# The SAS® System
# Release 6.12 (TS040 and above)
# Digital™ UNIX®

### Please Read Before Beginning Installation

## Introduction

Alert Notes list problems that you need to be aware of before installing or using this software. Should you need assistance with the software, we ask that only the SAS Installation Representative or SAS Support Consultant call our Technical Support Division. Sites in the U.S. and Canada may call (919) 677-8008. Other sites should contact their SAS Installation Representative or SAS Support Consultant for the nearest SAS Institute office.

## Installation Issues

- Although the latest release of the SAS System for most operating systems is Year 2000 compliant, it is crucial that you read this information and take appropriate action to make sure that your programs and applications that use the SAS System will process dates correctly before, during, and after the Year 2000.

  SAS software (after Release 6.04) uses the `YEARCUTOFF=` option to determine what century prefix a two-digit year will be associated with. For example, if you specify `YEARCUTOFF=1900`, all two-digit years processed by SAS applications will be assumed to be between 1900 and 1999; if `YEARCUTOFF=1950` is specified, all two-digit years between 50 and 99 are assumed to be in the 1900s, while all two-digit years from 00 to 49 are assumed to be from 2000 to 2049.

  For Version 6 SAS software (after Release 6.04), the default value of `YEARCUTOFF=` is 1900, unless it has been reset by SAS support personnel at your site. This means that all two-digit years processed by SAS software are assumed to be in the 1900s and processing any date information with values greater than December 31, 1999 may produce incorrect results if they are represented with two-digit years. For Version 7 and the Version 8, Developer's Release of the SAS System, the default value of `YEARCUTOFF=` is 1920. To provide for correct processing of two-digit years by SAS software, you should determine the value of the `YEARCUTOFF=` option on your system and modify it if necessary. To determine the value of the `YEARCUTOFF=` option, simply invoke the SAS System and submit the following statements:

  ```
  proc options option=yearcutoff;
  run;
  ```

The values of the YEARCUTOFF= option will be displayed in the SAS LOG window. If the YEARCUTOFF= option is set to 1900, we suggest modifying it to a value between 1920 and 1950. The optimum value will depend on the range of dates that you typically process with your SAS applications. If you do not anticipate processing date values greater than 2020, you can set YEARCUTOFF=1920; if your SAS applications process dates greater than 2020, you may want to set YEARCUTOFF= to a higher value, such as 1930 or 1950. The process for changing the default value of YEARCUTOFF= (or any system option) depends on your specific operating system - consult the **SAS Companion** for your operating system or the SAS Help facility for specific details.

We also recommend that SAS Installation Representatives and SAS Software Consultants make all SAS software users at their site aware of the default YEARCUTOFF settings for Version 6, Version 7, and the Version 8, Developer's Release. An easy way to do this is to display the information at the top of the SAS LOG window using the NEWS system option. See the **SAS Companion** for your operating system or the SAS Help facility for specific details on using the NEWS option.

For additional details on how the YEARCUTOFF= option works and how to determine the optimum setting for the option, refer to the document **A Guide to the YEARCUTOFF= Option, TS-618**, which is available on our Web site at:

http://www.sas.com/techsup/download/technote/ts618.html

If you do not have access to our Web site, you can obtain a copy of the document by contacting our Technical Support Division at (919) 677-8008. (Those of you outside the United States or Canada should contact your local SAS Institute office or subsidiary.) As always, we encourage you to use the latest version of the SAS System. For complete details on the Year 2000 compliance of SAS software products, as well as information and resources for testing your SAS applications for Year 2000 compliance, refer to our Year 2000 compliance Web page at:

http://www.sas.com/y2k

- Before installing Release 6.12 of the SAS System from TS051 media, please refer to the **Addendum to the Installation Instructions for the SAS System, Release 6.12 (TS051) for Digital UNIX** to ensure the proper installation procedure is followed for your environment.

- If you are installing an add-on product to a system that has already been upgraded to (TS051), you *must* re-apply (TS051) after installing the new product. Failure to do so will result in a SAS System installation with mismatched updates. Unpredictable results will occur when running from such an installation. To re-apply SAS Notes (TS051), choose the following path from the sasmanager panels:

```
Invoke Custom Installation
Invoke SAS Installation Utilities
Apply Special Tech Support Fixes
```

This will re-apply the SAS Notes fixes only for the new, add-on products.

## Base SAS Software

- While using the new host printing support, you may see a variety of visual glitches in your printed output, including, but not limited to:

  - bad contrast with color to gray scale conversion
  - stray lines at the boundaries of the image
  - HP Laserjet II will not print in landscape orientation
  - No colors are produced with HP printers when PCL output is generated (PostScript works fine)

- If when using the new Xprinter facility, a user selects an action to set up a new printer definition (for example, selecting the File pull-down menu, then the Printer Setup menu option, and then the New menu option) while the SAS System displays the Building Printer List dialog, a user may encounter the following error message:

```
ERROR: Segmentation Violation captured in task 'Program'
ERROR: Generic Critical Error
```

  This problem may be exposed when an invalid file is saved in the !SASROOT/X11/xprinter/ppds directory. This directory should only contain valid .ps or .pcl printer definition files.

  SAS Note V6-SYS.SYS-D415 documents this problem.

- To successfully use the sample table named EMPLOYEE listed in the SQL Query Window online documentation (and in **SAS Guide to the SQL Query Window, Usage and Reference, Version 6, First Edition**), you must execute a program called RUNSAMPL.

  1. To run the program, you must first submit a LIBNAME statement in the Program Editor window to assign the SAMPLE libref to the sample library. For example:

     ```
     libname sample '!SASROOT/samples/base';
     ```

     where SASROOT is the subdirectory in which the SAS System is installed. Check with your System Administrator for the location of the SAS System and permissions or request that your System Administrator run the program for you.

  2. Include the RUNSAMPL program in the Program Editor window by entering the following statement at a command line:

     ```
     include '!SASROOT/samples/base/runsampl.sas'
     ```

  3. Submit the program.

  SAS Note V6-QUERY-C622 documents this problem.

- In the FREQ procedure, if the RISKDIFF option is used with the TABLES and OUTPUT statements to output risk estimates and if a stratum of the table (other than the first) has an all-zero row or column, then the risk estimates cannot be computed and should appear as missing values in the OUTPUT data set. However, the risk estimates for such a stratum are given incorrectly as the risk estimates for the preceding stratum.

  SAS Note V6-FREQ-D359 documents this problem.

- In the FREQ procedure, if there is insufficient memory available to complete the Fisher exact computations (requested with the EXACT option), the following message is printed in the SAS LOG window and an incorrect Fisher p-value is reported in the printed output and the output data set, if requested:

```
Row or column sum zero. No statistics computed for this table except for
AGREE statistics.
```

  If this message is printed and there are no rows or columns with zero sum in your table, then you should ignore the Fisher p-value. The other statistics are correct. If the above message is not printed, then the Fisher p-value is correct.

  SAS Note V6-FREQ-D546 documents this problem.

- DEC OSF/1 for AXP Systems has 64-bit architecture. The `BITSw.d` informat, bit-mask comparison (`if a='1...011.'b then do;`), and the `BNOT()` data step function rely on a 32-bit environment. On DEC OSF/1 for AXP Systems, the `BITSw.d` informat incorrectly returns zeros for most input. The bit-mask comparison always returns `TRUE`. The `BNOT()` function incorrectly appears to return all ones. The `BITSw.d` informat, bit-mask comparison, and the `BNOT()` data step function are not supported in Release 6.12 for DEC OSF/1 for AXP Systems.

## SAS/AF Software

- Values set in the `INIT` section of the Data Form or Data Table's model `SCL` entry may not be saved. This occurs if multiple columns are referenced anywhere in the model `SCL` entry and columns are updated in the `INIT` section. In this case, `INIT` will only update a column if, in the order of the variables in the data set, this column appears first in relation to the variable position of the other columns referenced in the model `SCL` entry.

  For example, in the following code fragment for model `SCL` using the `SASUSER.CLASS` data set, neither the columns `AGE` nor `HEIGHT` will be updated because the column `NAME` was accessed in the model `SCL` and it comes before `AGE` and `HEIGHT` in the order of the variables in the data set.

```
INIT:
    age=55;
    height=55;
    return;

MAIN:
    put name=;
    return;
```

  SAS Note V6-AF-C942 documents this problem.

## SAS/ETS Software

- If you use `GMM` to estimate the parameters of a model in which a hard-coded negative sign is associated with the intercept term, such as:

```
y = -a + b*x;
```

  then `PROC MODEL` may either return incorrect results or have difficulty converging to a solution.

  To circumvent the problem, reparameterize the model specification so the intercept term does not have a negative sign associated with it.

  SAS Note V6-MODEL-C938 documents this problem.

## SAS/FSP Software

- If you edit a partially displayed variable in the `FSVIEW` window, the non-displayed portion of the value will be truncated.

  SAS Note V6-FSVIEW-C730 documents this problem.

## SAS/GIS Software

- Editing the coordinates of a point may cause SAS/GIS software to terminate abnormally. This will only occur if all of the following are true.

  1. The map references a merged spatial.
  2. The map is in edit mode.
  3. The coordinates of a point are changed such that it is moved from one spatial into another.

  Typical messages that would be received are:

  ```
  ERROR: Segmentation Violation captured in task 'GIS'.
  NOTE: Point was moved from spatial.
  WARNING: Closing data set LIBREF.NAME left open by program.
  ```

  At this point, SAS/GIS software will terminate, but the rest of the SAS System will remain active.

  SAS Note V6-EDIT-B956 documents this problem.

## SAS/QC Software

- The standard errors for the parameter estimates in the XADX menu system are incorrect. The reported standard errors are for parameter estimates associated with a different coding than the ones presented in the table. The standard errors that are printed are consistently off by a factor of sqrt(2) in the `Fit`, `Response Calculator`, and `Report` windows. Note that only the standard errors are incorrect; the parameter estimates, t-statistics, and p-values are all correct.

  SAS Note V6-ADX-G125 documents this problem.

## SAS/STAT Software

- In `PROC REG`, if you request the `CP` and/or `BIC` options on the `PLOT` statement and you are using `SELECTION=MINR` or `SELECTION=MAXR`, the values that are placed on the plot are incorrect. The values that are reported elsewhere in the output are correct.

  SAS Note V6-REG-C941 documents this problem.

- If a `BY` statement is used with the `DISCRIM`, `CANDISC`, or `STEPDISC` procedures and any of the `ALL`, `SIMPLE`, `BCORR`, `TCORR`, `BCOV`, `TCOV`, `BSSCP`, `TSSCP`, `ANOVA`, `MANOVA`, or `STDMEAN` options are specified, then the Between-Class Statistics, Total-Sample Statistics, Univariate and Multivariate Test Statistics, and Pooled Within-Class Standardized Class Means may be incorrect for some or all `BY` groups.

  In addition, these warnings may be generated from some or all `BY` groups.

  ```
  WARNING: Total-sample STD for variable <var> is equal to 0 in DATA= data
           set or BY group.
  WARNING: Within-class means are all equal in DATA= data set or BY group.
  ```

  Total-Sample variances must be less than one for this to occur.

  This problem affects both the printed output and the `OUTSTAT=` data set. To circumvent this problem in the printed output, do not use any of the options listed above or run each `BY` group separately. Alternatively, the `MEANS`, `CORR`, and `GLM` procedures can be used to obtain the correct results.

  SAS Note V6-SYS.PROC-D345 documents this problem.

- If initial parameter values are input using the INEST= option and there is a linear dependency among the columns of the design matrix, PROC LOGISTIC will issue a NOTE in the output indicating that the linear dependency exists and that parameters are set to zero as a result. However, the parameter estimates table may show nonzero values for these parameters even though their degrees of freedom are zero. Also, X*Beta and predicted values from the XBETA= and PREDICT= options on the OUTPUT statement are incorrect, as is the output of the CTABLE option that relies on predicted values. To avoid the problem, remove the linear dependencies indicated by the NOTE.

  SAS Note V6-LOGISTIC-G043 documents this problem.

- If you specify the PCORR (partial correlations) option and do not also specify certain combinations of other options, the output from the PCORR option ("Partial Correlations Removing the Effects of All Other Regressors from Both Regressor and Criterion") will be incorrect.

  To get the correct output from the PCORR option, you must specify any of the following combinations of options:

  ```
  PCORR VDEP ALL or
  PCORR WDEP ALL or
  PCORR SQPCORR or
  PCORR SQSPCORR
  ```

  SAS Note V6-CANCORR-D507 documents this problem.

## SAS/Warehouse Administrator Software

- Problems occur when using a font that is too large to be displayed. This can be due to using a low resolution (640x480) or choosing a large font. Program halts can occur with editing an environment or when switching tabs within a window.

  The current circumvention is to choose a higher resolution or a smaller font size. The following are two examples of error messages you may receive. Note that each has an error message stating that the region is too small. The first example is when entering an environment:

  ```
  NOTE: A representation must be added to create a site before it can be modified
  Arguments passed to APPLY:
      1 _SELF_ = 3411
      2 (Character Literal) = '_SET_DROP_OP_'
      3 DROPOPS = 3509
  Program returning prematurely at line 62
  AF Program: SASHELP.SASDESK.VTABBER.SCL
  <lines deleted>
  ERROR: Region too small for object OBJ3.
  <lines deleted>
  ```

  The second example is when switching to a tab within a window:

  ```
  ERROR: No such object.
  Arguments passed to SUPER:
      1 _SELF_ = 5273
      2 (Character Literal) = '_INIT_'
  Parameters passed to SUPER ENTRY:
      1 PARMLIST = .
  Program returning prematurely at line 102
  AF Program: SASHELP.DW.GENTAB.SCL
  <lines deleted>
  ERROR: Region too small for object GENTAB.
  <lines deleted>
  ```

- A problem exists in SAS/AF software, Release 6.12, when using tabber objects. Tabber objects are used in SAS/Warehouse Administrator software. Below is a description of one particular scenario that surfaces this problem.

  1. Invoke a `Properties` frame on a warehouse element.
  2. Select a tab.
  3. Select some other tab.
  4. Enlarge the `Properties` frame.
  5. Return to the original tab. The SAS session may end abnormally.

- When exporting metadata to SAS data sets, all existing exported data sets in the destination directory are deleted, regardless of which ones are being recreated.

  Thus, it is recommended that you always export your metadata into a clean destination then manually move the data sets as appropriate.

- When an MDDB is selected for opening (using the `Data Utilities` pop-up menu and then the `Open` menu selection) in the SAS/Warehouse Administrator Explorer, a program halt occurs if SAS/EIS software is licensed but not installed.