following data:

- the Work library data sets and catalogs
- global statement values
- macro variable values
• system option values

When the PRESENV option is set, SAS begins to collect the data that is needed to preserve the environment. Data is collected until either the NOPRESENV option is set or the SAS session ends. You can enable and disable the collection of data at any time during a SAS session. When NOPRESENV is set, data collection is suspended, not discarded.

**See Also**

“PRESENV Procedure” in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*

---

**PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAIN= System Option**

Specifies the domain name of the primary authentication provider.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Category:** Environment Control: Initialization and Operation

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** EXECMODES

**Alias:** PRIMPD=

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

\[
\text{PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAIN=domain-name}
\]

**Syntax Description**

- **domain-name**
  
  Specifies the name of the domain that authenticates user names.

- **Requirement**
  
  If the domain name contains one or more spaces, the domain name must be enclosed in quotation marks.

**Details**

By default, users who log on to the SAS Metadata Server are authenticated by the operating system that hosts the SAS Metadata Server. You can specify an alternate authentication provider by using the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN= system option. User IDs that are verified by an alternate authentication provider must be in the format *user-ID@domain-name* (for example, user1@sas.com).

By specifying an authentication provider and a domain name that use the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN= and PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAIN= system options, respectively, you enable users to log on to the SAS Metadata Server by using their usual user ID without using a domain-name suffix on the user ID. For example, by specifying the following system options, users who log on as *user-ID* or *user-ID@mycompany.com* can be verified by the authentication provider that is specified by the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN= system option:

- `authproviderdomain ldap:mycompany`
- `primaryproviderdomain mycompany.com`
If you specify the PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAIN system option without specifying the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN system option, authentication is performed by the host provider.

Comparisons

You use the AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN system option to register and name your Active Directory provider or other LDAP provider. You use the PRIMARYPROVIDERDOMAIN system option to designate the primary authentication provider.

Example

The following examples show the system options that you might use in a configuration file to define a primary authentication provider domain-name:

Active Directory

/* Environment variables that describe your Active Directory server */
-set AD_HOST myhost
/* Define authentication provider */
-authpd ADIR:mycompany.com
-primpd mycompany.com

LDAP

/* Environment variables that describe your LDAP server */
-set LDAP_HOST myhost
-set LDAP_BASE "ou=emp, o=us"
/* Define authentication provider */
-authpd LDAP:mycompany.com
-primpd mycompany.com

See Also

• “Direct LDAP Authentication” in SAS Intelligence Platform: Security Administration Guide

System Options:

• “AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN System Option” on page 64
• “AUTHSERVER System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

PRINTERPATH= System Option

Specifies the name of a registered printer to use for Universal Printing.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

ODSPRINT

Defaults: Under UNIX and z/OS, the default is PostScript Level 1. Under Windows, there is no default.
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

\texttt{PRINTERPATH=}\{(printer-name) <fileref>\}

\textbf{Syntax Description}

\textit{printer-name}

must be one of the printers defined in the Registry Editor under \texttt{Core \Rightarrow Printing \Rightarrow Printers}

\textbf{Requirement} When the \textit{printer name} contains blanks, you must enclose it in quotation marks.

\textit{fileref}

is an optional fileref. If a fileref is specified, it must be defined with a FILENAME statement or an external allocation. If a fileref is not specified, the default output destination can specify a printer in the Printer Setup dialog box, which you open by selecting \texttt{File \Rightarrow Printer Setup}. Parentheses are required only when a \textit{fileref} is specified.

Details

If the \texttt{PRINTERPATH=} option is not a null string, then Universal Printing is used. If the \texttt{PRINTERPATH=} option does not specify a valid Universal Printing printer, then the default Universal Printer is used.

Comparisons

A related system option \texttt{SYSPRINT} specifies which operating system printer is used for printing. \texttt{PRINTERPATH=} specifies which Universal Printing printer is used for printing.

The operating system printer specified by the \texttt{SYSPRINT} option is used when \texttt{PRINTERPATH=}”” (two double quotation marks with no space between them sets a null string).

Example

The following example specifies an output destination that is different from the default:

\begin{verbatim}
options PRINTERPATH=(corelab out);
filename out 'your_file';
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Operating Environment Information}

In some operating environments, setting the \texttt{PRINTERPATH=} option might not change the setting of the PMENU print button, which might continue to use operating environment printing. See the SAS documentation for your operating environment for more information.

The \texttt{PRINTERPATH} option is used only for ODS PRINTER and when the \texttt{DEVICE=} system option is set to SASPRTC, SASPRTRTG, SASPRTM, or SASPRT. If \texttt{DEVICE=}WINPRTC, WINPRTG, or WINPRTM, the devices behave respectively as SASPRTC, SASPRTRTG, or SASPRTM.
See Also

- “Universal Printing” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

Statements:


**PRINTINIT System Option**
Specifies whether to initialize the SAS procedure output file for the LISTING destination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROC OPTIONS</strong></td>
<td>LISTCONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUP=</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Default:</strong></td>
<td>The shipped default is NOPRINTINIT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See:</strong></td>
<td>“PRINTINIT System Option: z/OS” in <em>SAS Companion for z/OS</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

`PRINTINIT | NOPRINTINIT`

**Syntax Description**

`PRINTINIT`

specifies to initialize the SAS procedure output file for the LISTING destination and resets the file attributes.

**Tip**
Specifying PRINTINIT causes the SAS procedure output file to be cleared even when output is not generated.

`NOPRINTINIT`

specifies to preserve the existing procedure output file for the LISTING destination if no new output is generated.

**Tip**
Specifying NOPRINTINIT causes the SAS procedure output file to be overwritten only when new output is generated.

**Details**

**Operating Environment Information**
The behavior of the PRINTINIT system option depends on your operating environment. For additional information, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.
PRINTMSGLIST System Option

Specifies whether to print all messages to the SAS log or to print only top-level messages to the SAS log.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is PRINTMSGLIST.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

PRINTMSGLIST | NOPRINTMSGLIST

Syntax Description

PRINTMSGLIST
   specifies to print the entire list of messages to the SAS log.

NOPRINTMSGLIST
   specifies to print only the top-level message to the SAS log.

Details

For Version 7 and later versions, the return code subsystem allows for lists of return codes. All of the messages in a list are related, in general, to a single error condition, but give different levels of information. This option enables you to see the entire list of messages or just the top-level message.

See Also


QUOTELENMAX System Option

If a quoted string exceeds the maximum length allowed, specifies whether SAS writes a warning message to the SAS log.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is QUOTELENMAX.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

QUOTELENMAX | NOQUOTELENMAX

Syntax Description

QUOTELENMAX
specifies that SAS write a warning message to the SAS log about the maximum length for strings in quotation marks.

NOQUOTELENMAX
specifies that SAS does not write a warning message to the SAS log about the maximum length for strings in quotation marks.

Details

If a string in quotation marks is too long, SAS writes the following warning to the SAS log:

WARNING 32-169: The quoted string currently being processed has become more than 262 characters long. You may have unbalanced quotation marks.

If you are running a program that has long strings in quotation marks, and you do not want to see this warning, use the NOQUOTELENMAX system option to turn off the warning.

REPLACE System Option

Specifies whether permanently stored SAS data sets can be replaced.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is REPLACE.

Notes: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

When you use the OUT2=PermanentLibrary . ALL option within PROC CONTENTS or PROC DATASETS with the CONTENTS statement, you must also set the REPLACE system option or the REPLACE=YES data set option.

Syntax

REPLACE | NOREPLACE

Syntax Description

REPLACE
specifies that a permanently stored SAS data set can be replaced with another SAS data set of the same name.
NOREPLACE
    specifies that a permanently stored SAS data set cannot be replaced with another
    SAS data set of the same name, which prevents the accidental replacement of
    existing SAS data sets.

Details
    This option has no effect on data sets in the WORK library, even if you use the
    WORKTERM= system option to store the WORK library files permanently.

Comparisons
    The REPLACE= data set option overrides the REPLACE system option.

See Also

Data Set Options:
    • “PARMCARDS= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

System Options:
    • “WORKTERM System Option” on page 323

REUSE= System Option

Specifies whether SAS reuses space when observations are added to a compressed SAS data set.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category:  Files: SAS Files
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
          SASFILES
Default:  The shipped default is NO.
Interaction:  The REUSE= data set option overrides the REUSE= system option.
Note:  This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see
        “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

REUSE=YES | NO

Syntax Description

YES
    specifies to track free space and reuses it whenever observations are added to an
    existing compressed data set.

  Interactions  REUSE=YES takes precedence over the POINTOBS=YES data set
               option setting.
When using COMPRESS=YES and REUSE=YES system options settings, observations cannot be addressed by observation number.

NO specifies not to track free space.

Details

If space is reused, observations that are added to the SAS data set are inserted wherever enough free space exists, instead of at the end of the SAS data set.

Specifying REUSE=NO results in less efficient usage of space if you delete or update many observations in a SAS data set. However, the APPEND procedure, the FSEDIT procedure, and other procedures that add observations to the SAS data set continue to add observations to the end of the data set, as they do for uncompressed SAS data sets.

You cannot change the REUSE= attribute of a compressed SAS data set after it is created. Space is tracked and reused in the compressed SAS data set according to the REUSE= value that was specified when the SAS data set was created, not when you add and delete observations. Even with REUSE=YES, the APPEND procedure adds observations at the end.

See Also

Data Set Options:

• “COMPRESS= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference
• “REUSE= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference

System Options:

• “COMPRESS= System Option” on page 97

RIGHTMARGIN= System Option

Specifies the print margin for the right side of the page.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ODS PRINT

Default: The shipped default is 0.000 in.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

RIGHTMARGIN=margin-size<margin-unit>
**Syntax Description**

*margin-size*

specifies the size of the margin.

| Restriction | The right margin should be small enough so that the left margin plus the right margin is less than the width of the paper. |
| Interaction | Changing the value of this option might result in changes to the value of the LINESIZE= system option. |

<margin-unit>

specifies the units for margin-size. The margin-unit can be *in* for inches or *cm* for centimeters. <margin-unit> is saved as part of the value of the RIGHTMARGIN system option.

| Default | inches |

**Details**

All margins have a minimum that is dependent on the printer and the paper size.

**See Also**

Statements:


System Options:

- “BOTTOMMARGIN= System Option” on page 70
- “LEFTMARGIN= System Option” on page 179
- “TOPMARGIN= System Option” on page 292

**RLANG System Option**

Specifies whether SAS executes R language statements.

| Valid in: | Configuration file, SAS invocation |
| Category: | System Administration: Security |
| PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SECURITY |
| Default: | The shipped default is NORLANG. |
| Note: | This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6. |

**Syntax**

RLANG | NORLANG
Syntax Description

**RLANG**

specifies that SAS can execute R language statements in operating environments that support the R language.

**NORLANG**

specifies that SAS is not to execute R language statements.

Details

If RLANG is specified and the R language is not supported in the operating environment, SAS writes a message to the SAS log. The message indicates that the R language is not supported and asks you to call SAS Technical Support. SAS Technical Support would like to track the operating environments where users would like SAS to execute R language statements, but the R language is not supported.

See Also

*SAS/IML User’s Guide*

RSASUSER System Option

Specifies whether to open the Sasuser library for Read access or Read-Write access.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation

**Category:** Environment Control: Files

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ENVFILES

**Default:** The shipped default is NORSASUSER.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**See:** “RSASUSER System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments

“RSASUSER System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

Syntax

**RSASUSER | NORSASUSER**

Syntax Description

**RSASUSER**

opens the SASUSER library in Read-Only mode.

**NORSASUSER**

opens the SASUSER library in Read-Write mode.

Details

The RSASUSER system option is useful for sites that use a single SASUSER library for all users and want to prevent users from modifying it. However, it is not useful when users use SAS/ASSIST software, because SAS/ASSIST requires writing to the SASUSER library.
Operating Environment Information

For network considerations about using the RSASUSER system option, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

S= System Option

Specifies the length of statements on each line of a source statement and the length of data on lines that follow a DATALINES statement.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Input Control: Data Processing

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= INPUTCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

\[ S=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | \text{MIN} | \text{MAX} \]

Syntax Description

\[ n | nK | nM | nG | nT \]

specifies the length of statements and data in terms of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

\[ hexX \]

specifies the length of statements and data as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the length of statements and data to 45.

\[ \text{MIN} \]

sets the length of statements and data to 0.

\[ \text{MAX} \]

sets the length of statements and data to 2,147,483,647.

Details

Input can be from either fixed-length or variable-length records. Both fixed-length and variable-length records can be sequenced or unsequenced. The location of the sequence numbers is determined by whether the file record format is fixed-length or variable-length.

SAS uses the value of S to determine whether to look for sequence numbers in the input, and to determine how to read the input:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Value of S</th>
<th>SAS Looks for Sequence Numbers</th>
<th>How SAS Reads The Input</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed-length</td>
<td>S&gt;0 or S=MAX</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The value of S is used as the length of the source or data to be scanned and ignores everything beyond that length on each line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed-length</td>
<td>S=0 or S=MIN</td>
<td>Yes, at the end of the line of input.</td>
<td>SAS inspects the last n columns (where n is the value of the SEQ= system option) of the first sequence field. If those columns contain numbers, they are assumed to be sequence numbers and SAS ignores the last eight columns of each line. If the n columns contain non-digit characters, SAS reads the last eight columns as data columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable-length</td>
<td>S&gt;0 or S=MAX</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The value of S is used as the starting column of the source or data to be scanned and ignores everything before that length on each line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Record Type | Value of S | SAS Looks for Sequence Numbers | How SAS Reads The Input
--- | --- | --- | ---
Variable-length | S=0 or S=MIN | Yes, at the beginning of each line of input. | SAS inspects the last \( n \) columns (where \( n \) is the value of the SEQ= system option) of the first sequence field. If those columns contain numbers, they are assumed to be sequence numbers and SAS ignores the first eight columns of each line. If the \( n \) columns contain non-digit characters, SAS reads the first eight columns as data columns.

### Comparisons
The S= system option operates exactly like the S2= system option except that S2= controls input only from a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file.

### See Also

#### System Options:
- “S2= System Option” on page 240
- “S2V= System Option” on page 243
- “SEQ= System Option” on page 246

### S2= System Option

Specifies the length of statements on each line of a source statement from a %INCLUDE statement, an AUTOEXEC= file, or an autocall macro file.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Input Control: Data Processing
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** INPUTCONTROL
- **Default:** The shipped default is 0.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

\[ S2 = \begin{cases} 
S & \text{uses the current value of the S= system option to compute the record length of text that comes from a %INCLUDE statement, an AUTOEXEC= file, or an autocall macro file.} \\
| n & \text{specifies the length of the statements in a file that is specified in a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file, in terms of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.} \\
| nK & \text{specifies the length of statements as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the length of statements to 45.} \\
| nM & \text{sets the length of statements and data to 0.} \\
| nG & \text{sets the length of statements and data to 2,147,483,647.} \\
| nT & \text{MIN} \\
| hexX & \text{MAX} \\
\end{cases} \]

Syntax Description

\( S \)

uses the current value of the S= system option to compute the record length of text that comes from a %INCLUDE statement, an AUTOEXEC= file, or an autocall macro file.

\( n \ | \ nK \ | \ nM \ | \ nG \ | \ nT \)

specifies the length of the statements in a file that is specified in a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file, in terms of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

\( hexX \)

specifies the length of statements as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the length of statements to 45.

\( MIN \)

sets the length of statements and data to 0.

\( MAX \)

sets the length of statements and data to 2,147,483,647.

Details

Input can be from either fixed-length or variable-length records. Both fixed-length and variable-length records can be sequenced or unsequenced. The location of the sequence numbers is determined by whether the file record format is fixed-length or variable-length.

SAS uses the value of S2 to determine whether to look for sequence numbers in the input, and to determine how to read the input:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Value of S2</th>
<th>SAS Looks for Sequence Numbers</th>
<th>How SAS Reads The Input</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed-length</td>
<td>S2&gt;0 or S2=MAX</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The value of S2 is used as the length of the source or data to be scanned and ignores everything beyond that length on each line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>Value of S2</td>
<td>SAS Looks for Sequence Numbers</td>
<td>How SAS Reads The Input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed-length</td>
<td>S2=0 or S2=MIN</td>
<td>Yes, at the end of the line of input.</td>
<td>SAS inspects the last n columns (where n is the value of the SEQ= system option) of the first sequence field. If those columns contain numbers, they are assumed to be sequence numbers and SAS ignores the last eight columns of each line. If the n columns contain non-digit characters, SAS reads the last eight columns as data columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable-length</td>
<td>S2&gt;0 or S2=MAX</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The value of S2 is used as the starting column of the source or data to be scanned and ignores everything before that length on each line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable-length</td>
<td>S2=0 or S2=MIN</td>
<td>Yes, at the beginning of each line of input</td>
<td>SAS inspects the last n columns (where n is the value of the SEQ= system option) of the first sequence field. If those columns contain numbers, they are assumed to be sequence numbers and SAS ignores the first eight columns of each line. If the n columns contain non-digit characters, SAS reads the first eight columns as data columns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparisons

The S2= system option operates exactly like the S= system option except that the S2= option controls input from a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file.

The S2= system option reads both fixed-length and variable-length record formats from a file specified in a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file. The S2V= system option reads only a variable-length record format from a file specified in a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file.

See Also

System Options:
- “S= System Option” on page 238
- “S2V= System Option” on page 243
- “SEQ= System Option” on page 246

S2V= System Option

Specifies the starting position to begin reading a file that is specified in a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file with a variable length record format.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Input Control: Data Processing

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= INPUTCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

S2V=S2 | S | n | nK | nM | nG | nT | MIN | MAX | hexX

Syntax Description

S2

specifies to use the current value of the S2= system option to compute the starting position of the variable-sized record to read from a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file. This is the default. The S2= option has a default value of 0.

S

specifies to use the current value of the S= system option to compute the starting position of the variable-sized record to read from a %INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file.
\[ n \mid nK \mid nM \mid nG \mid nT \]
specifies the starting position of the variable-length record to read that comes from a
\%INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro file, in terms of 1
(bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or
1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a
value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

MIN
sets the starting position of the variable-length record to read that comes from a
\%INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro, to 0.

MAX
sets the starting position of the variable-length record to read that comes from a
\%INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro, to 2,147,483,647.

hexX
specifies the starting position of the variable-length record to read that comes from a
\%INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or an autocall macro, as a hexadecimal
number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an
X.

Details
Both the S2V= system option and the S2= system option specify the starting position for
reading variable-sized record input from a \%INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file, or
an autocall macro file. When values for both options are specified, the value of the S2V=
system option takes precedence over the value specified for the S2= system option.

Comparisons
The S2= system option specifies the starting position for reading both fixed-length and
variable-length record formats for input from a \%INCLUDE statement, an autoexec file,
or an autocall macro file. The S2V= system option specifies the starting position for
reading only variable-length record formats for input from a \%INCLUDE statement, an
autoexec file, or an autocall macro file.

See Also
System Options:
• “S= System Option” on page 238
• “S2= System Option” on page 240
• “SEQ= System Option” on page 246

SASHELP= System Option
Specifies the location of the Sashelp library.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Files
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ENVFILES
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see
“Restricted Options” on page 6.
Tip: You can use the APPEND or INSERT system options to add additional library specifications.

See: “SASHELP System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
     “SASHELP System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
     “SASHELP= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax

SASHELP=library-specification

Syntax Description

library-specification identifies an external library.

Details

The SASHELP= system option is set during the installation process and normally is not changed after installation.

Operating Environment Information

A valid external library specification is specific to your operating environment. On the command line or in a configuration file, the syntax is specific to your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

See Also

System Options:

- “APPEND= System Option” on page 62
- “INSERT= System Option” on page 169

SASUSER= System Option

Specifies the SAS library to use as the Sasuser library.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Files
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ENVFILES

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “SASUSER System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments,
     “SASUSER System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows,
     “SASUSER= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS
Syntax
SASUSER=library-specification

Syntax Description
library-specification
specifies the libref or the physical name that contains a user's Profile catalog.

Details
The library and catalog are created automatically by SAS; you do not have to create them explicitly.

SEQ= System Option
Specifies the length of the numeric portion of the sequence field in input source lines or data lines.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Input Control: Data Processing
PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
Default: The shipped default is 8.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
SEQ=n | MIN | MAX | hexX

Syntax Description
n
specifies the length in terms of bytes.

MIN
sets the minimum length to 1.

MAX
sets the maximum length to 8.

Tip: When SEQ=8, all eight characters in the sequence field are assumed to be numeric.

hexX
specifies the length as a hexadecimal. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X.

Details
Unless the S= or S2= system option specifies otherwise, SAS assumes an eight-character sequence field. However, some editors place some alphabetic information (for example, the filename) in the first several characters. The SEQ= value specifies the number of
digits that are right-justified in the eight-character field. For example, if you specify
SEQ=5 for the sequence field AAA00010, SAS looks at only the last five characters of
the eight-character sequence field and, if the characters are numeric, treats the entire
eight-character field as a sequence field.

See Also

System Options:
• “S= System Option” on page 238
• “S2= System Option” on page 240

---

**SET System Option**

Defines a SAS environment variable.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options
window

Category: Environment Control: Files

**PROC OPTIONS**

GROUP= ENVFILES

Default: The shipped default is None

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see
“Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “SET System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
“SET System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
“SET= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

---

**Syntax**

The syntax is dependent on your operating environment.

See the SET system option for your operating environment.

---

**SETINIT System Option**

Specifies whether site license information can be altered.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation

Category: System Administration: Installation

**PROC OPTIONS**

GROUP= INSTALL

Default: The shipped default is NOSETINIT.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see
“Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

SETINIT | NOSETINIT

Syntax Description

SETINIT
in a non-windowing environment, specifies that you can change license information by running the SETINIT procedure.

NOSETINIT
specifies not to enable you to alter site license information after installation.

Details

SETINIT is set in the installation process and is not normally changed after installation. The SETINIT option is valid only in a non-windowing SAS session.

SKIP= System Option

Specifies the number of lines to skip at the top of each page of SAS output for the LISTING destination.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= LISTCONTROL

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SKIP=n | MIN | MAX | hexX

Syntax Description

n
specifies the range of lines to skip from 0 to 20.

MIN
sets the number of lines to skip to 0, so no lines are skipped.

MAX
sets the number of lines to skip to 20.

hex
specifies the number of lines to skip as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 0ax specifies to skip 10 lines.

Details

The location of the first line is relative to the position established by carriage control or by the forms control buffer on the printer. Most sites define this position so that the first
line of a new page begins three or four lines down the form. If this spacing is sufficient, specify SKIP=0 so that additional lines are not skipped.

The SKIP= value does not affect the maximum number of lines printed on each page, which is controlled by the PAGESIZE= system option.

---

**SOLUTIONS System Option**

Specifies whether the Solutions menu is included in SAS windows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Environment Control: Display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>ENVDISPLAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is SOLUTIONS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

SOLUTIONS | NOSOLUTIONS

**Syntax Description**

SOLUTIONS specifies that the Solutions menu is included in SAS windows.

NOSOLUTIONS specifies that the Solutions menu is not included in SAS windows.

---

**SORTDUP= System Option**

Specifies whether the SORT procedure removes duplicate variables based on all variables in a data set or the variables that remain after the DROP or KEEP data set options have been applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Sort: Procedure Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>SORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td>The shipped default is PHYSICAL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syntax**

SORTDUP=PHYSICAL | LOGICAL
Syntax Description

**PHYSICAL**
removes duplicates based on all the variables that are present in the data set.

**LOGICAL**
removes duplicates based on only the variables remaining after the DROP= and KEEP= data set options are processed.

Details

The SORTDUP= option specifies what variables to sort to remove duplicate observations when the SORT procedure NODUPRECS option is specified.

When SORTDUP= is set to LOGICAL and NODUPRECS is specified in the SORT procedure, duplicate observations are removed based on the variables that remain after a DROP or KEEP operation on the input data set. Setting SORTDUP=LOGICAL increases the number of duplicate observations that are removed because it eliminates variables before observations are compared. Setting SORTDUP=LOGICAL might improve performance.

When SORTDUP= is set to PHYSICAL and NODUPRECS is specified in the SORT procedure, duplicate observations are removed based on all of the variables in the input data set.

See Also

**Procedures:**

- “SORT Procedure” in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*

---

**SORTEQUALS System Option**

Specifies whether observations in the output data set with identical BY variable values are in a particular order.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System OPTIONS window
- **Category:** Sort: Procedure Options
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SORT
- **Default:** The shipped default is SORTEQUALS.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
SORTEQUALS | NOSORTEQUALS
```
**Syntax Description**

**SORTEQUALS**

specifies that observations with identical BY variable values are to retain the same relative positions in the output data set as in the input data set.

**NOSORTEQUALS**

specifies that no resources be used to control the order of observations with identical BY variable values in the output data set.

**Interaction**

To achieve the best sorting performance when using the THREADS= system option, specify THREADS=YES and NOSORTEQUALS.

**Tip**

To save resources, use NOSORTEQUALS when you do not need to maintain a specific order of observations with identical BY variable values.

**Comparisons**

The SORTEQUALS and NOSORTEQUALS system options set the sorting behavior of PROC SORT for your SAS session. The EQUAL or NOEQUAL option in the PROC SORT statement overrides the setting of the system option for an individual PROC step and specifies the sorting behavior for that PROC step only.

**See Also**

**Procedure Statement Options:**

- PROC SORT statement EQUALS option, “SORT” in Base SAS Procedures Guide

**System Options:**

- “THREADS System Option” on page 289

---

**SORTSIZE= System Option**

Specifies the amount of memory that is available to the SORT procedure.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Sort: Procedure Options

System Administration: Memory

System Administration: Performance

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=**

- MEMORY

- PERFORMANCE

- SORT

**Default:** The shipped default is MAX.

**See:**

“SORTSIZE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments

“SORTSIZE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

“SORTSIZE= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS
Syntax

SORTSIZE=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

**Syntax Description**

- \( n \) | \( nK \) | \( nM \) | \( nG \) | \( nT \)
  - specifies the amount of memory in terms of 1 (byte); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of \( 4,000 \) specifies 4,000 bytes and a value of \( 2m \) specifies 2,097,152 bytes. If \( n=0 \), the sort utility uses its default. Valid values for SORTSIZE range from 0 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807.

- \( hexX \)
  - specifies the amount of memory as a hexadecimal number. This number must begin with a number (0-9), followed by an X. For example, \( 0ffaX \) specifies 4095 bytes of memory.

- \( MIN \)
  - specifies the minimum amount of memory available.

  See Values for MIN vary, depending on your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment

- \( MAX \)
  - specifies the maximum amount of memory available.

  See Values for MAX vary, depending on your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment

**Details**

Generally, the value of the SORTSIZE= system option should be less than the physical memory available to your process. If the SORT procedure needs more memory than you specify, the system creates a temporary utility file.

PERFORMANCE NOTE: Proper specification of SORTSIZE= can improve sort performance by restricting the swapping of memory that is controlled by the operating environment.

**See Also**

- Procedures:
  - “SORT” in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*

- System Options:
  - “SUMSIZE= System Option” on page 263

**SORTVALIDATE System Option**

Specifies whether the SORT procedure verifies if a data set is sorted according to the variables in the BY statement when a user-specified sort order is denoted in the sort indicator.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Sort: Procedure Options
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SORT
Default: The shipped default is NOSORTVALIDATE.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SORTVALIDATE | NOSORTVALIDATE

Syntax Description

SORTVALIDATE
    specifies that the SORT procedure verifies if the observations in the data set are sorted by the variables specified in the BY statement.

NOSORTVALIDATE
    specifies that the SORT procedure is not to verify if the observations in the data set are sorted.

Details

You can use the SORTVALIDATE system option to specify whether the SORT procedure validates that a data set is sorted correctly when the data set sort indicator shows a user-specified sort order. The user can specify a sort order by using the SORTEDBY= data set option in a DATA statement or by using the SORTEDBY= option in the DATASETS procedure MODIFY statement. When the sort indicator is set by a user, SAS cannot be absolutely certain that a data set is sorted according to the variables in the BY statement.

If the SORTVALIDATE system option is set and the data set sort indicator was set by a user, the SORT procedure performs a sequence check on each observation to ensure that the data set is sorted according to the variables in the BY statement. If the data set is not sorted correctly, SAS sorts the data set.

At the end of a successful sequence check or at the end of a sort, the SORT procedure sets the Validated sort information to Yes. If a sort is performed, the SORT procedure updates the Sortedby sort information to the variables that are specified in the BY statement.

If an output data set is specified, the Validated sort information in the output data set is set to Yes. If no sort is necessary, the data set is copied to the output data set.

See Also

- “Sorted Data Sets” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Data Set Options:

- “SORTEDBY= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference

Procedures:
SOURCE System Option

Specifies whether SAS writes source statements to the SAS log.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** LOGCONTROL
- **Default:** The shipped default is SOURCE.
- **Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
SOURCE | NOSOURCE
```

**Syntax Description**

- **SOURCE**
  specifies to write SAS source statements to the SAS log.

- **NOSOURCE**
  specifies not to write SAS source statements to the SAS log.

**Details**

The SOURCE system option does not affect whether statements from a file read with \%INCLUDE or from an autocall macro are printed in the SAS log.

**Note:** SOURCE must be in effect when you execute SAS programs that you want to send to SAS for problem determination and resolution.

**See Also**


SOURCE2 System Option

Specifies whether SAS writes secondary source statements from included files to the SAS log.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SAS Log
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** LOGCONTROL
- **Default:** The shipped default is NOSOURCE2.
Syntax

**SOURCE2 | NOSOURCE2**

**Syntax Description**

**SOURCE2**
- specifies to write to the SAS log secondary source statements from files that have been included by %INCLUDE statements.

**NOSOURCE2**
- specifies not to write secondary source statements to the SAS log.

**Details**

*Note:* SOURCE2 must be in effect when you execute SAS programs that you want to send to SAS for problem determination and resolution.

**See Also**

“The SAS Log” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

---

**SPOOL System Option**

Specifies whether SAS statements are written to a utility data set in the Work library.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Input Control: Data Processing

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** INPUTCONTROL

**Default:** The shipped default is NOSPOOL.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

**SPOOL | NOSPOOL**

**Syntax Description**

**SPOOL**
- specifies that SAS write statements to a utility data set in the Work library for later use by a %INCLUDE or %LIST statement, or by the RECALL command, within a windowing environment.

**NOSPOOL**
- specifies that SAS does not write statements to a utility data set. Specifying NOSPOOL accelerates execution time, but you cannot use the %INCLUDE and
%LIST statements to resubmit SAS statements that were executed earlier in the session.

Example

Specifying SPOOL is especially helpful in interactive line mode because you can resubmit a line or lines of code by referring to the line numbers. Here is an example of code including line numbers:

```
00001  data test;
00002     input w x y z;
00003     datalines;
00004     411.365 101.945 323.782 512.398
00005     ;
```

If SPOOL is in effect, you can resubmit line number 1 by submitting this statement:

```
%inc 1;
```

You can also resubmit a range of lines by placing a colon (:) or hyphen (-) between the line numbers. For example, these statements resubmit lines 1 through 3 and 4 through 5 of the above example:

```
%inc 1:3;
%inc 4-5;
```

STARTLIB System Option

Specifies whether SAS assigns user-defined permanent librefs when SAS starts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in:</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category:</td>
<td>Files: External Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS GROUP=</td>
<td>EXTFILES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defaults:</td>
<td>The default is STARTLIB for the windowing environment. The default is NOSTARTLIB for batch, interactive-line, and noninteractive modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntax

```
STARTLIB | NOSTARTLIB
```

Syntax Description

```
STARTLIB
```

specifies that when SAS starts, SAS assigns user-defined permanent librefs.

```
NOSTARTLIB
```

specifies that SAS is not to assign user-defined permanent librefs when SAS starts.
Details

You assign a permanent libref only in the windowing environment by using the New Library window and by selecting the Enable at startup check box. SAS stores the permanent libref in the SAS registry. To open the New Library window, right-mouse click Libraries in the Explorer window and select New. Alternatively, type DMLIBASSIGN in the command box.

In the windowing environment, SAS automatically assigns permanent librefs when SAS starts because STARTLIB is the default.

In all other execution modes (batch, interactive line, and noninteractive), SAS assigns permanent librefs only when you start SAS with the STARTLIB option specified either on the command line or in the configuration file.

STEPCHKPT System Option

Specifies whether checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps is to be recorded for a batch program.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation

Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ERRORHANDLING

Default: The shipped default is NOSTEPCHKPT.

Restriction: The STEPCHKPT system option can be specified only if the LABELCHKPT system option is not specified when SAS starts.

Requirement: This option can be used only in batch mode.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

STEPCHKPT | NOSTEPCHKPT

Syntax Description

STEPCHKPT

enables checkpoint mode, which specifies to record checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps.

NOSTEPCHKPT

disables checkpoint mode, which specifies not to record checkpoint-restart data. This is the default.

Details

Using the STEPCHKPT system option puts SAS in checkpoint mode for SAS programs that run in batch. Each time a DATA step or PROC step executes, SAS records data in a checkpoint-restart library. If a program terminates without completing, the program can be resubmitted. Execution begins with the step that was executing when the program terminated.
To ensure that the checkpoint-restart data is accurate, when you specify the STEPCHKPT option, also specify the ERRORCHECK STRICT option and set the ERRORABEND option so that SAS terminates for most errors.

Checkpoint mode is not valid for batch programs that contain the DM statement, which submits commands to SAS. If checkpoint mode is enabled and SAS encounters a DM statement, checkpoint mode is disabled and the checkpoint catalog entry is deleted.

**Comparisons**

The STEPCHKPT system option enables checkpoint mode for DATA and PROC steps in batch programs that terminate before completing. Execution resumes with the DATA or PROC step that was executing when the failure occurred.

The LABELCHKPT system option enables checkpoint mode for labeled code sections in batch programs that terminate before completing. Execution resumes at the labeled code section that was executing when the failure occurred.

**See Also**

- “Checkpoint Mode and Restart Mode” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**Statements:**

- “CHECKPOINT EXECUTE_ALWAYS Statement” in *SAS Statements: Reference*

**System Options:**

- “CHKPTCLEAN System Option” on page 84
- “ERRORABEND System Option” on page 135
- “ERRORCHECK= System Option” on page 137
- “LABELCHKPT System Option” on page 174
- “STEPCHKPTLIB= System Option” on page 258
- “STEPRESTART System Option” on page 260

---

**STEPCHKPTLIB= System Option**

Specifies the libref of the library where checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps is saved.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING
- **Restriction:** The STEPCHKPTLIB system option can be specified only if the LABELCHKPT system option is not specified when SAS starts.
- **Requirement:** This option can be used only in batch mode.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

STEPCHKPTLIB=libref

Syntax Description

libref

specifies the libref that identifies the library where the checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps is saved.

Default Work

Requirement The LIBNAME statement that identifies the checkpoint-restart library must use the BASE engine and be the first statement in the batch program.

Details

When the STEPCHKPT system option is specified, checkpoint-restart data for batch programs is saved in the libref that is specified in the STEPCHKPTLIB= system option. If no libref is specified, SAS uses the Work library to save checkpoint data. The LIBNAME statement that defines the libref must be the first statement in the batch program.

If the Work library is used to save checkpoint data, the NOWORKTERM and NOWORKINIT system options must be specified so that the checkpoint-restart data is available when the batch program is resubmitted. These two options ensure that the Work library is saved when SAS ends and is restored when SAS starts. If the NOWORKTERM option is not specified, the Work library is deleted at the end of the SAS session and the checkpoint-restart data is lost. If the NOWORKINIT option is not specified, a new Work library is created when SAS starts, and again the checkpoint-restart data is lost.

The STEPCHKPTLIB= option must be specified for any SAS session that accesses checkpoint-restart data that is not saved to the Work library.

Operating Environment Information

When the Work library resides in a UNIX directory in UNIX or z/OS operating environments and you want to run the CLEANWORK utility, the Work library directory and its contents are deleted when the utility is run after the SAS session ends. When you run SAS in batch mode in the z/OS operating environment, the Work library is usually assigned to a temporary data set that is deleted at the end of the SAS job. To preserve the checkpoint-restart data in these cases, specify a permanent library as the value for the STEPCHKPTLIB option.

Comparisons

When the STEPCHKPT system option is set, the library specified by the STEPCHKPTLIB system option names the library where checkpoint-restart data is saved for DATA and PROC steps. When the STEPRESTART system option is set, the library specified by the STEPCHKPTLIB system option names the library where checkpoint-restart data is used to resume execution of DATA and PROC steps.

When the LABELCKPT system option is set, the library specified by the LABELCHKPTLIB system option names the library where checkpoint-restart data is saved for labeled code sections. When the LABELRESTART system option is set, the library specified by the LABELCHKPTLIB system option names the library where checkpoint-restart data is used to resume execution of labeled code sections.
STEPRESTART System Option

Specifies whether to execute a batch program by using checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING
- **Default:** The shipped default is NOSTEPRESTART.
- **Restriction:** The STEPRESTART system option can be specified only if the LABELCHKPT system option is not specified when SAS starts.
- **Requirement:** This option can be used only in batch mode.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

### Syntax

**STEPRESTART | NOSTEPRESTART**

### Syntax Description

**STEPRESTART**

enables restart mode, which specifies to execute the batch program by using the checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps.

**NOSTEPRESTART**

disables restart mode, which specifies not to execute the batch program using checkpoint-restart data.
Details

You specify the STEPRESTART option when you want to resubmit a batch program that ran in checkpoint mode and terminated before it completed. When you resubmit the batch program, SAS determines from the checkpoint data which DATA step or PROC step was executing when the program terminated, and resumes executing the batch program by using that DATA or PROC step.

Comparisons

When you specify the STEPRESTART option, SAS uses the checkpoint-restart data for DATA and PROC steps to resume execution of batch programs.

When you specify the LABELRESTART option, SAS uses the checkpoint-restart data for labeled code sections to resume execution of batch programs.

See Also

• “Checkpoint Mode and Restart Mode” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:

• “CHECKPOINT EXECUTE_ALWAYS Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:

• “CHKPTCLEAN System Option” on page 84
• “LABELCHKPT System Option” on page 174
• “LABELRESTART System Option” on page 177
• “STEPCHKPT System Option” on page 257
• “STEPCHKPTLIB= System Option” on page 258

STRUPEIZE= System Option

Specifies one or more directory and size argument pairs that set the size of SAS data sets and utility files in that directory to the size of an I/O device stripe.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Files: SAS Files
System Administration: Performance
System Administration: TK

Notes: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

```
STRIPESIZE=(directory-path-1 size-1 <directory-path-2 size-2 ...>)
STRIPESIZE=(directory-path RESET)
```

**Syntax Description**

`directory-path` specifies an existing directory where the I/O page size for SAS data sets and utility files that are created in this directory is set to `size`. Subdirectories of `directory-path` inherit the data set or utility file size unless the STRIPESIZE= option has been set for the subdirectory.

**Requirements**

- If `directory-path` contains spaces, enclose the directory in quotation marks.
- `directory-path` must be a valid Windows or UNIX File System (UFS) path. Native z/OS data set names are not supported.

**UNIX specifics**

The casing used for `directory-path` must match the casing for the directory under UNIX operating environments.

`size` specifies the number of bytes in a RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) stripe, in multiples of 1: 1,024 (kilo); 1,048,576 (mega); 1,073,741,824 (giga). For example, a value of 1024 specifies 1,024 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

**Range**

1024–2147483648

**RESET** specifies to remove the directory from the value of the STRIPESIZE= option.

**Details**

You can use the STRIPESIZE= option to set the SAS I/O buffer size for a directory to be the size of a RAID stripe. SAS data sets or utility files that are created in the directory have a page size that matches the RAID stripe size. Using this option can improve the performance of individual disks and improve the performance of the SORT procedure.

Setting the STRIPESIZE= option supersedes buffer size option specifications that are set by data set options and procedure options, as well as the BUFSIZE= system option. If the value of `size` is determined to be in error, the page size is determined in this order:

1. data set options or procedure options
2. the BUFSIZE= system option

If the value of `size` is determined to be in error, the size of utility files is determined by the value of the UBUFSIZE= system option.

If SAS determines that the value of `size` might cause inefficient processing, SAS continues to use the value of `size` to create data sets and utility files, and writes a message to the SAS log.

Each time you set the STRIPESIZE= option, the directory and the size are appended to the current value of the option.

To update the stripe size for a directory that is currently in the STRIPESIZE= value list, set the STRIPESIZE= option by using the directory path and a new stripe size value.
SUMSIZE= System Option

Specifies a limit on the amount of memory that is available for data summarization procedures when class variables are active.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: System Administration: Memory

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SUMSIZE=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n | nK | nM | nG | nT

specifies the amount of memory in terms of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). When n=0, the default value, the amount of memory is determined by values of the MEMSIZE option and the REALMEMSIZE option. Valid values for SUMSIZE range from 0 to \(2^{(n-1)}\), where n is the data width in bits (32 or 64) of the operating system.

hexX

specifies the amount of memory as a hexadecimal number. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, a value of 0fffx specifies 4,095 bytes of memory.

MIN

specifies the minimum amount of memory available.

MAX

specifies the maximum amount of memory available.
Details

The SUMSIZE= system option affects the MEANS, OLAP, REPORT, SUMMARY, SURVEYFREQ, SURVEYLOGISTIC, SURVEYMEANS, and TABULATE procedures.

Proper specification of SUMSIZE= can improve procedure performance by restricting the swapping of memory that is controlled by the operating environment.

Generally, the value of the SUMSIZE= system option should be less than the physical memory available to your process. If the procedure that you are using needs more memory than you specify, the system creates a temporary utility file.

If the value of SUMSIZE is greater than the values of the MEMSIZE option and the REALMEMSIZE option, SAS uses the values of the MEMSIZE option and REALMEMSIZE option.

See Also

System Options:

- “MEMSIZE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- “MEMSIZE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
- “REALMEMSIZE System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- “REALMEMSIZE System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
- “REALMEMSIZE= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS
- “SORTSIZE= System Option” on page 251

SVGAUTOPLAY System Option

Specifies to automatically start the animation in the web browser.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation

Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ANIMATION

Default: The shipped default is SVGAUTOPLAY.

Notes: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6. The option is valid for only SVG animation.

Syntax

SVGAUTOPLAY | NOSVGAUTOPLAY
**Syntax Description**

**SVGAUTOPLAY**

specifies to automatically start the animation in the web page.

**NOSVGAUTOPLAY**

specifies to display the first frame of the animation in the web page. The animated file is started by clicking 🎭.

**See Also**

- “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
- “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
- “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
- “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
- “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
- “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267
- “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268

---

**SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option**

Specifies whether to display the paging control buttons and an index in a multipage SVG document.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

**PROC OPTIONS**

GROUP= SVG

**Default:** The shipped default is NOSVGCONTROLBUTTONS.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

---

**Syntax**

**SVGCONTROLBUTTONS | NOSVGCONTROLBUTTONS**

**Syntax Description**

**SVGCONTROLBUTTONS**

specifies to display the paging control buttons in the SVG document.

**NOSVGCONTROLBUTTONS**

specifies not to display the paging control buttons in the SVG document.
Details

When SVGCONTROLBUTTONS is specified, the size of the SVG is increased to accommodate the script that controls paging in the SVG document.

The SVGView printer sets the option to SVGCONTROLBUTTONS.

SVGFADEIN= System Option

Specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade into view.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation
            Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ANIMATION
                 SVG

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Notes: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

The option is valid for only SVG animation.

Syntax

SVGFADEIN=n

Syntax Description

n
specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade into view. Valid values can be any numeric representation (for example, .01, 5, or 6.5).

See Also

• “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
• “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
• “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
• “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
• “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
• “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267
• “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268
**SVGFADEMODE= System Option**

Specifies whether an SVG frame overlaps the previous frame or whether each frame is played sequentially when a frame is fading in and out.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation
Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ANIMATION

**SVG**

**Default:** The shipped default is OVERLAP.

**Notes:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6. The option is valid for only SVG animation.

**Syntax**

`SVGFADEMODE=OVERLAP | SEQUENTIAL`

**Syntax Description**

**OVERLAP**

specifies that for each SVG frame that is fading in or out of view, the fading of frames overlaps in the same time span.

**SEQUENTIAL**

specifies that for each SVG frame that is fading in or out of view, the frame fades out after the fade-out is complete. The next frame is a frame that is fading in.

**See Also**

- “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
- “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
- “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
- “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
- “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
- “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
- “SVGFADEOUT= System Option” on page 268
**SVGFADEOUT= System Option**

Specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade out of view.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Categories:** Log and Procedure Output Control: Animation
Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=**

**ANIMATION**

**SVG**

**Default:** The shipped default is 0.

**Notes:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
The option is valid for only SVG animation.

**Syntax**

`SVGFADEOUT=n`

**Syntax Description**

`n`  
specifies the number of seconds for an SVG frame to fade out of view. Valid values can be any numeric representation (for example, .01, 5, or 6.5).

**See Also**

- “About Animated GIF Images and SVG Documents” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “ANIMATION= System Option” on page 58
- “ANIMDURATION= System Option” on page 59
- “ANIMLOOP= System Option” on page 60
- “ANIMOVERLAY System Option” on page 61
- “SVGAUTOPLAY System Option” on page 264
- “SVGFADEIN= System Option” on page 266
- “SVGFADEMODE= System Option” on page 267

---

**SVGHEIGHT= System Option**

Specifies the height of the viewport unless the SVG output is embedded in another SVG output; specifies the value of the height attribute of the outermost `<svg>` element in the SVG file.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SVG

Restriction: The SVGHEIGHT= option sets the height attribute only on the outermost <svg> element.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SVGHEIGHT=number-of-units<unit-of-measure> | "" | ""

Syntax Description

number-of-units

specifies the height as a number of unit-of-measure.

Requirement number-of-units must be a positive integer value.

Interaction If number-of-units is a negative number, the SVG document is not rendered by the browser.

unit-of-measure

specifies the unit of measurement, which can be one of the following:

% percentage

cm centimeters
	em the height of the element's font

ex the height of the letter x

in inches

mm millimeters

pc picas

pt points

px pixels

Default px

"" | ""

specifies to reset the height to the default value of 600 pixels.

Requirement Use two double quotation marks or two single quotation marks with no space between them.
Details
For embedded <svg> elements, the SVGHEIGHT= option specifies the height of the rectangular region into which the <svg> element is placed. The SVG output is scaled to fit the viewBox if SVGHEIGHT="100%".

If the SVGHEIGHT= option is not specified, the height attribute on the <svg> element is not set, which effectively provides full scalability by using a height of 100%.

The value for the SVGHEIGHT= option can be specified using no delimiters, enclosed in single or double quotation marks, or enclosed in parentheses.

Example
The following OPTIONS statement specifies to size the SVG output to portrait letter-sized and to scale the output to 100% of the viewport:

```sas
options printerpath=svg orientation=portrait svgheight="100%" svgwidth="100%"
papersize=letter;
```

By using these option values, SAS creates the following <svg> element:

```html
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
    xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
    xml:space="preserve"
    onload='Init(evt)'
    version="1.1"
    width="100%" height="100%"
    viewBox="-1 -1 817 1057"
</svg>
```

The value of "100%" in the SVGHEIGHT= option specifies to scale the SVG output height to 100% of the viewport, which is based on the value of the PAPERSIZE= option. The paper size is letter in the portrait orientation, which has a height of 11” at 100 dpi.

See Also
• “Creating SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) Files Using Universal Printing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
• “The SAS Registry” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
• “Using SAS System Options” on page 4

System Options:
• “SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option” on page 265
• “SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= System Option” on page 271
• “SVGTITLE= System Option” on page 274
• “SVGVIEWBOX= System Option” on page 275
• “SVGWIDTH= System Option” on page 277
• “SVGX= System Option” on page 279
• “SVGY= System Option” on page 281
SVGMAGNIFYBUTTON System Option

Specifies whether to enable the SVG magnify tool in SVG documents.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Default: The shipped default is NOSVGMAGNIFYBUTTON.

Restriction: The SVG magnifier tool is not supported for the SVGANIM and SVGT Universal Printers.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SVGMAGNIFYBUTTON | NOSVGMAGNIFYBUTTON

Syntax Description

SVGMAGNIFYBUTTON
specifies to enable the SVG magnify tool in SVG documents.

NOSVGMAGNIFYBUTTON
specifies to disable the SVG magnify tool for all SVG documents.

Details

When SVGMAGNIFYBUTTON is specified, the SVG documents with the magnify tool enabled depends on the SVG Universal Printer that is used to create either a single-page or multi-page document.

There are some restrictions for using the magnify tool:

- The magnify tool is not supported for the SVGT printer and animated SVG documents.
- When you use the SVGnotip printer, no tooltip is displayed to tell you to enable or disable the magnifying glass.
- When the magnify tool is enabled, the magnify tool is turned off on the Index page of a multi-page document.

See Also

“Including the Magnify Tool in SVG Documents” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= System Option

Specifies whether to force uniform scaling of SVG output; specifies the preserveAspectRatio attribute on the outermost <svg> element.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

Restriction: The SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= option sets the preserveAspectRatio attribute only on the outermost <svg> element.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO=align | meetOrSlice | NONE | ""

Syntax Description

align

specifies to force uniform scaling by specifying the alignment method to use. The value for align can be one of the following:

xMinYMin

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the <min–x> of the element's viewBox with the smallest X value of the viewport.
• Align the <min–y> of the element's viewBox with the smallest Y value of the viewport.

xMidYMin

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the midpoint X value of the element's viewBox with the midpoint X value of the viewport.
• Align the <min–y> of the element's viewBox with the smallest Y value of the viewport.

xMaxYMin

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the <min–x>+<width> of the element's viewBox with the maximum X value of the viewport.
• Align the <min–y> of the element's viewBox with the smallest Y value of the viewport.

xMinYMid

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the <min–x> of the element's viewBox with the smallest X value of the viewport.
• Align the midpoint Y value of the element's viewBox with the midpoint Y value of the viewport.

xMidYMid

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:
• Align the midpoint X value of the element’s viewBox with the midpoint X value of the viewport.

• Align the midpoint Y value of the element’s viewBox with the midpoint Y value of the viewport. This is the default.

**xMaxYMid**

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the \(<\text{min–x}>+<\text{width}>\) of the element's viewBox with the maximum X value of the viewport.

• Align the midpoint Y value of the element's viewBox with the midpoint Y value of the viewport.

**xMinYMax**

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the \(<\text{min–x}>\) of the element's viewBox with the smallest X value of the viewport.

• Align the \(<\text{min–y}>+<\text{height}>\) of the element's viewBox with the maximum Y value of the viewport.

**xMidYMax**

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the midpoint X value of the element's viewBox with the midpoint X value of the viewport.

• Align the \(<\text{min–y}>+<\text{height}>\) of the element's viewBox with the maximum Y value of the viewport.

**xMaxYMax**

specifies to force uniform scaling by using the following alignment:

• Align the \(<\text{min–x}>+<\text{width}>\) of the element's viewBox with the maximum X value of the viewport.

• Align the \(<\text{min–y}>+<\text{height}>\) of the element's viewBox with the maximum Y value of the viewport.

**meetOrSlice**

specifies to preserve the aspect ratio and how the viewBox is displayed. The following values are valid for **meetOrSlice**:

**meet**

specifies to scale the SVG graphic as follows:

• preserve the aspect ratio

• make the entire viewBox visible within the viewport

• scale up the viewBox as much as possible while meeting other criteria

If the aspect ratio of the graphic does not match the viewport, some of the viewport extends beyond the bounds of the viewBox.

**slice**

specifies to scale the SVG graphic as follows:

• preserve the aspect ratio

• cover the entire viewBox with the viewport

• scale down the viewBox as much as possible while meeting other criteria
If the aspect ratio of the viewBox does not match the viewport, some of the viewBox extends the bounds of the viewport.

**NONE**
specifies not to force uniform scaling and to scale the SVG output nonuniformly so that the element's bounding box exactly matches the viewport rectangle.

"" specifies to reset the `preserveAspectRatio` attribute of the `<svg>` element to the default value of `xMidYMid meet`.

**Requirement** Use two double quotation marks with no space between them.

**Details**
When the value of the SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= option includes both `align` and `meetOrSlice`, you can delimit the value by using single or double quotation marks or parentheses.

The `preserveAspectRatio` attribute applies only when a value is provided for the viewBox on the same `<svg>` element. If the `viewBox` attribute is not provided, the `preserveAspectRatio` attribute is ignored.

**Example**
The following OPTIONS statements are examples of using the SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= system option:

```plaintext
options preserveaspectratio=xMinYMax;
options preserveaspectratio="xMinYMin meet";
options preserveaspectratio=(xMinYMin meet);
options preserveaspectratio="";
```

**See Also**

**System Options:**
- “SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option” on page 265
- “SVGHEIGHT= System Option” on page 268
- “SVGTITLE= System Option” on page 274
- “SVGVIEWBOX= System Option” on page 275
- “SVGWIDTH= System Option” on page 277
- “SVGX= System Option” on page 279
- “SVGY= System Option” on page 281

**SVGTITLE= System Option**

Specifies the title in the title bar of the SVG output; specifies the value of the `<title>` element in the SVG file.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= SVG

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SVGTITLE="title" | "" | ''

Syntax Description

"title"
specifies the title of the SVG.

"" | 
specifies to reset the title to empty.

Requirement Use two double quotation marks or two single quotation marks with no space between them.

Details

If the SVGTITLE option is not specified, the title bar of the SVG output displays the filename of the SVG output.

The value for the SVGTITLE= option must be enclosed in single or double quotation marks, or enclosed in parentheses.

See Also

• “Creating SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) Files Using Universal Printing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option” on page 265
• “SVGHEIGHT= System Option” on page 268
• “SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= System Option” on page 271
• “SVGWIDTH= System Option” on page 277
• “SVGVIEWBOX= System Option” on page 275
• “SVGX= System Option” on page 279
• “SVGY= System Option” on page 281

SVGVIEWBOX= System Option

Specifies the coordinates, width, and height that are used to set the viewBox attribute on the outermost <svg> element, which enables SVG output to scale to the viewport.
Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= SVG

Restriction: The SVGVIEWBOX= option sets the viewBox attribute only on the outermost <svg> element.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SVGVIEWBOX="min-x min-y width height" | none | "" | ""

Syntax Description

min–x
specifies the beginning x coordinate of the viewBox, in user units.

Requirement min–x can be 0, or a positive or a negative integer value.

min–y
specifies the beginning y coordinate of the viewBox, in user units.

Requirement min–y can be 0, or a positive or negative integer value.

width
specifies the width of the viewBox, in user units.

Requirement width must be a positive integer value.

height
specifies the height of the viewBox, in user units.

Requirement height must be a positive integer value.

none
specifies that no viewBox attribute is to be specified on the outermost <svg> element, which effectively creates a static SVG document.

"" | ""
specifies to reset the width and height of the viewBox to the width and height of the paper size for the SVG printer.

Requirement Use two double quotation marks or two single quotation marks with no space between them.

Details

When the viewBox attribute is specified, the SVG output is scaled to be rendered in the viewport and the current coordinate system is updated to be the dimensions that are specified by the viewBox attribute. If it is not specified, the viewBox attribute on the outermost <svg> element sets the height and width arguments of the viewBox attribute to the paper height and paper width as defined by the PAPERSIZE= system option.
The coordinates, width, and height of the `viewBox` attribute should be mapped to the coordinates, width, and height of the viewport, taking into account the values of the `preserveAspectRatio` attribute.

The value for the SVGVIEWBOX= option must be enclosed in single or double quotation marks, or enclosed in parentheses.

You can use a negative value for `min-x` and `min-y` to place the SVG document in the output. A negative value of `min-x` shifts the output to the right. A negative value of `min-y` shifts the placement of the output downward.

**Example**

The following OPTIONS statement specifies to scale the output to a width of 100 user units and a height of 200 user units:

```plaintext
options printerpath=svg svgviewbox="0 0 100 200" dev=sasprtc;
```

By using these option values, SAS creates the following `<svg>` element:

```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
     xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
     xml:space="preserve"
     onload='Init(evt)' version="1.1"
     viewBox="0 0 100 200"
</svg>
```

**See Also**

- “Creating SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) Files Using Universal Printing” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option” on page 265
- “SVGHEIGHT= System Option” on page 268
- “SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= System Option” on page 271
- “SVGTITLE= System Option” on page 274
- “SVGWIDTH= System Option” on page 277
- “SVGX= System Option” on page 279
- “SVGY= System Option” on page 281

---

**SVGWIDTH= System Option**

Specifies the width of the viewport unless the SVG output is embedded in another SVG output; specifies the value of the width attribute in the outermost `<svg>` element in the SVG file.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SVG
Restriction: The SVGWIDTH= option sets the width attribute only on the outermost <svg> element.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

SVGWIDTH=number-of-units<unit-of-measure> | "" | ''

Syntax Description

number-of-units
specifies the width as a number of unit-of-measure.

Requirement number-of-units must be a positive integer value.

Interaction If number-of-units is a negative number, the SVG document is not rendered by the browser.

unit-of-measure
specifies the unit of measurement, which can be one of the following:

% percentage
cm centimeters
e Em the height of the element's font
ex the height of the letter x
in inches
mm millimeters
pc picas
pt points
px pixels

Default px

"" | ""
specifies to reset the width to the default value of 800 pixels.

Requirement Use two double quotation marks or two single quotation marks with no space between them.

Details

For embedded <svg> elements, the SVGWIDTH= option specifies the width of the rectangular region into which the <svg> element is placed. The SVG output is scaled to fit the viewBox if SVGWIDTH="100%".

If the SVGWIDTH= option is not specified, the width attribute on the <svg> element is not set, which effectively provides full scalability by using a width of 100%.

The value for the SVGWIDTH= option can be specified without delimiters, enclosed in single or double quotation marks, or enclosed in parentheses.
Example
The following OPTIONS statement specifies to size the SVG output to portrait letter-sized and to scale the output to 100% of the viewport:

```sas
options printerpath=svg orientation=portrait svgheight="100%" svgwidth="100%"
papersize=letter;
```

By using these option values, SAS creates the following `<svg>` element:

```html
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
     xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
     xml:space="preserve"
     onload='Init(evt)' version="1.1"
     width="100%" height="100%"
     viewBox="-1 -1 817 1057"

</svg>
```

The value of "100%" in the SVGWIDTH= option specifies to scale the SVG output width to 100% of the viewport, which is based on the value of the PAPERSIZE= option. The paper size is letter in the portrait orientation, which has a width of 8.5" at 96 dpi.

See Also

- “The SAS Registry” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
- “Using SAS System Options” on page 4

System Options:

- “SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option” on page 265
- “SVGHEIGHT= System Option” on page 268
- “SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= System Option” on page 271
- “SVGTITLE= System Option” on page 274
- “SVGVIEWBOX= System Option” on page 275
- “SVGX= System Option” on page 279
- “SVGY= System Option” on page 281

**SVGX= System Option**

Specifies the x-axis coordinate of one corner of the rectangular region into which an embedded `<svg>` element is placed; specifies the x attribute in the outermost `<svg>` element in an SVG file.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SVG
- **Restriction:** The SVGX= option sets the x attribute only on the outermost `<svg>` element.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options" on page 6.

Syntax

SVGX=number-of-units<unit-of-measure> | "" | '

Syntax Description

number-of-units
specifies the x-axis coordinate as a number of unit-of-measure.

unit-of-measure
specifies the unit of measurement, which can be one of the following:

%   percentage

cm  centimeters

em  the height of the element's font

ex  the height of the letter x

in  inches

mm  millimeters

pc  picas

pt  points

px  pixels

Default px

"" | '

specifies to reset the x attribute to 0 on the <svg> element and the x-axis coordinate for embedded SVG to 0.

Requirement Use two double quotation marks or two single quotation marks with no space between them.

Details

If the SVGX= option is not set, the x attribute on the <svg> element effectively has a value of 0 and no x-axis coordinate is set for embedded SVG output.

The value for the SVGX= option can be specified without delimiters, enclosed in single or double quotation marks, or enclosed in parentheses.

The x attribute on the outermost <svg> element has no effect on SVG documents that are produced by SAS. You can use the SVGX= system option to specify the x-axis coordinate if the SVG document is processed outside of SAS.

See Also


System Options:
SVGY= System Option

Specifies the y-axis coordinate of one corner of the rectangular region into which an embedded <svg> element is placed; specifies the y attribute in the outermost <svg> element in an SVG file.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: SVG

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SVG

**Restriction:** The SVGY= option sets the y attribute only on the outermost <svg> element.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
SVGY=number-of-units<unit-of-measure> | "" | ""
```

**Syntax Description**

- `number-of-units` specifies the y-axis coordinate as a number of `unit-of-measure`.
- `unit-of-measure` specifies the unit of measurement, which can be one of the following:

- % percentage
- cm centimeters
- em the height of the element's font
- ex the height of the letter x
- in inches
- mm millimeters
- pc picas
- pt points
- px pixels

**Default** px
"" | ""

specifies to reset the $y$ attribute on the `<svg>` element and the $y$-axis coordinate for embedded SVG output to 0.

**Requirement**

Use two double quotation marks or two single quotation marks with no space between them.

**Details**

If the SVGY= option is not set, the $y$ attribute on the `<svg>` element effectively has a value of 0 and no $y$-axis coordinate is set for embedded SVG output.

The value for the SVGY= option can be specified without delimiters, enclosed in single or double quotation marks, or enclosed in parentheses.

The $y$ attribute on the outermost `<svg>` element has no effect on SVG documents that are produced by SAS. You can use the SVGY= system option to specify the $y$-axis coordinate if the SVG document is processed outside of SAS.

**See Also**

- “Creating SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) Files Using Universal Printing” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*

**System Options:**

- “SVGCONTROLBUTTONS System Option” on page 265
- “SVGHEIGHT= System Option” on page 268
- “SVGPRESERVEASPECTRATIO= System Option” on page 271
- “SVGTITLE= System Option” on page 274
- “SVGVIEWBOX= System Option” on page 275
- “SVGWIDTH= System Option” on page 277
- “SVGX= System Option” on page 279

**SYNTAXCHECK System Option**

In non-interactive or batch SAS sessions, specifies whether to enable syntax check mode for multiple steps.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Environment Control: Error Handling

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** ERRORHANDLING

**Default:** The shipped default is SYNTAXCHECK.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

SYNTAXCHECK | NOSYNTAXCHECK

Syntax Description

SYNTAXCHECK
- enables syntax check mode for statements that are submitted within a non-interactive or batch SAS session.

NOSYNTAXCHECK
- does not enable syntax check mode for statements that are submitted within a non-interactive or batch SAS session.

CAUTION Setting NOSYNTAXCHECK might cause a loss of data.
Manipulating and deleting data by using untested code might result in a loss of data if your code contains invalid syntax. Be sure to test code completely before placing it in a production environment.

Details

If a syntax or semantic error occurs in a DATA step after the SYNTAXCHECK option is set, then SAS enters syntax check mode, which remains in effect from the point where SAS encountered the error to the end of the code that was submitted. After SAS enters syntax mode, all subsequent DATA step statements and PROC step statements are validated.

While in syntax check mode, only limited processing is performed. For a detailed explanation of syntax check mode, see “Syntax Check Mode” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.

Place the OPTIONS statement that enables SYNTAXCHECK before the step for which you want it to take effect. If you place the OPTIONS statement inside a step, then SYNTAXCHECK does not take effect until the beginning of the next step.

NOSYNTAXCHECK enables continuous processing of statements regardless of syntax error conditions.

SYNTAXCHECK is ignored in the SAS windowing environment and in SAS line-mode sessions.

Comparisons

You use the SYNTAXCHECK system option to validate syntax in a non-interactive or a batch SAS session. You use the DMSSYNCHK system option to validate syntax in an interactive session by using the SAS windowing environment.

The ERRORCHECK= option can be set to enable or disable syntax check mode for the LIBNAME statement, the FILENAME statement, the %INCLUDE statement, and the LOCK statement in SAS/SHARE. If you specify the NOSYNTAXCHECK option and the ERRORCHECK=STRICT option, then SAS does not enter syntax check mode when an error occurs.

See Also

- “Error Processing in SAS” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

- “DMSSYNCHK System Option” on page 119
**SYSPRINTFONT= System Option**

Specifies the default font to use for printing, which can be overridden by explicitly specifying a font and an ODS style.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Log and Procedure Output Control: Procedure Output

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** LISTCONTROL

**Note:** This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

**See:** “SYSPRINTFONT System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows

### Syntax

```
SYSPRINTFONT=("face-name" <weight> <style> <character-set> <point-size> <NAMED "printer-name " | UPRINT="printer-name " | DEFAULT | ALL> )
```

### Syntax Description

**“face-name”**

specifies the name of the font face to use for printing.

**Requirements**

If `face-name` consists of more than one word, you must enclose the value in single or double quotation marks. The quotation marks are stored with the face-name.

When you use the SYSPRINTFONT= option with multiple arguments, you must enclose the arguments in parentheses.

**Interaction**

When you specify UPRINT=printer-name, face-name must be a valid font for printer-name.

**weight**

specifies the weight of the font, such as BOLD. A list of valid values for your specified printer appears in the SAS: Printer Properties window.

**Default** NORMAL

**style**

specifies the style of the font, such as ITALIC. A list of valid values for your specified printer appears in the SAS: Printer Properties window.

**Default** REGULAR

**character-set**

specifies the character set to use for printing.
Default  If the font does not support the specified character set, the default character set is used. If the default character set is not supported by the font, the font's default character set is used.

Range  Valid values are listed in the SAS: Printer Properties window, under the Font tab.

*point-size*  specifies the point size to use for printing. If you omit this argument, SAS uses the default.

**Requirement**  *Point-size* must be an integer. It must also be placed after the *face-name*, *weight*, *style*, and *character-set* arguments.

**NAMED “printer-name”**  specifies a printer in the Windows operating environment to which these settings apply.

**Restriction**  This argument is valid only for printers in the Windows operating environment. To specify a Universal Printer, use the UPRINT=argument.

**Requirements**  The *printer-name* must exactly match the name shown in the Print Setup dialog box (except that the printer name is not case sensitive).

If the printer is more than one word, the *printer-name* must be enclosed in double quotation marks. The quotation marks are stored with the printer-name.

**UPRINT="printer-name"**  specifies a Universal Printer to which these settings apply.

**Restriction**  This argument is valid only for printers that are listed in the SAS Registry.

**Requirements**  The *printer-name* must match exactly the name shown in the Print Setup dialog box (except that the printer name is not case sensitive).

If the *printer-name* is more than one word, it must be enclosed in single or double quotation marks. The quotation marks are stored with the printer-name.

**DEFAULT | ALL**  specifies whether the font settings apply to the default printer or to all printers:

DEFAULT  specifies that the font settings apply to the current default printer that is specified by the SYSPRINT= system option.

ALL  specifies that the font settings apply to all installed printers.

**Details**

The SYSPRINTFONT= system option sets the font to use when printing to the current default printer, to a specified printer or to all printers.

In some cases, you might need to specify the font from a SAS program. In this case, you might want to view the SAS: Printer Properties window for allowable names, styles
weights, and sizes for your fonts. For examples of how to apply the SYSPRINTFONT= option in a SAS program, see “Comparisons ” on page 286.

If you specified SYSPRINTFONT= with DEFAULT or without a keyword and later use the Print Setup dialog box to change the current default printer, then the font that is used with the current default printer is the font that was specified with SYSPRINTFONT, if the specified font exists on the printer. If the current printer does not support the specified font, the printer's default font is used.

The following fonts are widely supported:

- Helvetica
- Times
- Courier
- Symbol

By specifying one of these fonts in a SAS program, you can usually avoid returning an error. If that particular font is not supported, a similar-looking font prints in its place.

All Universal printers and many SAS/GRAPH devices use the FreeType engine to render TrueType fonts. For more information, see “Using Fonts with Universal Printers and SAS/GRAPH Devices” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.

Note: As an alternative to using the SYSPRINTFONT= system option, you can set fonts with the SAS: Printer Properties window, under the Font tab. From the drop-down menu select File ⇒ Print Setup ⇒ Properties ⇒ Font. Using a dialog box is fast and easy because you choose your font, style, weight, size, and character set from a list of options that your selected printer supports.

### Comparisons

Specifying a Font to the Default Printer

This example specifies the 12–point Times font on the default printer:

```sas
options sysprintfont=("times" 12);
```

Specifying a Font to a Named Windows Printer

This example specifies to use Courier on the printer named HP LaserJet IIISi PostScript. Specify the printer name in the same way that it is specified in the SAS Print Setup dialog box:

```sas
options sysprintfont= ("courier" named "hp laserjet 111s, postscript");
```

Specifying a Font to a Universal Printer, on the SAS command line

This example specifies the Albany AMT font for the PDF Universal Printer:

```sas
sysprintfont=('courier' 11 uprint='PDF')
```

---

**TERMINAL System Option**

Specifies whether to associate a terminal with a SAS session.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation
- **Category:** Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** EXECMODES
- **Default:** The shipped default is TERMINAL.
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

TERMINAL | NOTERMINAL

Syntax Description

TERMINAL
specifies that a physical display is available for the execution environment.

NOTERMINAL
specifies that a physical display is not available for the execution environment.
Dialog boxes are not displayed.

Details

SAS defaults to TERMINAL, but might set the option to NOTERMINAL if SAS determines that the session should run in the background.

The TERMINAL option is typically used with the following execution modes:
• SAS windowing environment mode
• interactive line mode
• noninteractive mode

The NOTERMINAL option is typically used with server execution modes.

TERMSTMT= System Option

Specifies the SAS statements to execute when SAS terminates.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Initialization and Operation
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= EXECMODES
Operating environment: In some operating system environments there is a limit to the size of the value for TERMSTMT=. To circumvent this limitation, you can use the %INCLUDE statement.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

TERMSTMT=’statement(s)’

Syntax Description

’statement(s)’
is one or more SAS statements.

Length maximum length is 2,048 characters
Details
TERMSTMT= is fully supported in batch mode. In interactive modes, TERMSTMT= is executed only when you submit the ENDSAS statement from an editor window to terminate the SAS session. Terminating SAS by any other means in interactive mode results in TERMSTMT= not being executed.

An alternate method for specifying TERMSTMT= is to put a %INCLUDE statement at the end of a batch file or to submit a %INCLUDE statement before terminating the SAS session in interactive mode.

Comparisons
TERMSTMT= specifies the SAS statements to be executed at SAS termination, and INITSTMT= specifies the SAS statements to be executed at SAS initialization.

See Also
Statements:
- “%INCLUDE Statement” in SAS Statements: Reference

System Options:
- “INITSTMT= System Option” on page 168

TEXTURELOC= System Option
Specifies the location of textures and images that are used by ODS styles.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ODSPRINT

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
TEXTURELOC=location

Syntax Description
location specifies the location of textures and images used by ODS styles. Location can refer either to the physical name of the directory or to a URL reference to the directory.

Restriction Only one location is allowed per statement.
Requirements If location is not a fileref, then you must enclose the value in quotation marks.
The files in the directory must be in the form of gif, jpeg, or bitmap.

*Location* must refer to a directory.

**See Also**


---

**THREADS System Option**

Specifies that SAS uses threaded processing if available.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** System Administration: Performance

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** PERFORMANCE

**Default:** The shipped default is THREADS.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

```
THREADS | NOTHREADS
```

**Syntax Description**

**THREADS**

specifies to use threaded processing for SAS applications that support it.

**Interaction**

If THREADS is specified either as a SAS system option or in PROC SORT and another program has the input SAS data set open for reading, writing, or updating using the SPD engine, then the procedure might fail and write a subsequent message to the SAS log.

**NOTHREADS**

specifies not to use threaded processing for running SAS applications that support it.

**Interaction**

When you specify NOTHREADS, CPUCOUNT= is ignored unless you specify a procedure option that overrides the NOTHREADS system option.

**Details**

The THREADS system option enables some legacy SAS processes that are thread-enabled to take advantage of multiple CPUs by threading the processing and I/O operations. Threading the processing and I/O operations achieves a degree of parallelism that generally reduces the real time to completion for a given operation at the possible cost of additional CPU resources. The thread-enabled processes include

- Base SAS engine indexing
• Base SAS procedures: MEANS, REPORT, SORT, SUMMARY, TABULATE, and SQL
• SAS/STAT thread-enabled procedures in Symmetric Multi-Processor (SMP) mode: ADAPTIVEREG, FMM, GLM, GLMSELECT, LOESS, MIXED, QUANTLIFE, QUANTREG, QUANTSELECT, and ROBUSTREG.

For example, in some cases, processing small data sets, SAS might determine to use a single-threaded operation.

Set this option to NOTHREADS to achieve SAS behavior most compatible with releases prior to SAS 9, if you find that threading does not improve performance or if threading might be related to an unexplainable problem. See the specific documentation for each product to determine whether it has functionality that is enabled by the THREADS option.

Some SAS products, solutions, and processing modes use threaded technology without the consideration of the NOTHREADS option:
• SAS products that execute in massively parallel processing (MPP) mode in a distributed computing environment:
  • SAS High-Performance Analytic technologies such as SAS Grid Manager, SAS In-Database, SAS High-Performance Analytics Server, SAS Visual Analytics, SAS High-Performance Risk Management
  • SAS High-Performance Analytics procedures (for example, HPSUMMARY, HPREG, HPDS2, and HPLOGISTICS)
  • SAS/OR
  • SAS/ETS
  • SAS Enterprise Miner
  • SAS LASR Analytic Server
  • SAS Data Integration Studio
  • SAS/ACCESS engines read, write, or update data in a DBMS if it is a parallel server.
  • SAS Scalable Performance Data Server
  • SPD Engine threaded reads and indexes, but remains in effect for SAS thread-enabled procedures executing on the SPD Engine
  • DS2 programs
  • SAS Logging Facility
  • SAS servers in the Intelligence Platform
    • SAS Workspace Server
    • SAS Stored Process Server
    • SAS Pooled Workspace Server
    • SAS OLAP Server
    • SAS Metadata Server
    • SAS Object Spawner

NOTHREADS is ignored except when the Workspace Server, the Pooled Workspace Server, or the Stored Process Server submits code that includes a procedure that checks for the NOTHREADS system option.
• The SAS Intelligence Platform middle tier, which is an infrastructure for web applications
• SAS MP CONNECT

Comparisons
The system option THREADS determines when threaded processing is in effect. The SAS system option CPUCOUNT= suggests how many system CPUs are available for use by thread-enabled SAS procedures.

See Also
• “Support for Parallel Processing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:
• “CPUCOUNT= System Option” on page 100
• “UTILLOC= System Option” on page 299

TIMEZONE= System Option
Specifies the user local time zone.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Language Control

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= LANGUAGECONTROL

Alias: TZ=, except in the restricted options configuration file where TIMEZONE= must be used

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
TIMEZONE='time-zone-name' | 'time-zone-ID'

Syntax Description

time-zone-name
specifies a three- or four-character time zone name. For example, EST is a time zone name for Eastern Time.

Default BLANK, indicating that the SAS server time zone and the client time zone are the same

See For a list of time zone names, see Appendix 1, “Time Zone IDs and Time Zone Names,” on page 363.
time-zone-ID

specifies a region/area value that is defined by SAS. When you specify a time zone ID, the time zone that SAS uses is determined by time zone name and daylight saving time rules.

Note

Time zone IDs are compatible with Java time zone names.

See

For a list of time zone IDs, see Appendix 1, “Time Zone IDs and Time Zone Names,” on page 363.

Details

You set the TIMEZONE= option to a time zone ID or a time zone name in order for SAS to use a particular time zone. The time zone setting affects the following SAS components:

• times that are recorded by events and logs
• time of data set creation or modification
• DATE( ) function
• DATETIME( ) function
• TIME( ) function
• TODAY( ) function
• time zone functions TZONEOFF( ), TZONEID( ), TZONENAME( ), TZONE2U( ), and TZONEU2S( ),
• time zone formats B8601DXw., E8601DXw., B8601LXw., E8601LXw., B8601TXw., E8601TXw., NLDATMZw., NLDATMTZw., and NLDATMZW.

You set a time zone by specifying a time zone ID or a time zone name. A time zone ID is a region and an area separated by a forward slash (/). For example, America/New_York and Asia/Osaka are time zone IDs.

A time zone name is a three- or four-character name for a time zone. For example, EST is Eastern Time and JST is Japan Time. SAS determines the time by using time zone rules, including daylight saving time rules, before using a time value.

Some time zones names are valid for different locales. For example, CST is Central Daylight Time, Cuba Daylight Time, and China Daylight Time. SAS uses the value of the Locale= system option to determine the region and area to use. If TIMEZONE='CST' and Locale='zh_CN', SAS uses the Asia/Beijing time zone. If the time zone name does not exist for the locale, SAS searches all time zones and sets the time zone to the first match that it finds.

When this option is restricted and the value of TIMEZONE= is the default value of BLANK, time zone behavior does not use time zone information.

See Also


TOPMARGIN= System Option

Specifies the print margin at the top of the page.
TOPMARGIN= System Option

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ODSPRINT

Default: The shipped default is 0.000 in.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

TOPMARGIN=margin-size<margin-unit>

Syntax Description

margin-size
specifies the size of the margin.

Restriction
The bottom margin should be small enough so that the top margin plus the bottom margin is less than the height of the paper.

Interaction
Changing the value of this option might result in changes to the value of the PAGESIZE= system option.

<margin-unit>
specifies the units for margin-size. The margin-unit can be in for inches or cm for centimeters. <margin-unit> is saved as part of the value of the TOPMARGIN system option.

Default inches

Details

All margins have a minimum that is dependent on the printer and the paper size. The default value of the TOPMARGIN system option is 0.00 in.

See Also

• “Universal Printing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Statements:


System Options:

• “BOTTOMMARGIN= System Option” on page 70
• “LEFTMARGIN= System Option” on page 179
• “RIGHTMARGIN= System Option” on page 235
TRAINLOC= System Option

Specifies the URL for SAS online training courses.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Files

Syntax

TRAINLOC="base-URL"

Syntax Description

base-URL

specifies the address where the SAS online training courses are located.

Details

The TRAINLOC= system option specifies the base location (typically a URL) of SAS online training courses. These online training courses are typically accessed from an intranet server or a local CD-ROM.

Example

Some examples of the base-URL are:

- "file://e:\onlintut"
- "http://server.abc.com/SAS/sastrain"

UBUFNO= System Option

Specifies the number of buffers to use for utility files.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Categories: Files: SAS Files
System Administration: Performance

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

SASFILES
PERFORMANCE

Default: The shipped default is 0.

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

UBUFNO= \( n \mid nK \mid nM \mid nG \mid hexX \mid \text{MIN} \mid \text{MAX} \)

Syntax Description

\( n \mid nK \mid nM \mid nG \)

specifies the number of utility file buffers to be allocated in multiples of 1: 1,024 (kilo); 1,048,576 (mega); 1,073,741,824 (giga). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 buffers, and a value of \( .003\) \( k \) specifies 3 buffers.

Range: \( 0–20 \)

\( hexX \)

specifies the number of utility file buffers as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value \( 0fx \) specifies 15 buffers.

\( \text{MIN} \)

sets the minimum number of utility file buffers to 0, which causes SAS to use the minimum optimal value for the operating environment.

\( \text{MAX} \)

sets the number of utility file buffers to 20.

Details

The number of buffers is not a permanent attribute of the utility file and is valid only for the current SAS session or job. The UBUFNO= option applies to utility files that are opened for input, output, or update.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffers sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

See Also

System Options:

- “BUFNO= System Option” on page 71
- “UBUFSIZE= System Option” on page 295

UBUFSIZE= System Option

Specifies the buffer size for utility files.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Categories: Files: SAS Files

System Administration: Performance

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=

SASFILES
PERFORMANCE

Default: The shipped default is 0.
Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

UBUFSIZE=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n | nK | nM | nG | nT
specifies the utility file buffer size in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of 8 specifies 8 bytes, and a value of 3m specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

hexX
specifies the utility file buffer size as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value 2dx sets the page size to 45 bytes.

MIN
sets the utility file buffer size to 0. A value of 0 specifies that the buffer size is set to the default page size for the operating environment.

MAX
sets the utility buffer size to the maximum possible number in your operating environment, up to the largest four-byte, signed integer, which is 2^31-1, or approximately 2 billion bytes.

Details

The buffer size is the amount of data that can be transferred from a single input/output operation to one buffer. The buffer size is a permanent attribute of the utility file and is used when the data set is processed. The UBUFSIZE= option sets the buffer size for utility files that SAS uses to process data sets.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffer sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

See Also

System Options:

- “BUFSIZE= System Option” on page 73
- “DATAPAGESIZE= System Option” on page 103

UPRINTCOMPRESSION System Option

Specifies whether to enable the compression of files created by some Universal Printer and SAS/GRAPH devices.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Log and Procedure Output Control: ODS Printing
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=
  Alias: UPC | NOUPC
  Default: The shipped default is UPRINTCOMPRESSION.
  Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

UPRINTCOMPRESSION | NOUPRINTCOMPRESSION

Syntax Description

UPRINTCOMPRESSION
  specifies to enable compression of files created by some Universal Printers and some SAS/GRAPH devices.

NOUPRINTCOMPRESSION
  specifies to disable compression of files created by some Universal Printers and some SAS/GRAPH devices.

Details

The following table lists the Universal Printers and the SAS/GRAPH devices that are affected by the UPRINTCOMPRESSION system option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universal Printers</th>
<th>SAS/GRAPH Device Drivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCL5, PCL5C, PCL5E</td>
<td>PCL5, PCL5C, PCL5E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>PDF, PDFA, PDFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVG</td>
<td>SVG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>SASPRTC, SASPRTG, SASPRTM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When NOUPRINTCOMPRESSION is set, the DEFLATION= option is ignored.

The ODS PRINTER statement option, COMPRESS=, takes precedence over the UPRINTCOMPRESSION system option.

See Also

Statements:


System Options:

- “DEFLATION= System Option” on page 108
URLENCODING= System Option
Specifies whether the argument to the URLENCODE function and to the URLDECODE function is interpreted using the SAS session encoding or UTF-8 encoding.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Environment Control: Language Control

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= LANGUAGECONTROL

Default: The shipped default is SESSION.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax
URLENCODING= SESSION | UTF8

Syntax Description
SESSION
specifies that the argument to the URLENCODE function and to the URLDECODE function is interpreted using the SAS session encoding.

Note: SAS session encoding uses the URL encoding standard RFC 1738.

Tip: SESSION is compatible with previous releases of SAS.

UTF8
specifies that the argument to the URLENCODE function and to the URLDECODE function is interpreted using UTF-8 encoding.

Note: UTF-8 encoding uses the URL encoding standard RFC 3986.

See Also
Functions:
• “URLDECODE Function” in SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference
• “URLENCODER Function” in SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference

USER= System Option
Specifies the default permanent SAS library.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Environment Control: Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=ENVFILES

Note: This option cannot be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “USER System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
     “USER System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
     “USER= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax

USER=library-specification

Syntax Description

library-specification

specifies the libref or physical name of a SAS library.

Details

If this option is specified, you can use one-level names to reference permanent SAS files in SAS statements. However, if USER=WORK is specified, SAS assumes that files referenced with one-level names refer to temporary work files.

UTILLOC= System Option

Specifies one or more file system locations in which enabled threaded applications can store utility files.

Valid in: configuration file and SAS invocation

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is Work.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “UTILLOC= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax

UTILLOC=WORK | filename | location | (location-1 location-2 ...)

Syntax Description

WORK

specifies that SAS creates utility files in the same directory as the Work library.

filename

specifies that SAS selects the utility-file location from a file that contains a list of directories and optional keywords. The directory that SAS chooses is valid as the utility-file location for the current SAS session.
filename is not valid in the z/OS operating environment.

This argument is new starting in the second maintenance release for SAS 9.4.

“Allowing SAS to Select the Utility-File Location” on page 300

location

designates the location of an existing directory for utility files that are created by applications. Enclose location in single or double quotation marks when the location contains spaces.

On z/OS each location is a list of DCB and SMS options to be used when creating utility files.

(location-1 location-2 ...)

designates a list of existing directories that can be accessed in parallel for utility files that are created by applications. A single utility file cannot span locations. Enclose a location in single or double quotation marks when the location contains spaces. Any location that does not exist is deleted from the value of the UTILLOC= system option.

When you specify more than one location, you must enclose the list of locations in parentheses.

On z/OS, each location is a list of DCB and SMS options to be used when creating utility files.

Details

The Basics

The UTILLOC option specifies one or more locations for a type of utility file that is introduced as part of the SAS 9 architecture. These utility files are comparable to SAS files with a type of UTILITY, but they are not members of the Work library or any other SAS library. UTILLOC utility files are primarily used by applications that are enabled for multiple threads of execution.

Each location that is specified for the UTILLOC option identifies a single place at which utility files can be created. If multiple locations are specified, then the locations are used on a rotating basis by SAS applications as utility files are required.

For applications that use multiple utility files at the same time, specifying multiple locations that correspond to separate physical I/O devices might improve performance by reducing competition for device resources.

Allowing SAS to Select the Utility-File Location

The filename option contains a list of directories that is used to select the utility-file location. You can add one of the following methods to the file to indicate how you want SAS to select the utility-file location:

METHOD=RANDOM

specifies that SAS randomly selects the utility file location from the list of directories. SAS selects one utility-file location per SAS session. This selection enables you to balance the I/O load across multiple hardware systems. Under Windows, the file c:\sasinf\utilfiles.txt might look like this:

c:\disk1\sastempfiles
METHOD=SPACE
  specifies that SAS selects the directory that has the most available space. Under
UNIX, the file /sasinfo/utilfiles/ might look like this:

  /disk1/sastempfiles
  /disk2/sastempfiles
  /disk3/sastempfiles
  method=space

If the METHOD keyword is not specified, SAS defaults to randomly selecting a
directory.

Utility Files and the SORT Procedure
For the SORT procedure, the UTILLOC= system option affects the placement of the
utility files only if the multi-threaded SAS sort is used. The multi-threaded SAS sort can
be invoked when the THREAD system option is specified and the value of the
CPUCOUNT= system option is greater than 1. The multi-threaded SAS sort can also be
invoked when you specify the THREADS option in the PROC SORT statement. The
multi-threaded sort stores all temporary data in a single utility file within one of the
locations that are specified by the UTILLOC= system option. The size of this utility file
is proportional to the amount of data that is read from the input data set. A second utility
file of the same size can be created in another of these locations when the amount of data
that is read from the input data set is large or the amount of memory that is available to
the SORT procedure is small.

See Also
  • “Support for Parallel Processing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Procedures:
  • “SORT Procedure” in Base SAS Procedures Guide

System Options:
  • “CPUCOUNT= System Option” on page 100
  • “THREADS System Option” on page 289

UUIDCOUNT= System Option

Specifies the number of UUIDs to acquire from the UUID Generator Daemon.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options
  window
Category:  Environment Control: Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=  ENVFILES
Default:  The shipped default is 100.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

UUIDCOUNT=n | MIN | MAX

Syntax Description

n
specifies the number of UUIDs to acquire. Zero indicates that the UUID Generator Daemon is not required.

Range 0–1000

MIN | MAX

MIN
specifies that the number of UUIDs to acquire is zero, indicating that the UUID Generator Daemon is not required.

MAX
specifies that 1000 UUIDs at a time should be acquired from the UUID Generator Daemon.

Details

If a SAS application generates a large number of UUIDs, this value can be adjusted at any time during a SAS session to reduce the number of times that the SAS session would have to contact the SAS UUID Generator Daemon.

See Also

• “Universal Unique Identifiers and the Object Spawner” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

Functions:

• “UUIDGEN Function” in SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference

System Option;

• “UUIDGENDHOST= System Option” on page 302

UUIDGENDHOST= System Option

Identifies the host and port or the LDAP URL that the UUID Generator Daemon runs on.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation

Category: Environment Control: Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ENVFFILES

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

**UUIDGENDHOST=’host-string’**

**Syntax Description**

*host-string*

is either of the form *host-name:port* or an LDAP URL. The value must be in one string. Enclose an LDAP URL string in quotation marks.

**Details**

SAS does not guarantee that all UUIDs are unique. Use the SAS UUID Generator Daemon (UUIDGEN) to ensure unique UUIDs.

**Example**

- **Specifying host-name:port as the ’host-string’:**
  ```
  sas -UUIDGENDHOST ‘myhost.com:5306’
  or
  sas UUIDGENDHOST= ‘myhost.com:5306’
  ```

- **Specifying an LDAP URL as the ’host-string’:**
  ```
  "ldap://ldap-host-name/sasspawner-distinguished-name"
  ```

- **A more detailed example of an LDAP URL as the ’host-string’:**
  ```
  "ldap://ldaphost/sasSpawnercn=UUIDGEND,sascomponent=sasServer, cn=ABC, o=ABC Inc,c=US"
  ```

- **Specifying your binddn and bind-password, if your LDAP server is secure:**
  ```
  "ldap://ldap-host-name/sasspawner-distinguished-name????
  bindname=binddn,password=bind-password"
  ```

- **An example with a bindname value and a password value:**
  ```
  "ldap://ldaphost/
  sasSpawnercn=UUIDGEND,sascomponent=sasServer,cn=ABC,o=ABC Inc,c=US
  bindname=cn=me%2co=ABC Inc %2cc=US,
  password=itsme"
  ```

**Note:** When specifying the values for bindname and password, you must replace any commas in those values with the string "%2c". In the previous example, the bindname value is as follows:

```
  cn=me,o=ABC Inc,c=US
```

**See Also**

**Functions:**

- “UUIDGEN Function” in *SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference*

**System Options:**
V6CREATEUPDATE= System Option

Specifies the type of message to write to the SAS log when Version 6 data sets are created or updated.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Files: SAS Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= SASFILES
Default: The shipped default is NOTE.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

V6CREATEUPDATE= ERROR | NOTE | WARNING | IGNORE

Syntax Description

ERROR specifies that an ERROR is written to the SAS log when the V6 engine is used to open a SAS data set for creation or update. The attempt to create or update a SAS data set in Version 6 format fails. Reading Version 6 data sets does not generate an error.

NOTE specifies that a NOTE is written to the SAS log when the V6 engine is used; all other processing occurs normally.

WARNING specifies that a WARNING is written to the SAS log when the V6 engine is used; all other processing occurs normally.

IGNORE disables the V6CREATEUPDATE= system option. Nothing is written to the SAS log when the V6 engine is used.

VALIDFMTNAME= System Option

Specifies the maximum size (32 characters or 8 characters) that user-created format and informat names can be before an error or warning is issued.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
Category: Files: SAS Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= SASFILES
Default: The shipped default is LONG.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see "Restricted Options" on page 6.

Syntax

\texttt{VALIDFMTNAME=LONG | FAIL | WARN}

\textbf{Syntax Description}

\texttt{LONG}

specifies that format and informat names can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

\texttt{FAIL}

specifies that creating a format or informat name that is longer than eight characters results in an error message.

\texttt{INTERACTION}

If you explicitly specify the V7 or V8 Base SAS engine, such as in a LIBNAME statement, then SAS automatically uses the VALIDFMTNAME=FAIL behavior for data sets that are associated with those engines.

\texttt{Tip}

Specify this setting for using formats and informats that are valid in both SAS 9 and previous releases of SAS.

\texttt{WARN}

specifies that creating a format or informat name that is longer than eight characters results in a warning message to remind you that the format or informat cannot be used with releases prior to SAS 9.

Details

SAS 9 enables you to define format and informat names up to 32 characters. Previous releases were limited to eight characters. The VALIDFMTNAME= system option applies to format and informat names in both data sets and format catalogs. VALIDFMTNAME= does not control the length of format and informat names. It only controls the length of format and informat names that you associate with variables when you create a SAS data set.

If a SAS data set has a variable with a long format or informat name, which means that a release before SAS 9 cannot read it, then you can remove the long name so that the data set can be accessed by an earlier release. However, in order to retain the format attribute of the variable, an identical format with a short name would have to be applied to the variable.

\textit{Note:} After you create a format or informat using a name that is longer than eight characters, if you rename it using eight or fewer characters, a release before SAS 9 cannot use the format or informat. You must re-create the format or informat using the shorter name.

See Also

- “Names in the SAS Language” in \textit{SAS Language Reference: Concepts}
- “SAS 9.4 Compatibility with SAS Files from Earlier Releases” in \textit{SAS Language Reference: Concepts}

Procedures:
VALIDMEMNAME= System Option

Specifies the rules for naming SAS data sets, SAS data views, and item stores.

**Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

**Category:** Files: SAS Files

**PROC OPTIONS GROUP= SASFILES**

**Default:** The shipped default is COMPATIBLE.

**Applies to:** Base SAS engine and SPD Engine

**Restrictions:** The VALIDMEMNAME= option is not supported by the tape engines V9TAPE, V8TAPE, V7TAPE, and V6TAPE.

Regardless of the value of VALIDMEMNAME, a member name cannot end in the special character # followed by three digits. This is because it would conflict with the naming conventions for generation data sets. Using such a member name results in an error.

**Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

**Syntax**

VALIDMEMNAME=COMPATIBLE | EXTEND

**Syntax Description**

**COMPATIBLE**

specifies that a SAS data set name, a SAS data view name, or an item store name must follow these rules:

- The length of the names can be up to 32 characters.
- Names must begin with a letter of the Latin alphabet (A–Z, a–z) or an underscore. Subsequent characters can be letters of the Latin alphabet, numerals, or underscores.
- Names cannot contain blanks or special characters except for the underscore.
- Names can contain mixed-case letters. SAS internally converts the member name to uppercase. Therefore, you cannot use the same member name with a different combination of uppercase and lowercase letters to represent different variables. For example, customer, Customer, and CUSTOMER all represent the same member name. How the name is saved on disk is determined by the operating environment.

**Alias** COMPAT

**EXTEND**

specifies that a SAS data set name, a SAS data view name, or an item store name must follow these rules:
Names can include national characters.

The name can include special characters, except for the / \ * ? " < > : - characters.

*Note:* The SPD Engine does not allow ‘.’ (the period) anywhere in the member name.

The name must contain at least one character (letters, numbers, valid special characters, and national characters).

The length of the name can be up to 32 bytes.

Null bytes are not allowed.

Names cannot begin with a blank or a ‘.’ (the period).

*Note:* The SPD Engine does not allow ‘$’ as the first character of the member name.

Leading and trailing blanks are deleted when the member is created.

Names can contain mixed-case letters. SAS internally converts the member name to uppercase. Therefore, you cannot use the same member name with a different combination of uppercase and lowercase letters to represent different variables. For example, `customer`, `Customer`, and `CUSTOMER` all represent the same member name. How the name appears is determined by the operating environment.

**Requirement**

When `VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND`, SAS data set names, SAS data view names, and item store names must be written as a SAS name literal if the name includes blank spaces, special characters, or national characters. If you use either the percent sign (%) or the ampersand (&), then you must use single quotation marks in the name literal in order to avoid interaction with the SAS Macro Facility. For more information, see “SAS Name Literals” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*.

**Operating environments**

For Windows and UNIX operating environments, all Base SAS windows support the extended rules when `VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND` is set.

For Windows and UNIX operating environments, when you reference a SAS file directly by its physical name, the final embedded period is an extension delimiter. If a physical file reference includes a SAS member name that contains a period, you must add the file extension. For example, if you reference the data set name `my.member` as a physical file, you would add the file extension `sas7bdat` to the reference, as shown in this `SET` statement: `set './saslib/my.member.sas7bdat'`.

**z/OS specifics**

The windowing environment for Base SAS supports the extended rules in the Editor, Log, and Output windows when `VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND` is set. Other SAS windows, such as the VIEWTABLE window, do not support the extended rules.

When you reference a SAS file directly by its physical name, the final embedded period is considered to be an extension delimiter only if what follows the period is a valid SAS extension. Otherwise, the period is considered to be part of the member name. For example, in the name `my.member`, member is considered part of the
member name and not a file extension. In the name 'my.member.sas7bdat', the member name is 'my.member' and the file extension is sas7bdat.

Tip

The name is displayed in uppercase letters.

See


Examples

data “August Purchases”n;

data ‘Años de empleo’n.;

CAUTION

Throughout SAS, using the name literal syntax with SAS member names that exceed the 32-byte limit or that have excessive embedded quotation marks might cause unexpected results. The intent of the VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND system option is to enable compatibility with other DBMS member naming conventions, such as allowing embedded blanks and national characters.

Details

When VALIDMEMNAME= EXTEND, valid characters that are allowed in a SAS data set name, SAS data view name, and an item store name are extended to these characters:

• international characters
• characters supported by third-party databases
• characters that are commonly used in a filename

Only the DATA, VIEW, and ITEMSTOR SAS member types support the extension of characters. The other member types, such as CATALOG and PROGRAM, do not support the extended characters. INDEX and AUDIT types that exist only with the associated DATA member support extended characters.

See Also

• “Rules for Words and Names in the SAS Language” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “VALIDVARNAME= System Option” on page 308

VALIDVARNAME= System Option

Specifies the rules for valid SAS variable names that can be created and processed during a SAS session.

Valid in:
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category:
Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=
SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is V7.
### VALIDVARNAME= System Option

**Syntax**

`VALIDVARNAME=V7 | UPCASE | ANY`

**Syntax Description**

**V7**

specifies that variable names must follow these rules:

- The length of a SAS variable names can be up to 32 characters.
- The first character must begin with a letter of the Latin alphabet (A - Z, a - z) or the underscore. Subsequent characters can be letters of the Latin alphabet, numerals, or underscores.
- Trailing blanks are ignored. The variable name alignment is left-justified.
- A variable name cannot contain blanks or special characters except for the underscore.
- A variable name can contain mixed-case letters. SAS stores and writes the variable name in the same case that is used in the first reference to the variable. However, when SAS processes a variable name, SAS internally converts it to uppercase. Therefore, you cannot use the same variable name with a different combination of uppercase and lowercase letters to represent different variables. For example, `cat`, `Cat`, and `CAT` all represent the same variable.
- Do not assign variables the names of special SAS automatic variables (such as `_N_` and `_ERROR_`) or variable list names (such as `_NUMERIC_`, `_CHARACTER_`, and `_ALL_`) to variables.

**Examples**

```sas
season='summer';
percent_of_profit=percent;
```

**UPCASE**

specifies that the variable name follows the same rules as V7, except that the variable name is uppercase, as in earlier versions of SAS.

**ANY**

specifies that SAS variable names must follow these rules:

- The name can begin with or contain any characters, including blanks, national characters, special characters, and multi-byte characters.
- The name can be up to 32 bytes in length
- The name cannot contain any null bytes
- Leading blanks are preserved, but trailing blanks are ignored
- The name must contain at least one character. A name with all blanks is not permitted.
- The name contain mixed-case letters. SAS stores and writes the variable name in the same case that is used in the first reference to the variable. However, when SAS processes a variable name, SAS internally converts it to uppercase. Therefore, you cannot use the same variable name with a different combination
of uppercase and lowercase letters to represent different variables. For example, \texttt{cat}, \texttt{Cat}, and \texttt{CAT} all represent the same variable.

**Requirement**
If you use any characters other than the ones that are valid when the VALIDVARNAME system option is set to V7 (letters of the Latin alphabet, numerals, or underscores), then you must express the variable name as a name literal and you must set VALIDVARNAME=ANY. If the name includes either the percent sign (%) or the ampersand (&), then you must use single quotation marks in the name literal in order to avoid interaction with the SAS Macro Facility. See “SAS Name Literals” in \textit{SAS Language Reference: Concepts} and “Avoiding Errors When Using Name Literals” in \textit{SAS Language Reference: Concepts}.

**See**

**Examples**
\begin{verbatim}
  'percent';
  'items@warehouse';
\end{verbatim}

**CAUTION**
Throughout SAS, using the name literal syntax with SAS member names that exceed the 32-byte limit or have excessive embedded quotation marks might cause unexpected results. The intent of the VALIDVARNAME=ANY system option is to enable compatibility with other DBMS variable (column) naming conventions, such as allowing embedded blanks and national characters.

**See Also**
- “Rules for Words and Names in the SAS Language” in \textit{SAS Language Reference: Concepts}

**System Options:**
- “VALIDMEMNAME= System Option” on page 306

---

**VARINITCHK= System Option**

Specifies whether a DATA step stops or continues executing when a variable is not initialized and the type of message to write to the SAS log.

- **Valid in:** Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window
- **Category:** Files: SAS Files
- **PROC OPTIONS GROUP=** SASFILES
- **Default:** The shipped default is NOTE.
- **Note:** This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
Syntax

VARINITCHK= NONOTE | NOTE | WARN | ERROR

Syntax Description

NONOTE

specifies that the DATA step continues to execute without writing a message to the SAS log when a variable is not initialized.

NOTE

specifies that the DATA step continues to execute and writes a note to the SAS log when a variable is not initialized.

WARN

specifies that the DATA step continues to execute and writes a warning message to the SAS log when a variable is not initialized.

ERROR

specifies that the DATA step stops executing and writes an error message to the SAS log when a variable is not initialized.

Alias  WARNING

Details

By default, SAS writes a note to the SAS log if a variable is not initialized. The VARINITCHK= option enables you to stop or continue executing if a variable is not initialized. You can also set the type of message that is written to the SAS log. SAS can issue a note, a warning, an error, or no note at all. When VARINITCHK=ERROR, SAS stops processing and writes an error message to the SAS log. For all other settings of VARINITCHK=, the DATA step continues executing.

Here are some of the contexts where a variable might not be initialized:

• the variable appears on the left side of an assignment operator or the SUM statement
• the variable is a parameter to a CALL routine
• the variable is contained in an array
• the variable can be set by a SET, MERGE, MODIFY, or UPDATE statement
• the variable is specified in an INPUT statement
• the variable is initialized in a RETAIN statement

See Also

• “What Causes a DATA Step to Stop Executing” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
• “Using an Assignment Statement” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
• “Using System Options to Control Error Handling” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts
VARLENCHK= System Option

Specifies the type of message to write to the SAS log when the input data set is read using the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Files: SAS Files

PROC OPTIONS GROUP=SASFILES

Default: The shipped default is WARN.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

VARLENCHK=NOWARN | WARN | ERROR

Syntax Description

NOWARN
specifies that no warning message is issued when the length of a variable that is being read is larger than the length that is defined for the variable.

WARN
specifies that a warning is issued when the length of a variable that is being read is larger than the length that is defined for the variable.

ERROR
specifies that an error message is issued when the length of a variable that is being read is larger than the length that is defined for the variable.

Details

CAUTION: Data might be truncated if you change the length of a variable. After a variable is defined, the length of a variable can be changed only by a LENGTH statement. If a variable is read by the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements and the length of the variable is longer than a variable of the same name, SAS issues a warning message and uses the shorter, original length of the variable. Because SAS uses the shorter length, data might be truncated.

When you intentionally truncate data, perhaps to remove unnecessary blanks from character variables, SAS issues a warning message that might not be useful to you. To make it so that SAS does not issue the warning message or set a nonzero return code, you can set the VARLENCHK= system option to NOWARN. When VARLENCHK=NOWARN, SAS does not issue a warning message and sets the return code to SYSRC=0.

Alternatively, if you set VARLENCHK=ERROR and the length of a variable that is being read is larger than the length that is defined for the variable, SAS issues an error and sets the return code SYSRC=8.
The `VARLENCHK=` system option does not have any effect on BY variables named in a BY statement that follows a SET, MERGE, or UPDATE statement. The `VARLENCHK=` option applies only to variables with the same name that have different lengths in two or more data sets. BY variables are excluded by design.

**Note:** When a BY variable has different lengths in two or more data sets, a separate warning message is produced, which is the correct behavior.

```plaintext
WARNING: Multiple lengths were specified for the BY variable x by input data sets. This may cause unexpected results.
```

To avoid this warning message, you can specify the LENGTH statement prior to the SET, MERGE, or UPDATE statement to set the BY variable to the same length.

## Examples

### Example 1: SAS Issues a Warning Message Merging Two Data Sets with Different Variable Lengths

This example merges two data sets, the sashelp.class data set and the exam_schedule data set. The length of the variable Name is set to 8 by the first SET statement, `set sashelp.class;`. The exam_schedule data set sets the length of Name to 10. When exam_schedule is read in the second SET statement, `set exam_schedule key=Name;`, SAS issues a warning message because the length of Name in the exam_schedule data set is longer than the length of Name in the sashelp.class data set, and data might have been truncated.

```sas
/* Create the exam_schedule data set. */
data exam_schedule(index=(Name));
  input Name : $10. Exam_Date : mmddyy10.;
  format Exam_Date mmddyy10.;
datalines;
Carol      06/09/2011
Hui         06/09/2011
Janet      06/09/2011
Geoffrey 06/09/2011
John        06/09/2011
Joyce       06/09/2011
Helga      06/09/2011
Mary       06/09/2011
Roberto   06/09/2011
Ronald     06/09/2011
Barbara   06/10/2011
Louise     06/10/2011
Alfred    06/11/2011
Alice      06/11/2011
Henri      06/11/2011
James      06/11/2011
Philip    06/11/2011
Tomas     06/11/2011
William    06/11/2011
;
run

/* Merge the data sets sashelp.class and exam_schedule */
data exams;
  set sashelp.class;
```

The following SAS log shows the warning message:

**Output 4.8  The Warning Message in the SAS Log**

```sas
ods listing;
/* Create the exam_schedule data set. */
data exam_schedule(index=(Name));
   input Name : $10. Exam_Date : mmddyy10.;
   format Exam_Date mmddyy10.;
datalines;
NOTE: The data set WORK.EXAM_SCHEDULE has 19 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
   real time           0.09 seconds
   cpu time            0.00 seconds
59 ;
60 run;
61 /* Merge the data sets sashelp.class and exam_schedule */
data exams;
   set sashelp.class;
   set exam_schedule key=Name;
run;
WARNING: Multiple lengths were specified for the variable Name by input data set(s). This may cause truncation of data.
Name=Henry Sex=M Age=14 Height=63.5 Weight=102.5 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=5
Name=Jane Sex=F Age=12 Height=59.8 Weight=84.5 Exam_Date=06/11/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=7
Name=Jeffrey Sex=M Age=13 Height=62.5 Weight=84 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=9
Name=Judy Sex=F Age=14 Height=64.3 Weight=90 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=12
Name=Robert Sex=M Age=12 Height=64.8 Weight=128 Exam_Date=06/11/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=16
Name=Thomas Sex=M Age=11 Height=57.5 Weight=85 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=18
NOTE: There were 19 observations read from the data set SASHELP.CLASS.
NOTE: The data set WORK.EXAMS has 19 observations and 6 variables.
```

**Example 2: Turn Off the Warning Message and Use the LENGTH Statement to Match Variable Lengths**

In order to merge the two data sets, sashelp.class and exam_schedule, you can examine the values of Name in exam_schedule. You can see that there are no values that are greater than 8 and that you can change the length of Name without losing data.

To change the length of the variable Name, you use a LENGTH= statement in a DATA step before the `set exam_schedule;` statement. If the value of VARLENCHK is WARN (the default), SAS issues the warning message that the value of Name is truncated when it is read from work.exam_schedule. Because you know that data is not lost, you might want to turn the warning message off:

```sas
options varlenchk=nowarn;
data exam_schedule(index=(Name));
   length Name $ 8;
   set exam_schedule;
```

```sas
/* Create the exam_schedule data set. */
data exam_schedule(index=(Name));
   input Name : $10. Exam_Date : mmddyy10.;
   format Exam_Date mmddyy10.;
datalines;
NOTE: The data set WORK.EXAM_SCHEDULE has 19 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
   real time           0.09 seconds
   cpu time            0.00 seconds
59 ;
60 run;
61 /* Merge the data sets sashelp.class and exam_schedule */
data exams;
   set sashelp.class;
   set exam_schedule key=Name;
run;
```

```sas
WARNING: Multiple lengths were specified for the variable Name by input data set(s). This may cause truncation of data.
Name=Henry Sex=M Age=14 Height=63.5 Weight=102.5 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=5
Name=Jane Sex=F Age=12 Height=59.8 Weight=84.5 Exam_Date=06/11/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=7
Name=Jeffrey Sex=M Age=13 Height=62.5 Weight=84 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=9
Name=Judy Sex=F Age=14 Height=64.3 Weight=90 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=12
Name=Robert Sex=M Age=12 Height=64.8 Weight=128 Exam_Date=06/11/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=16
Name=Thomas Sex=M Age=11 Height=57.5 Weight=85 Exam_Date=06/09/2011 _ERROR_=1 _IORC_=1230015 _N_=18
NOTE: There were 19 observations read from the data set SASHELP.CLASS.
NOTE: The data set WORK.EXAMS has 19 observations and 6 variables.
```
The following is the SAS log output:

```sas
67   options varlenchk=nowarn;
68   data exam_schedule(index=(Name));
69     length Name $ 8;
70   set exam_schedule;
71   run;

NOTE: There were 19 observations read from the data set WORK.EXAM_SCHEDULE.
NOTE: The data set WORK.EXAM_SCHEDULE has 19 observations and 2 variables.
```

See Also

“Looking at Sources of Common Problems” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

VBUFSIZE= System Option

Specifies the size of the view buffer.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, System Options window

Categories:
- Input Control: Data Processing
- System Administration: Performance

Default: The shipped default is 65536.

Restriction: The VBUFSIZE= system option does not apply to SQL views.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

```
VBUFSIZE=n | nK | nM | nG | nT | hexX | MIN | MAX
```

Required Arguments

- `n | nK | nM | nG | nT`
  - specifies the size of the view buffer in multiples of 1 (bytes); 1,024 (kilobytes); 1,048,576 (megabytes); 1,073,741,824 (gigabytes); or 1,099,511,627,776 (terabytes). For example, a value of `8` specifies 8 bytes, and a value of `3m` specifies 3,145,728 bytes.

- `hexX`
  - specifies the size of the view buffer as a hexadecimal value. You must specify the value beginning with a number (0–9), followed by an X. For example, the value `0fffeX` specifies a buffer size of 65,534 bytes.

- `MIN`
  - sets the minimum number of buffers to 0.

- `MAX`
  - sets the view buffer size to $2^{63}-1$, or approximately 9.2 quintillion bytes.
Note  If you set VBUFSIZE=MAX and your system does not have enough memory, SAS stops processing the view.

Details

The view buffer is a segment of memory that is allocated to hold output observations that are generated for a view. The size of the buffer determines how much data can be held in memory at one time.

The view buffer is shared between the request that opens the view (for example, a SAS procedure) and the view itself. Two computer tasks coordinate between requesting data and generating and returning the data as follows:

- When a request task (such as a PRINT procedure) requests data, task switching occurs from the request task to the view task in order to execute the view and generate the observations. The view fills the view buffer with as many observations as possible.
- When the view buffer is full, task switching occurs from the view task back to the request task in order to return the requested data. The observations are cleared from the view buffer.

The optimal value for buffer system options is dependent on your operating environment. Experiment with various buffer sizes to determine the optimal value for these system options.

The size of the view buffer and the size of an observation determine how many observations can be held in the buffer. To determine the observation length, use PROC CONTENTS for the view. The number of observations then determines how many times the computer must switch between the request task and the view task. The larger the view buffer is, the less task switching is needed to process a view, which can speed up execution time.

To improve efficiency, first determine how many observations fit into the default buffer size. Then, set the view buffer so that it can hold more generated observations.

If OBSBUF= is set for a view, SAS uses the value of OBSBUF= and not the value of VBUFSIZE= to determine the size of the view buffer.

The view buffer is released when the view completes execution.

Comparisons

The VBUFSIZE= system option enables you to specify the size of the view buffer based on a number of bytes. The number of observations that can be read into the view buffer at one time is the value of VBUFSIZE= divided by the length of the observation. VBUFSIZE= is a system option and is set for the length of a SAS session.

The OBSBUF= data set option sets the view buffer size based on a specified number of observations that can be read into the view buffer at one time. The size of the view buffer is determined by the value of OBSBUF= multiplied by the length of the observation. OBSBUF= is a data set option and is set for the length of processing a view.

See Also

Data Set Options:

- “OBSBUF= Data Set Option” in SAS Data Set Options: Reference
VNFERR System Option

Specifies whether SAS issues an error or warning when a BY variable exists in one data set but not another data set when the other data set is _NULL_. This option applies when processing the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category: Environment Control: Error Handling

PROC OPTIONS
GROUP=ERRORHANDLING

Default: The shipped default is VNFERR.

Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

VNFERR | NOVNFERR

Syntax Description

VNFERR
specifies that SAS issue an error when a BY variable exists in one data set but not in another data set when the other data set is _NULL_. This option applies when processing the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements. When the error occurs, SAS enters into syntax-check mode.

NOVNFERR
specifies that SAS issue a warning when a BY variable exists in one data set but not in another data set when the other data set is _NULL_. This option applies when processing the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements. When the warning occurs, SAS does not enter into syntax-check mode.

Details

VNF stands for variable not found.

This option is useful when macro variables store data set names and these macro variables are used by the SET, MERGE, UPDATE, or MODIFY statements. If you set NOVNFERR and one of these statements contains a macro variable with a value _NULL_, SAS issues a warning instead of an error and processing continues.

z/OS Specifics

Under z/OS, SAS issues an error or a warning when the data set that is specified by DDNAME points to a DUMMY library.

Comparisons

- VNFERR is similar to the BYERR system option, which issues an error and enters into syntax-check mode if the SORT procedure attempts to sort a _NULL_ data set.
- VNFERR is similar to the DSNFERR system option, which issues an error when a SAS data set is not found.
Examples

Example 1
This example shows the results of setting the VNFERR option and the NOVNFERR option:

```sas
/* treat variable not found on _NULL_ SAS data set as an error */
/* turn option off - should not get an error */
options novnferr; run;

data a;
  x = 1;
  y = 2;
run;

data b;
  x = 2;
  y = 3;
run;

data _null_;
  y = 2;
run;

/* option is off - should not get an error */
data result;
  merge a b _null_;  
  by x;
run;

/* turn option on - should get an error */
options vnferr; run;

data result2;
  merge a b _null_; 
  by x;
run;
```
/* treat variable not found on _NULL_ SAS data set as an error */
/* turn option off - should not get an error */
options novnferr; run;

data a;
  x = 1;
  y = 2;
run;

NOTE: The data set WORK.A has 1 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
  real time          0.01 seconds
  cpu time           0.00 seconds

data b;
  x = 2;
  y = 3;
run;

NOTE: The data set WORK.B has 1 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
  real time          0.00 seconds
  cpu time           0.00 seconds

data _null;
  y = 2;
run;

NOTE: The data set WORK._NULL has 1 observations and 1 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
  real time          0.00 seconds
  cpu time           0.00 seconds

/* option is off - should not get an error */
data result;
  merge a b _null_; by x;
run;
Example 2
In this example, the data set, Result, reads from three data sets by using the SET statement. The SET statement values are all macro variables. One of these macro variables, &dataset3, has a value of _NULL_. SAS issues a warning message when it reads &dataset3; and completes the DATA step without an error.

```sas
options novnferr;

data a;
  x = 1;
  y = 2;
run;

data b;
  x = 2;
  y = 3;
run;

%let dataset1=a;
%let dataset2=b;
%let dataset3=_null_;

data result;
  set &dataset1 &dataset2 &dataset3;
  by x;
run;
```
Log 4.2  The SAS Log Showing a Warning Message for a NULL Value

15   options novnferr;
16   data a;
17       x = 1;
18       y = 2;
19   run;

NOTE: The data set WORK.A has 1 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
       real time          0.01 seconds
       cpu time           0.01 seconds

21   data b;
22       x = 2;
23       y = 3;
24   run;

NOTE: The data set WORK.B has 1 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
       real time          0.00 seconds
       cpu time           0.00 seconds

25   %let dataset1=a;
26   %let dataset2=b;
27   %let dataset3=_null_;  
28   data result;
29       set &dataset1 &dataset2 &dataset3;
30       by x;
31   run;

WARNING: BY variable x is not on input data set WORK._null_.
NOTE: There were 1 observations read from the data set WORK.A.
NOTE: There were 1 observations read from the data set WORK.B.

See Also

• “Syntax Check Mode” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts

System Options:

• “BYERR System Option” on page 75
• “DSNFERR System Option” on page 121

WORK= System Option

Specifies the Work library.

Valid in:  Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category:  Environment Control: Files
PROC OPTIONS GROUP= ENVFFILES
Default:  The shipped default is Work.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator on UNIX. It cannot be restricted by a site administrator on Windows or z/OS. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

See: “WORK System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
     “WORK System Option: Windows” in SAS Companion for Windows
     “WORK= System Option: z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS

Syntax

WORK=library-specification

Syntax Description

library-specification

specifies the libref or physical name of the storage space where all data sets with one-level names are stored. This library must exist.

Operating environment

A valid library specification and its syntax are specific to your operating environment. On the command line or in a configuration file, the syntax is specific to your operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

Details

This library is deleted at the end of your SAS session by default. To prevent the files from being deleted, specify the NOWORKTERM system option.

See Also

System Options:

• “WORKTERM System Option” on page 323

WORKINIT System Option

Specifies whether to initialize the Work library at SAS invocation.

Valid in: Configuration file, SAS invocation
Category: Environment Control: Files
PROC OPTIONS
GROUP= ENVFILES
Default: The shipped default is WORKINIT.
Note: This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.
See: “WORKINIT System Option: UNIX” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
Syntax

WORKINIT | NOWORKINIT

Syntax Description

WORKINIT
erases files that exist from a previous SAS session in an existing Work library at SAS invocation.

NOWORKINIT
does not erase files from the Work library at SAS invocation.

Details

The WORKINIT system option initializes the Work data library and erases all files from a previous SAS session at SAS invocation. The WORKTERM system option controls whether SAS erases Work files at the end of a SAS session.

UNIX Specifics

WORKINIT has behavior and functions specific to the UNIX operating environment. For details, see the SAS documentation for the UNIX operating environment.

See Also

System Options:

• “WORKTERM System Option” on page 323

WORKTERM System Option

Specifies whether to erase the Work files when SAS terminates.

Valid in:
Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window

Category:
Environment Control: Files

Default:
The shipped default is WORKTERM.

Note:
This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.

Syntax

WORKTERM | NOWORKTERM

Syntax Description

WORKTERM

erases the Work files at the termination of a SAS session.
NOWORKTERM does not erase the Work files.

Details
Although NOWORKTERM prevents the Work data sets from being deleted, it has no effect on initialization of the Work library by SAS. SAS normally initializes the Work library at the start of each session, which effectively destroys any pre-existing information.

Comparisons
Use the NOWORKINIT system option to prevent SAS from erasing existing Work files on invocation. Use the NOWORKTERM system option to prevent SAS from erasing existing Work files on termination.

See Also

System Options:
- “WORKINIT System Option” on page 322

YEARCUTOFF= System Option
Specifies the first year of a 100-year span that is used by date informat and functions to read a two-digit year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid in</th>
<th>Configuration file, SAS invocation, OPTIONS statement, SAS System Options window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Input Control: Data Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTIONS</td>
<td>INPUTCONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP=</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>The shipped default is 1926.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>This option can be restricted by a site administrator. For more information, see “Restricted Options” on page 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntax

YEARCUTOFF=nnnn | nnnnn

Syntax Description

nnnn | nnnnn
specifies the first year of the 100-year span.

Range 1582–19900

Details
The YEARCUTOFF= value is the default that is used by various date and datetime informat and functions.
If the default value of $nnnn$ (1926) is in effect, the 100-year span begins with 1926 and ends with 2025. Therefore, any informat or function that uses a two-digit year value that ranges from 26 to 99 assumes a prefix of 19. For example, the value 92 refers to the year 1992.

The value that you specify in YEARCUTOFF= can result in a range of years that span two centuries. For example, if you specify YEARCUTOFF=1950, any two-digit value between 50 and 99 inclusive refers to the first half of the 100-year span, which is in the 1900s. Any two-digit value between 00 and 49, inclusive, refers to the second half of the 100-year span, which is in the 2000s. The following figure illustrates the relationship between the 100-year span and the two centuries if YEARCUTOFF=1950.

Figure 4.3  A 100-Year Span with Values in Two Centuries

Note: YEARCUTOFF= has no effect on existing SAS dates or dates that are read from input data that include a four-digit year, except years with leading zeros. For example, 0076 with yearcutoff=1990 indicates 2076.

See Also

Part 4

SAS Procedures That Process SAS System Options

Chapter 5
  OPTIONS Procedure ..................................................... 329

Chapter 6
  OPTLOAD Procedure .................................................. 349

Chapter 7
  OPTSAVE Procedure ................................................. 355
Overview: OPTIONS Procedure

The OPTIONS procedure lists the current settings of SAS system options in the SAS log.

SAS system options control how SAS formats output, handles files, processes data sets, interacts with the operating environment, and does other tasks that are not specific to a single SAS program or data set. You use the OPTIONS procedure to obtain information about an option or a group of options. Here is some of the information that the OPTIONS procedure provides:

- the current value of an option and how it was set
- a description of an option
- valid syntax for the option, valid option values, and the range of values
- where you can set the system option
- if the option can be restricted by your site administrator
- if the option has been restricted
• system options that belong to a system option group
• system options that are specific for an operating environment
• if an option value has been modified by the INSERT or APPEND system options
• system options that can be saved by the OPTSAVE procedure or the DMOPTSAVE command

For additional information about SAS system options, see SAS System Options: Reference.

Syntax: OPTIONS Procedure

PROC OPTIONS <option(s)>;

Statement | Task | Example
--- | --- | ---
PROC OPTIONS | List the current system option settings to the SAS Log | Ex. 1, Ex. 2, Ex. 3, Ex. 4

PROC OPTIONS Statement

Lists the current settings of SAS system options in the SAS log.

Examples: “Example 1: Producing the Short Form of the Options Listing” on page 344
“Example 2: Displaying the Setting of a Single Option” on page 345
“Example 3: Displaying Expanded Path Environment Variables” on page 346
“Example 4: List the Options That Can Be Specified by the INSERT and APPEND Options” on page 347

Syntax

PROC OPTIONS <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

LISTGROUPS
lists the system option groups as well as a description of each group.

Choose the format of the listing

DEFINE
  displays the short description of the option, the option group, and the option type.

EXPAND
when displaying a character option, replaces an environment variable in the option value with the value of the environment variable. EXPAND is ignored if the option is a Boolean option, such as CENTER or NOCENTER, or if the value of the option is numeric.

HEXVALUE
displays system option character values as hexadecimal values.

LOGNUMBERFORMAT
displays numeric system option values using locale-specific punctuation.

LONG
lists each system option on a separate line with a description.

NOEXPAND
when displaying a path, displays the path using environment variable(s) and not the value of the environment variable(s). This is the default.

NOLOGNUMBERFORMAT
displays numeric system option values without using punctuation, such as a comma or a period. This is the default.

SHORT
specifies to display a compressed listing of options without descriptions.

VALUE
displays the option's value and scope, as well as how the value was set.

Restrict the number of options displayed

GROUP=group-name
group-name
(GROUP=group-name-1 ... group-name-n)
displays the options in one or more groups specified by group-name.

HOST
displays only host options.

LISTINSERTAPPEND
lists the system options whose value can be modified by the INSERT and APPEND system options.

LISTOPTSAVE
lists the system options that can be saved with PROC OPTSAVE or the DMOPTS SAVE command.

LISTRESTRICT
lists the system options that can be restricted by your site administrator.

NOHOST
displays only portable options.

OPTION=option-name
(option-name-1 ... option-name-n)
displays information about one or more system options.

RESTRIC T
displays system options that the site administrator has restricted from being updated.

Optional Arguments

DEFINE
displays the short description of the option, the option group, and the option type.
SAS displays information about when the option can be set, whether an option can be restricted, the valid values for the option, and whether the OPTSAVE procedure will save the option.
Interaction  This option is ignored when SHORT is specified.

Example  “Example 2: Displaying the Setting of a Single Option” on page 345

EXPAND  
when displaying a character option, replaces an environment variable in the option value with the value of the environment variable. EXPAND is ignored if the option is a Boolean option, such as CENTER or NOCENTER, or if the value of the option is numeric.

Restriction  Variable expansion is valid only in the Windows and UNIX operating environments.

Tip  By default, some option values are displayed with expanded variables. Other options require the EXPAND option in the PROC OPTIONS statement. Use the DEFINE option in the PROC OPTIONS statement to determine whether an option value expands variables by default or if the EXPAND option is required. If the output from PROC OPTIONS DEFINE shows the following information, you must use the EXPAND option to expand variable values:

Expansion: Environment variables, within the option value, are not expanded

See  “NOEXPAND” on page 333 option to view paths that display the environment variable

Example  “Example 3: Displaying Expanded Path Environment Variables” on page 346

GROUP=group-name
GROUP=(group-name–1 ... group-name–n)  
displays the options in one or more groups specified by group-name.

Requirement  When you specify more than one group, enclose the group names in parenthesis and separate the group names by a space.

See  “Displaying Information about System Option Groups” on page 337

HEXVALUE  
displays system option character values as hexadecimal values.

HOST  
displays only host options.

See  “NOHOST” on page 333 option to display only portable options.

LISTINSERTAPPEND  
lists the system options whose value can be modified by the INSERT and APPEND system options. The INSERT option specifies a value that is inserted as the first value of a system option value list. The APPEND option specifies a value that is appended as the last value of a system option value list. Use the LISTINERTAPPEND option to display which system options can have values inserted at the beginning or appended at the end of their value lists.

See  “INSERT= System Option” on page 169 and “APPEND= System Option” on page 62
Example “Example 4: List the Options That Can Be Specified by the INSERT and APPEND Options” on page 347

LISTGROUPS
lists the system option groups as well as a description of each group.

See “Displaying Information about System Option Groups” on page 337

LISTOPTSAVE
lists the system options that can be saved with PROC OPTSAVE or the DMOPTS command.

LISTRESTRICT
lists the system options that can be restricted by your site administrator.

See “RESTRICT” on page 334 option to list options that have been restricted by the site administrator

LONG
lists each system option on a separate line with a description. This is the default. Alternatively, you can create a compressed listing without descriptions.

See “SHORT” on page 334 option to produce a compressed listing without descriptions

Example “Example 1: Producing the Short Form of the Options Listing” on page 344

LOGNUMBERFORMAT
displays numeric system option values using locale-specific punctuation.

See “NOLOGNUMBERFORMAT” on page 333 option to display numeric option values without using commas

Example “Example 2: Displaying the Setting of a Single Option” on page 345

NOEXPAND
when displaying a path, displays the path using environment variable(s) and not the value of the environment variable(s). This is the default.

See “EXPAND” on page 332 option to display a path by expanding the value of environment variables

NOHOST
displays only portable options.

Alias PORTABLE or PORT

See “HOST” on page 332 option to display only host options

NOLOGNUMBERFORMAT
displays numeric system option values without using punctuation, such as a comma or a period. This is the default.

See “LOGNUMBERFORMAT” on page 333 option to display numeric system options using commas
**OPTION=option-name**

**OPTION=(option-name-1 ... option-name-n)**

displays a short description and the value (if any) of the option specified by `option-name`. `DEFINE` and `VALUE` options provide additional information about the option.

`option-name` specifies the option to use as input to the procedure.

**Requirement**

If a SAS system option uses an equal sign, such as `PAGESIZE=`, do not include the equal sign when specifying the option to `OPTION=`.

**Example**

“Example 2: Displaying the Setting of a Single Option” on page 345

**RESTRICT**

displays the system options that have been set by your site administrator in a restricted options configuration file. These options cannot be changed by the user. For each option that is restricted, the RESTRICT option displays the option's value, scope, and how it was set.

If your site administrator has not restricted any options, then the following message appears in the SAS log:

Your Site Administrator has not restricted any SAS options.

See “LISTRESTRICT” on page 333 option to list options that can be restricted by the site administrator

**SHORT**

specifies to display a compressed listing of options without descriptions.

See “LONG” on page 333 option to create a listing with descriptions of the options.

**VALUE**

displays the option's value and scope, as well as how the value was set. If the value was set using a configuration file, the SAS log displays the name of the configuration file. If the option was set using the INSERT or APPEND system options, the SAS log displays the value that was inserted or appended.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect when SHORT is specified.

When the option is in the Threaded Kernel (TK) system options group, the value of **How option value set** is displayed as

Internal

**Note**

SAS options that are passwords, such as `EMAILPW` and `METAPASS`, return the value `xxxxxxxx` and not the actual password.

**Example**

“Example 2: Displaying the Setting of a Single Option” on page 345

---

**Displaying a List of System Options**

The log that results from running PROC OPTIONS can show the system options for the options that are available for all operating environment and those that are specific to a single operating environment. Options that are available for all operating environments...
are referred to as portable options. Options that are specific to a single operating environment are referred to as host options.

The following example shows a partial log that displays the settings of portable options.

```sas
proc options;
run;
```

**Log 5.1**  The SAS Log Showing a Partial Listing of SAS System Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portable Options:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMATION=STOP    Specifies whether to start or stop animation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMDURATION=MIN  Specifies the number of seconds that each animation frame displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMLOOP=YES      Specifies the number of iterations that animated images repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY       Specifies that animation frames are overlaid in order to view all frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPEND=           Specifies an option=value pair to insert the value at the end of the existing option value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLETLOC=site-specific-path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMAGENT=         Specifies an ARM agent (which is an executable module or keyword, such as LOG4SAS) that contains a specific implementation of the ARM API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMLOC=ARMLOG.LOG Specifies the location of the ARM log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMSUBSYS=(ARM_NONE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOCORRECT       Automatically corrects misspelled procedure names and keywords, and global statement names.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The log displays both portable and host options when you submit `proc options;`.

To view only host options, use this version of the OPTIONS procedure:

```sas
proc options host;
run;
```

**Log 5.2**  The SAS Log Showing a Partial List of Host Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Options:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCESSIBILITY=STANDARD Specifies whether accessibility features are enabled in the Customize Tool dialog box and in some Properties dialog boxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIGNSASIOFILES Aligns SAS files on a page boundary for improved performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTLOG= Specifies the location for a copy of the SAS log when SAS is running in batch mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTPRINT= Specifies the location for a copy of the SAS procedure output when SAS is running in batch mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN= Specifies the authentication provider that is associated with a domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHSERVER= Specifies the domain server that finds and authenticates secure server logins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSCONTROL=(SYSTEMMENU MINMAX TITLE) Specifies whether the main SAS window includes a title bar, a system control menu, and minimize and maximize buttons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSDEF=(0 0 79 80) Specifies the location and dimensions of the main SAS window when SAS initializes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSMENU Displays the menu bar in the main SAS window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Displaying Information about One or More Options

To view the setting of one or more particular options, you can use the OPTION= and DEFINE options in the PROC OPTIONS statement. The following example shows a log that PROC OPTIONS produces for a single SAS system option.

```
proc options option=errorcheck define;
run;
```

Log 5.3  The Setting of a Single SAS System Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proc</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Define</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proc</td>
<td>options</td>
<td>option=errorcheck define;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAS (r) Proprietary Software Release 9.4  TS1M2

ERRORCHECK=NORMAL
Option Definition Information for SAS Option ERRORCHECK
Group=ERRORHANDLING
Group Description: Error messages and error conditions settings
Description: Specifies whether SAS enters syntax-check mode when errors are found in the LIBNAME, FILENAME, %INCLUDE, and LOCK statements.
Type: The option value is of type CHARACTER
   Maximum Number of Characters: 10
   Casing: The option value is retained uppercased
   Quotes: If present during “set”, start and end quotes are removed
   Parentheses: The option value does not require enclosure within parentheses. If present, the parentheses are retained.
   Expansion: Environment variables, within the option value, are not expanded
   Number of valid values: 2
   Valid value: NORMAL
   Valid value: STRICT
When Can Set: Startup or anytime during the SAS Session
Restricted: Your Site Administrator can restrict modification of this option
Optsave: PROC Optsave or command Dmoptsave will save this option

To view the settings for more than one option, enclose the options in parentheses and separate the options with a space:

```
proc options option=(pdfsecurity pdfpassword) define;
run;
```
Log 5.4  The Settings of Two SAS System Options

```
7  proc options option=(pdfsecurity pdfpassword) define;
8  run;
```

PDFSECURITY=NONE
Option Definition Information for SAS Option PDFSECURITY
  Group= PDF
  Group Description: PDF settings
  Group= SECURITY
  Group Description: Security settings
  Description: Specifies the level of encryption to use for PDF documents.
  Type: The option value is of type CHARACTER
  Maximum Number of Characters: 4
  Casing: The option value is retained uppercased
  Quotes: If present during "set", start and end quotes are removed
  Parentheses: The option value does not require enclosure within parentheses. If present, the parentheses are retained.
  Expansion: Environment variables, within the option value, are not expanded
  Number of valid values: 3
    Valid value: HIGH
    Valid value: LOW
    Valid value: NONE
  When Can Set: Startup or anytime during the SAS Session
  Restricted: Your Site Administrator can restrict modification of this option
  Optsave: PROC Optsave or command Dmoptsave will save this option
PDFPASSWORD=xxxxxxxx
Option Definition Information for SAS Option PDFPASSWORD
  Group= PDF
  Group Description: PDF settings
  Group= SECURITY
  Group Description: Security settings
  Description: Specifies the password to use to open a PDF document and the password used by a PDF document owner.
  Type: The option value is of type CHARACTER
  Maximum Number of Characters: 2048
  Casing: The option value is retained with original casing
  Quotes: If present during "set", start and end quotes are removed
  Parentheses: The option value must be enclosed within parentheses. The parentheses are retained.
  Password Option Value: Can not Print or Display
  Expansion: Environment variables, within the option value, are not expanded
  When Can Set: Startup or anytime during the SAS Session
  Restricted: Your Site Administrator cannot restrict modification of this option
  Optsave: PROC Optsave or command Dmoptsave will not save this option

Displaying Information about System Option Groups

Each SAS system option belongs to one or more groups, which are based on functionality, such as error handling or sorting. You can display a list of system-option groups and the system options that belong to one or more of the groups.

Use the LISTGROUPS option to display a list of system-option groups.
proc options listgroups;
run;

Log 5.5  List of SAS System Option Groups

26   proc options listgroups;
27   run;

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Option Groups
GROUP=ADABAS                 ADABAS
GROUP=ANIMATION              Animation
GROUP=CODEGEN                Code generation
GROUP=COMMUNICATIONS         Networking and encryption
GROUP=DATACOM                Datacom
GROUP=DATAQUALITY            Data Quality
GROUP=DB2                    DB2
GROUP=EMAIL                  E-mail
GROUP=ENVDISPLAY             Display
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENVFILES</td>
<td>Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERRORHANDLING</td>
<td>Error handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECMODES</td>
<td>Initialization and operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTFILES</td>
<td>External files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAPHICS</td>
<td>Driver settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDMS</td>
<td>IDMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>IMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPUTCONTROL</td>
<td>Data Processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTALL</td>
<td>Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISPF</td>
<td>ISPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGECONTROL</td>
<td>Language control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISTCONTROL</td>
<td>Procedure output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGCONTROL</td>
<td>SAS log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG_LISTCONTROL</td>
<td>SAS log and procedure output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACRO</td>
<td>SAS macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORY</td>
<td>Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>META</td>
<td>Metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODSPRINT</td>
<td>ODS Printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>REXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASFILES</td>
<td>SAS Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY</td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>SMF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORT</td>
<td>Procedure options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL</td>
<td>SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVG</td>
<td>SVG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TK</td>
<td>TK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the GROUP= option to display system options that belong to a particular group. You can specify one or more groups.

```plaintext
proc options group=(svg graphics);
run;
```
You can use the following group names as values for the GROUP= option to list the system options in a group:

- ANIMATION
- CODEGEN
- COMMUNICATIONS
- DATAQUALITY
- EMAIL
- GRAPhICS
- HELP
- INSTALL
- LANGUAGECONTROL
- MAPS
- MAPSGFK
- MAPSSAS
- ODSPRINT
- PDF
- PERFORMANCE
- SASFILES
- SECURITY
You can use the following groups to list operating environment–specific values that
might be available when you use the GROUP= option with PROC OPTIONS.

- ADABAS
- IDMS
- REXX
- CODEGEN
- IMS
- SMF
- DATACOM
- ISPF
- DB2
- ORACLE

Operating Environment Information
Refer to the SAS documentation for your operating environment for more
information about these host-specific options.

Displaying Restricted Options

Your site administrator can restrict some system options so that your SAS session
conforms to options that are set for your site. Restricted options can be modified only by
your site administrator. The OPTIONS procedure provides two options that display
information about restricted options. The RESTRICT option lists the system options that
your site administrator has restricted. The LISTRESTRICT option lists the options that
can be restricted by your site administrator. For a listing of options that cannot be
restricted, see Table 1.1 on page 8.

The following SAS logs shows the output when the RESTRICT option is specified and
partial output when the LISTRESTRICT option is specified.

### Log 5.7  A List of Options That Have Been Restricted by the Site Administrator

```
1   proc options restrict;
2    run;
SAS (r) Proprietary Software Release 9.4  TS1M2
Option Value Information For SAS Option CMPOPT
    Option Value: (NOEXTRAMATH NOMISSCHECK NOPRECISE NOGUARDCHECK
NOGENSYMNAMES NOFUNCDIFFERENCING)
    Option Scope: SAS Session
    How option value set: Site Administrator Restricted
```
Log 5.8  A Partial Log That Lists Options That Can Be Restricted

```
13   proc options listrestrict;
14   run;
```

Your Site Administrator can restrict the ability to modify the following Portable Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMATION</td>
<td>Specifies whether to start or stop animation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMDURATION</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds that each animation frame displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMLOOP</td>
<td>Specifies the number of iterations that animated images repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY</td>
<td>Specifies that animation frames are overlaid in order to view all frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLETLOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of Java applets, which is typically a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMAGENT</td>
<td>Specifies an ARM agent (which is an executable module or keyword, such as LOG4SAS) that contains a specific implementation of the ARM API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMLoc</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the ARM log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMSUBSYS</td>
<td>Specifies the SAS ARM subsystems to enable or disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOCORRECT</td>
<td>Automatically corrects misspelled procedure names and keywords, and global statement names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSAVELOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Program Editor auto-saved file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Displaying Options That Can Be Saved

Many system options can be saved by using PROC OPTSAVE or the DMOPTSAVE command. The options can later be restored by using PROC OPTSAVE or the DMOPTLOAD command. You can list the system options that can be saved and later restored by using the LISTOPTSAVE option on PROC OPTIONS.

The following SAS log shows a partial list of the options that can be saved by using PROC OPTSAVE or the DMOPTSAVE command:
Log 5.9  A Partial List of System Options That Can Be Saved

```sas
11  proc options listoptsave;
    run;

SAS (r) Proprietary Software Release 9.4  TS1M2

Core options that can be saved with OPTSAVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMATION</td>
<td>Specifies whether to start or stop animation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMDURATION</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds that each animation frame displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMLOOP</td>
<td>Specifies the number of iterations that animated images repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY</td>
<td>Specifies that animation frames are overlaid in order to view all frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLETSLOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of Java applets, which is typically a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOCORRECT</td>
<td>Automatically corrects misspelled procedure names and keywords, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>global statement names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSAVELOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Program Editor auto-saved file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSIGNON</td>
<td>Enables a SAS/CONNECT client to automatically submit the SIGNON command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>remotely with the RSUBMIT command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINDING</td>
<td>Specifies the binding edge type of duplexed printed output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMFILE</td>
<td>Writes the byte order mark (BOM) prefix when a Unicode-encoded file is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>written to an external file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOMMARGIN</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the margin at the bottom of a printed page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFSIZE</td>
<td>Specifies the number of buffers for processing SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFSIZE</td>
<td>Specifies the size of a buffer page for output SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Results: OPTIONS Procedure

SAS writes the options list to the SAS log. SAS system options of the form `option` | `NOoption` are listed as either `option` or `NOoption`, depending on the current setting. They are always sorted by the positive form. For example, NOCAPS would be listed under the Cs.

The OPTIONS procedure displays passwords in the SAS log as eight Xs, regardless of the actual password length.

Operating Environment Information

PROC OPTIONS produces additional information that is specific to the environment under which you are running the SAS System. For more information about this and for descriptions of host-specific options, refer to the SAS documentation for your operating environment.

See Also

- SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- SAS Companion for Windows
- SAS Companion for z/OS
Examples: OPTIONS Procedure

Example 1: Producing the Short Form of the Options Listing

Features: PROC OPTIONS statement option

SHORT

Details

This example shows how to generate the short form of the listing of SAS system option settings. Compare this short form with the long form that is shown in “Displaying a List of System Options” on page 334.

Program

```sas
proc options short;
run;
```

Program Description

List all options and their settings. SHORT lists the SAS system options and their settings without any descriptions.

```sas
proc options short;
run;
```

Log

Log 5.10  Partial Listing of the SHORT Option

```sas
6 proc options short;
7 run;
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Portable Options:

    ANIMATION=STOP ANIMDURATION=MIN ANIMLOOP=YES ANIMOVERLAY APPEND=
APPLETLOC=your-directory ARMAGENT= ARMLOC=ARMLOG-LOG
ARMSUBSYS=(ARM_NONE) AUTOCORRECT AUTOREXEC= AUTOSAVELOC= NONAUTOSIGNON BOUNDING=DEFAULT BOMFILE
BOTOMMARGIN=0.000 IN BUFIN=1 BUSIZE=0 BYRX BYLINE BYSORTED NOCAPS NOCARDIMAGE CATCACHE=0
CBUFNO=0 CENTER CGOPTIMIZE=3 NOCHARCODE NOCHKPTCLEAN CLEANUP NOCMXMAC CMPLIB= CMPMODEL=both
CMPOPT=(NOEXTRAMATH NOMISSCHECK NONOCAST NOGUARDCHECK NOGENSYMNAMES NOUNCDFDIFFERENCING)
NOCOLLATE COLOPHON= COLORPRINTING COMAMID=TCP COMPRESS=NO NOCONNECTEVENTS CONNECTMETAconnection
CONNECTOUTPUT=BUFFERED CONNECTPERSIST NOCONNECTREMOTE= CONNECTSTATUS CONNECTWAIT COPIES=1
CPUCOUNT=2 CPUID CSTGLOBALLIB= CSTSAMPLELIB= DATAPAGESIZE=Current DATAMTMCHK=corekeywords DATE
DATESTYLE=MDY NOBDFMTIGNORE NOBIDIRECTEXEC DBSLICEFARM=(threaded_apps, 2) DBSRVTP=NONE
DCSHOST=LOCALHOST DCSPT=7111 DECI2ALCONV=COMPATIBLE DEFLATION=6 NODETAILS DEVICE=
DFLANG=ENGLISH DKRICOND=ERROR DKROCOND=warn NODLCREATEDIR DURATION=repair NODMR DMS DSEXP
DMSSIZE=99999 DMSOUTSIZE=2147483647 DMSGMLINESIZE=136 NODMSSYNCH DQLOCALE= DQOPTIONS=
```
Example 2: Displaying the Setting of a Single Option

Features:
PROC OPTIONS statement option
   OPTION=
   DEFINE
   LOGNUMBERFORMAT
   VALUE

Details
This example shows how to display the setting of a single SAS system option. The log shows the current setting of the SAS system option MEMBLKSZ. The DEFINE and VALUE options display additional information. The LOGNUMBERFORMAT displays the value using commas.

Program
   proc options option=memblksz define value lognumberformat;
   run;

Program Description

Specify the MEMBLKSZ SAS system option. OPTION=MEMBLKSZ displays option value information. DEFINE and VALUE display additional information. LOGNUMBERFORMAT specifies to format the value using commas.

   proc options option=memblksz define value lognumberformat;
   run;
Log

Log 5.11  Log Output from Specifying the MEMBLKSZ Option

```sas
13 proc options option=memblksz define value lognumberformat;
14 run;
```

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Option Value Information For SAS Option MEMBLKSZ
Value: 16,777,216
Scope: Default
How option value set: Shipped Default

Option Definition Information for SAS Option MEMBLKSZ
Group= MEMORY
Group Description: Memory settings
Description: Specifies the memory block size for Windows memory-based libraries.
Type: The option value is of type INTMAX
Range of Values: The minimum is 0 and the maximum is 9223372036854775807
Valid Syntax(any casing): MIN|MAX|n|nK|nM|nG|nT|hexadecimal
Numeric Format: Usage of LOGNUMBERFORMAT impacts the value format
When Can Set: Session startup (command line or config) only
Restricted: Your Site Administrator can restrict modification of this option
Optsave: PROC Optsave or command Dmoptsave will not save this option

Example 3: Displaying Expanded Path Environment Variables

Features:
- PROC OPTIONS statement options
  - OPTION=
    - EXPAND
    - NOEXPAND
    - HOST

Details
This example shows the value of an environment variable when the path is displayed.

Program
```sas
proc options option=msg expand;
run;
proc options option=msg noexpand;
run;
```

Program Description

Show the value of the environment variables: The EXPAND option causes the values of environment variables to display in place of the environment variable. The NOEXPAND option causes the environment variable to display. In this example, the environment variable is !sasroot
Example 4: List the Options That Can Be Specified by the INSERT and APPEND Options

Features:

PROC OPTIONS statement option
LISTINSERTAPPEND

Details

This example shows how to display the options that can be specified by the INSERT and APPEND system options.

Program

proc options listinsertappend;
run;

Program Description

List all options that can be specified by the INSERT and APPEND options. The LISTINSERTAPPEND option provides a list and a description of these options.

proc options listinsertappend;
run;
Log

Log 5.13  Displaying the Options That Can Be Specified by the INSERT and APPEND Options

```
9   proc options listinsertappend;
10  run;
```

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Core options that can utilize INSERT and APPEND

- **AUTOEXEC**: Specifies the location of the SAS AUTOEXEC files.
- **CMPLIB**: Specifies one or more SAS data sets that contain compiler subroutines to include during compilation.
- **FMTSEARCH**: Specifies the order in which format catalogs are searched.
- **MAPS**: Specifies the location of SAS/GRAPH map data sets.
- **SASAUTOS**: Specifies the location of one or more autocall libraries.
- **SASHELP**: Specifies the location of the Sashelp library.
- **SASSCRIPT**: Specifies one or more locations of SAS/CONNECT server sign-on script files.

Host options that can utilize INSERT and APPEND

- **HELPLOC**: Specifies the location of the text and index files for the facility that is used to view the online SAS Help and Documentation.
- **MSG**: Specifies the path to the library that contains SAS error messages.
- **SET**: Defines a SAS environment variable.
Chapter 6
OPTLOAD Procedure

Overview: OPTLOAD Procedure
The OPTLOAD procedure reads SAS system option settings that are stored in the SAS registry or a SAS data set and puts them into effect.

You can load SAS system option settings from a SAS data set or registry key by using one of these methods:

• the DMOPTLOAD command from a command line in the SAS windowing environment. For example, the command loads system options from the registry: DMOPTLOAD key= "core\options".

• the PROC OPTLOAD statement.

When an option is restricted by the site administrator, and the option value that is being set by PROC OPTLOAD differs from the option value that was established by the site administrator, SAS issues a warning message to the log.

Syntax: OPTLOAD Procedure

**PROC OPTLOAD <options>;**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTLOAD</td>
<td>Use SAS system option settings that are stored in the SAS registry or in a SAS data set</td>
<td>Ex. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROC OPTLOAD Statement

Loads saved setting of SAS system options that are stored in the SAS registry or in a SAS data set.

Syntax

PROC OPTLOAD <options>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

- **DATA=libref.dataset**
  - Load SAS system option settings from an existing data set.

- **KEY="SAS registry key"**
  - Load SAS system option settings from an existing registry key.

Optional Arguments

**DATA=libref.dataset**

- Specifies the library and data set name from where SAS system option settings are loaded. The SAS variable OPTNAME contains the character value of the SAS system option name, and the SAS variable OPTVALUE contains the character value of the SAS system option setting.

  **Default**
  - If you omit the DATA= option and the KEY= option, the procedure will use the default SAS library and data set. The default library is where the current user profile resides. Unless you specify a library, the default library is SASUSER. If SASUSER is being used by another active SAS session, then the temporary WORK library is the default location from which the data set is loaded. The default data set name is MYOPTS.

  **Requirement**
  - The SAS library and data set must exist.

**KEY="SAS registry key"**

- Specifies the location in the SAS registry of stored SAS system option settings. The registry is retained in SASUSER. If SASUSER is not available, then the temporary WORK library is used. For example, KEY="OPTIONS" loads system options from the OPTIONS registry key.

  **Requirements**
  - "SAS registry key" must be an existing SAS registry key.

  You must use quotation marks around the "SAS registry key" name. Separate the names in a sequence of key names with a backslash (\). For example, KEY="CORE\OPTIONS" loads system options from the CORE\OPTIONS registry key.
Example: Load a Data Set of Saved System Options

Features: PROC OPTLOAD statement option
          DATA=

Details
This example saves the current system option settings using the OPTSAVE procedure, modifies the YEARCUTOFF system option, and then loads the original set of system options.

Program
libname mysas "c:\mysas";
proc options option=yearcutoff;
run;
proc optsave out=mysas.options;
run;
options yearcutoff=2000;
proc options option=yearcutoff;
run;
proc optload data=mysas.options;
run;

proc options option=yearcutoff;
run;

Program Description
These statements and procedures were submitted one at a time and not run as a SAS program to allow the display of the YEARCUTOFF option.

Assign the libref.
   libname mysas "c:\mysas";

Display the value of the YEARCUTOFF= system option.
   proc options option=yearcutoff;
   run;

Save the current system option settings in mysas.options.
   proc optsave out=mysas.options;
   run;

Use the OPTIONS statement to set the YEARCUTOFF= system option to the value 2000.
options yearcutoff=2000;

Display the value of the YEARCUTOFF= system option.

proc options option=yearcutoff;
run;

Load the saved system option settings.

proc optload data=mysas.options;
run;

Display the value of the YEARCUTOFF= system option. After loading the saved system option settings, the value of the YEARCUTOFF= option has been restored to the original value.

proc options option=yearcutoff;
run;
Log

Log 6.1  The SAS Log Shows the YEARCUTOFF= Value After Loading Options Using PROC OPTLOAD

1  libname mysas "c:\mysas";
   NOTE: Libref MYSAS was successfully assigned as follows:
     Engine:        V9
     Physical Name: c:\mysas

2  proc options option=yearcutoff;
3  run;

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YEARCUTOFF=1926   Specifies the first year of a 100-year span that is used by
date informats
                 and functions to read a two-digit year.

NOTE: PROCEDURE OPTIONS used (Total process time):
      real time           0.00 seconds
      cpu time            0.00 seconds

4  proc optsave out=mysas.options;
5  run;

NOTE: The data set MYSAS.OPTIONS has 259 observations and 2 variables.
NOTE: PROCEDURE OPTSAVE used (Total process time):
      real time           0.03 seconds
      cpu time            0.03 seconds

6  options yearcutoff=2000;
7  proc options option=yearcutoff;
8  run;

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YEARCUTOFF=2000   Specifies the first year of a 100-year span that is used by
date informats
                 and functions to read a two-digit year.

NOTE: PROCEDURE OPTIONS used (Total process time):
      real time           0.00 seconds
      cpu time            0.00 seconds

9  proc optload data=mysas.options;
10 run;

NOTE: PROCEDURE OPTLOAD used (Total process time):
      real time           0.06 seconds
      cpu time            0.01 seconds
proc options option=yearcutoff;
run;

YEARCUTOFF=1926   Specifies the first year of a 100-year span that is used by date informats and functions to read a two-digit year.

NOTE: PROCEDURE OPTIONS used (Total process time):
      real time           0.00 seconds
      cpu time            0.00 seconds
Chapter 7
OPTSAVE Procedure

Overview: OPTSAVE Procedure

PROC OPTSAVE saves the current SAS system option settings in the SAS registry or in a SAS data set.

SAS system options can be saved across SAS sessions. You can save the settings of the SAS system options in a SAS data set or registry key by using one of these methods:

- the DMOPTSAVE command from a command line in the SAS windowing environment. Use the command like this: DMOPTSAVE <save-location>.
- the PROC OPTSAVE statement.

Syntax: OPTSAVE Procedure

PROC OPTSAVE <options>;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROC OPTSAVE</td>
<td>Save the current SAS system option settings to the SAS registry or to a SAS data set</td>
<td>Ex. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROC OPTSAVE Statement

Saves the current SAS system option settings in the SAS registry or in a SAS data set.
Syntax

PROC OPTSAVE <options>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEY=&quot;SAS registry key&quot;</td>
<td>Save SAS system option settings to a registry key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT=libref.dataset</td>
<td>Save SAS system option settings to a SAS data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional Arguments

**KEY="SAS registry key"**

specifies the location in the SAS registry of stored SAS system option settings. The registry is retained in SASUSER. If SASUSER is not available, then the temporary WORK library is used. For example, KEY="OPTIONS" saves the system options in the OPTIONS registry key.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction</th>
<th>“SAS registry key” names cannot span multiple lines.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirements</td>
<td>Separate the names in a sequence of key names with a backslash ().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual key names can contain any character except a backslash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The length of a key name cannot exceed 255 characters (including the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>backslashes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must use quotation marks around the “SAS registry key” name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>To specify a subkey, enter multiple key names starting with the root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>If the key already exists, it will be overwritten. If the specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>key does not already exist in the current SAS registry, then the key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is automatically created when option settings are saved in the SAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>registry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUT=libref.dataset**

specifies the names of the library and data set where SAS system option settings are saved. The SAS variable OPTNAME contains the character value of the SAS system option name. The SAS variable OPTVALUE contains the character value of the SAS system option setting.

| Default         | If you omit the OUT= and the KEY= options, the procedure will use the  |
|                | default SAS library and data set. The default SAS library is where the  |
|                | current user profile resides. Unless you specify a SAS library, the    |
|                | default library is SASUSER. If SASUSER is in use by another active SAS |
|                | session, then the temporary WORK library is the default location where  |
|                | the data set is saved. The default data set name is MYOPTS.            |
| CAUTION         | If the data set already exists, it will be overwritten.                |
Determining If a Single Option Can Be Saved

You can specify DEFINE in the OPTIONS procedure to determine whether an option can be saved. In the log output, the line beginning with Optsave: indicates whether the option can be saved.

```sas
proc options option=pageno define;
run;
```

Log 7.1  The SAS Log Displaying Output for the Option Procedure DEFINE Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>proc options option=pageno define;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>run;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PAGENO=1

Option Definition Information for SAS Option PAGENO

Group= LISTCONTROL
Group Description: Procedure output and display settings
Description: Resets the SAS output page number.
Type: The option value is of type LONG
Range of Values: The minimum is 1 and the maximum is 2147483647
Valid Syntax(any casing): MIN|MAX|n|nK|nM|nG|nT|hexadecimal
Numeric Format: Usage of LOGNUMBERFORMAT impacts the value format
When Can Set: Startup or anytime during the SAS Session
Restricted: Your Site Administrator can restrict modification of this option
Optsave: PROC Optsave or command Dmoptsave will save this option

Creating a List of Options That Can Be Saved

Some system options cannot be saved. To create a list of options that can be saved, submit this SAS code:

```sas
proc options listoptsave;
run;
```

Here is a partial listing of options that can be saved:
Log 7.2  A Partial Listing of Options That Can Be Saved

```sas
%1 proc options listoptsave;
%2 run;
```

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Core options that can be saved with OPTSAVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANIMATION</td>
<td>Specifies whether to start or stop animation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMDURATION</td>
<td>Specifies the number of seconds that each animation frame displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMLOOP</td>
<td>Specifies the number of iterations that animated images repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMOVERLAY</td>
<td>Specifies that animation frames are overlaid in order to view all frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLETLOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of Java applets, which is typically a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOCORRECT</td>
<td>Automatically corrects misspelled procedure names and global statement names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSAVELOC</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Program Editor auto-saved file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTOSIGNON</td>
<td>Enables a SAS/CONNECT client to automatically submit the SIGNON command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINDING</td>
<td>Specifies the binding edge type of duplexed printed output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMFILE</td>
<td>Writes the byte order mark (BOM) prefix when a Unicode-encoded file is written to an external file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOMMARGIN</td>
<td>Specifies the size of the margin at the bottom of a printed page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFNO</td>
<td>Specifies the number of buffers for processing SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUFSIZE</td>
<td>Specifies the size of a buffer page for output SAS data sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYERR</td>
<td>SAS issues an error message and stops processing if the SORT procedure attempts to sort a <em>NULL</em> data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYLINE</td>
<td>Prints the BY line above each BY group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYSORTED</td>
<td>Requires observations in one or more data sets to be sorted in alphabetic or numeric order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPS</td>
<td>Converts certain types of input, and all data lines, into uppercase characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARDIMAGE</td>
<td>Processes SAS source code and data lines as 80-byte records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBUFNO</td>
<td>Specifies the number of extra page buffers to allocate for each open SAS catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>Center SAS procedure output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Example: Saving System Options in a Data Set**

**Features:** PROC OPTSAVE statement option OUT=  

```
```
Details
This example saves the current system option settings using the OPTSAVE procedure.

Program

libname mysas "c:\mysas";

proc optsave out=mysas.options;
run;

Program Description

Create a libref.

libname mysas "c:\mysas";

Save the current system option settings.

proc optsave out=mysas.options;
run;

Log

Log 7.3 The SAS Log Shows Processing of PROC OPTSAVE

1  libname mysas "c:\mysas";
   NOTE: Libref MYSAS was successfully assigned as follows:
     Engine: V9
     Physical Name: c:\mysas

2  proc optsave out=mysas.options;
3  run;
   NOTE: The data set MYSAS.OPTIONS has 289 observations and 2 variables.
   NOTE: PROCEDURE OPTSAVE used (Total process time):
         real time           0.03 seconds
         cpu time            0.03 seconds
Part 5

Appendix

Appendix 1
Time Zone IDs and Time Zone Names .......................... 363
## Appendix 1
### Time Zone IDs and Time Zone Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area: Africa</th>
<th>Time Zone Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Time Zone Description</th>
<th>Time Zone Offset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Abidjan</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>CI</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Accra</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>GH</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Bamako</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>ML</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Banjul</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Bissau</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Conakry</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>GN</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Dakar</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Freetown</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Lome</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>TG</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Zone Information</td>
<td>Time Zone Name</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Time Zone Description</td>
<td>Time Zone Offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Monrovia</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Nouakchott</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Ouagadougou</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>BF</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Sao_Tome</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa/Timbuktu</td>
<td>GMT</td>
<td>ML</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>00:00</td>
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Recommended Reading

Here is the recommended reading list for this title:

- Base SAS Glossary
- Base SAS Procedures Guide
- Base SAS Utilities: Reference
- Carpenter’s Complete Guide to PROC REPORT
- Cody's Data Cleaning Techniques Using SAS, Second Edition
- Combining and Modifying SAS Data Sets: Examples, Second Edition
- Learning SAS by Example
- Output Delivery System: The Basics and Beyond
- SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- SAS Companion for Windows
- SAS Companion for z/OS
- SAS Data Set Options: Reference
- SAS Formats and Informats: Reference
- SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference
- SAS Functions by Example, Second Edition
- SAS Language Interfaces to Metadata
- SAS Language Reference: Concepts
- SAS Statements: Reference
- SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference
- Step-by-Step Programming with Base SAS
- The Little SAS Book: A Primer, Fifth Edition

For a complete list of SAS publications, go to sas.com/store/books. If you have questions about which titles you need, please contact a SAS Representative:

SAS Books
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