

The SAS[®] System Release 6.09 Enhanced (TS475) MVS

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 Version 8 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. 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 Version 8. An easy way to do this is to display the information at the top of the SAS Log 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>

- If you are installing the SAS System on MVS for the first time or adding a product to an existing Release 6.09 Enhanced installation, the enclosed media includes Release 6.09 Enhanced (TS450) of the SAS System, along with maintenance (TS475) to that (TS450) release.
- You will find two different documents titled *Alert Notes* in your package, one for (TS450) and one for (TS475). Please refer to the *Alert Notes* that appropriately reflect the release you are installing. If you choose to install maintenance (TS475), then you only need to refer to the *Alert Notes* titled *The SAS System, Release 6.09 Enhanced (TS475), MVS*. If you choose not to install maintenance (TS475), refer to the *Alert Notes* titled *The SAS System, Release 6.09 Enhanced (TS450), MVS*.
- **Maintenance (TS475) does not unload automatically.** To load maintenance (TS475), refer to Part 3, "Installing SAS System Maintenance" of the *Installation Instructions and System Manager's Guide for the SAS System under MVS, Release 6.09 Enhanced (TS475)* for more details.
- If you are installing SAS/IntrNet software, please note that the product does not install automatically. You must refer to the installation instructions titled *Installing SAS/IntrNet Software, Version 1.1, MVS*, which is part of the SAS/IntrNet software enclosures.
- In Release 6.09 Enhanced of the SAS System, several of the MVS installation jobs may produce the following message:

+NO CONFIG FILE AVAILABLE

The message is purely informational and can be ignored.

- Fujitsu sites that run the MSP operating system should read this Alert Note before attempting to install Release 6.09 Enhanced of the SAS System. Failure to follow the instructions in this Alert Note will cause the install to fail with an 0C2 system abend. This problem only occurs if you are installing Release 6.09 Enhanced of the SAS System for the first time.

Before submitting the SASINSTA installation job, edit the SASINSTA member of the CNTL data set and insert the following step to the job *before* the SASINIT step. Make sure you add this step *before* the SASINIT step of the SASINSTA job. The following zap should be applied to the *hlq*.LIBRARY, where *hlq* is the High Level Qualifier used for your Release 6.09 Enhanced SAS installation data sets.

```
//ZAP      EXEC  PGM=JQPSPZAP,REGION=512K          <=== VERIFY Program name
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSLIB   DD   DSN=userid.qual.library,DISP=SHR   <=== VERIFY Load Library name
//SYSIN    DD   *
*   NAME: Z609C522  PRODUCT: BASE      CATEGORY: SPEC  SYSTEM: MVS
*   DATE: 17MAR98  STATUS:  SPECL     USAGE-ID: V6-SYS.FILE-C522
*   RELEASE: 6.09  TSLEVEL: 450
*
*   S0C2 abend on Fujitsu Operating System in SASINIT step of job SASINSTC
*
*   END
NAME      SASHOSTF VSOESPA@
CHECKSUM
VER       4A      9601,24E4
VER       88      F000,F002,F004,F006,F008,F00A,F00C,F00E
VER       98      F010,F012,F014,F016
*
REP       4A      47F0,B068
REP       88      9601,24E4,9180,241D,4780,B05C,91FF,CE76
REP       98      4770,B05C,47F0,B02E
CHECKSUM 1B36C4F4
IDRDATA  Z609C522
NAME      SASXALF VSOESPA@
VER       4A      9601,24E4
VER       88      F000,F002,F004,F006,F008,F00A,F00C,F00E
VER       98      F010,F012,F014,F016
*
REP       4A      47F0,B068
REP       88      9601,24E4,9180,241D,4780,B05C,91FF,CE76
REP       98      4770,B05C,47F0,B02E
CHECKSUM 1B36C4F4
IDRDATA  Z609C522
NAME      SASXALF VSOESPA@
VER       4A      9601,24E4
VER       88      F000,F002,F004,F006,F008,F00A,F00C,F00E
VER       98      F010,F012,F014,F016
*
REP       4A      47F0,B068
REP       88      9601,24E4,9180,241D,4780,B05C,91FF,CE76
REP       98      4770,B05C,47F0,B02E
CHECKSUM 1B36C4F4
IDRDATA  Z609C522
/*
```

To view or download the zap, visit the following Web site:
<http://www.sas.com/techsup/download/zap/sas/mvs/609/450/z609C522>.

To access the SAS Note that documents this problem, visit the following Web Site:
<http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/unotes/V6/C522.html>.

- In Release 6.09 Enhanced of the SAS System, several of the MVS installation jobs may produce the following message.

NOTE: APPARENT KEYWORD REFERENCE COULD NOT BE RESOLVED.

The message is purely informational and can be ignored.

Base SAS Software

- Observations may be dropped when some procedures access SPSS files directly via the SPSS engine. The loss of observations is caused when a point is attempted by the procedure. The SPSS engine does not execute the point correctly. This problem does not occur where there are fewer than 100 observations.

This problem may also be apparent in procedures that use BY-group processing. If the procedure reads a BY-group and then points back to the beginning of the BY-group, the point will most likely fail. In this instance, abnormal termination of the procedure is more likely than dropping observations.

The circumvention for this situation is to create a SAS data set from the SPSS file and run the procedures against the SAS data set.

SAS Note V6-SPSS.ENG-F008 documents this problem.

- If more than one statistic with an alias is specified under an analysis variable and there is a computed variable to the right on the column statement, the reported statistics will be equal to the first stated statistic value. For example:

```
COL analysis, (statistic1=alias1...statisticN=aliasN) computed
```

or

```
COL analysis, statistic1=alias1 analysisN, statisticN=aliasN computed
```

There are two possible workarounds.

1. State the analysis variable and the alias separately on the column statement and then use the define statement to specify the statistic. For example:

```
COL analysis1=a1 analysisN=aN computed;  
Define a1 / statistic; Define aN / statistic;
```

2. Use the NOALIAS option on the PROC REPORT statement.

Note: If the NOALIAS option is used, then any reference to the alias in a compute block will need to use analysis.statistic form (not the alias name).

SAS Note V6-REPORT-G591 documents this problem.

SAS/CONNECT Software

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

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

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

SAS/ETS Software

- When `PROC EXPAND` is used to interpolate missing values for some of the variables on a data set, all variables not processed by a `CONVERT` statement are copied from the input data set to the `OUT=` data set.

However, if the `ID` variable has missing values at the beginning or end of the data set, then the range of observations output to the `OUT=` data set should be truncated. The copy of the input observations for the variables not processed by a `CONVERT` statement does not take this into account; therefore, when missing values occur at the beginning or end of the file, then wrong values are copied to the `OUT=` data set.

To circumvent the problem, use a `WHERE` clause or statement to subset the data so observations with missing values for the `ID` variable are omitted.

SAS Note V6-EXPAND-C367 documents this problem.

- In `PROC MODEL`, 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.

- The Fourier coefficients and other spectral analysis statistics computed by `PROC SPECTRA` may be computed incorrectly if the length of the input time series is greater than 20,000.

Fourier coefficients for affected time series can be computed correctly using the `FFT` function in SAS/IML software.

SAS Note V6-SPECTRA-G727 documents this problem.

SAS/FSP Software

- If you edit a character variable whose value cannot be entirely displayed in the `FSVIEW` window because the width of the variable is longer than the width of the `FSVIEW` window, the updated data value saved to the data set may be truncated to only those characters that were displayed in the `FSVIEW` window.

To circumvent the problem, use the `FSEDIT` window to edit these character values.

SAS Note V6-FSVIEW-C730 documents this problem.

SAS/INSIGHT Software

- Incorrect numeric results can occur if, for a single data set, a graph or analysis window is open and a new `DISTRIBUTION`, `FIT`, or `MULTIVARIATE` analysis is requested using a list of `GROUP` variables that is different from the list of `GROUP` variables used for the previous graph or analysis. To avoid the problem, close all windows based on one `GROUP` before opening a window using a different `GROUP`.

SAS Note V6-INSIGHT-B315 documents this problem.

- A model without an intercept can be fitted by deselecting the `Intercept` button in the `Fit[YX]` dialog box. If there is only one independent variable in the model, the resulting analysis window contains a plot of the dependent variable by the independent. By selecting either of the following menu picks:

1. `Curves` then `Pred. Confidence Curves`
2. `Curves` then `Mean Confidence Curves`

confidence curves for the mean or predicted values are added to the plot. However, with no-intercept models, these confidence curves are incorrect and are too narrow.

SAS Note V6-INSIGHT-A666 documents this problem.

SAS/IntrNet Software

- Version 1.1 of SAS/IntrNet software requires that you apply a zap before running the Application Server.

Zap Z609E278 allows leading underscores in filenames to socket files. This is a required zap.

This zap is unloaded during the installation process, but must be manually applied with `AMASPZAP`.

SAS Note V6-APPSERVER-E278 documents this problem.

- The SAS/IntrNet Application Server must run with syntax check mode disabled. If syntax check mode is not disabled, the first error in any Application Dispatcher program will cause the Application Server to stop executing programs and only perform a check of the program syntax. The following SAS options statement disables syntax check mode:

```
options nosyntaxcheck;
```

This statement is contained in the Application Server `RESET` file. Do not remove it. The `RESET` file is a partitioned data set member in your `SASINET.CNTL` data set.

- All SAS code submitted by the Application Server is spooled to a file in the `WORK` library. Adequate disk space should be specified in the `WORK DD` statement in the JCL or cataloged procedure that starts up the Application Server.
- Application Dispatcher programs written in SCL are passed an input list containing the name/value pair data. If the program deletes this list or inserts items into this list, the Application Server may halt.
- It is possible that Application Dispatcher programs can execute code that will cause dialogs or other windows to pop up in the Application Server SAS session. Such actions include, but are not limited to, calling a full-screen procedure, specifying a graphics device entry that does not exist, and attempting to open a password-protected data set without supplying a password.

Application Dispatcher programs should avoid any actions that cause dialogs or windows to pop up because it will halt the Application Server.

- If you are using the Application Broker CGI OpenEdition version with the IBM Internet Connection Server, Release 2.1, you will need to apply a software fix from IBM. Without this software fix, the Application Broker will not function correctly. For more information on this fix, please contact IBM about PTF for APAR PQ07788.

If you have Release 2.2 or later of the IBM Internet Connection Server, you should not need this software fix.

- The Application Broker supplied with SAS/IntrNet software will not run on versions earlier than DF/SMS V1R4M0 (OS/390 Version 2, Release 4). If you wish to run the Application Broker on an earlier version of DF/SMS, please contact SAS Institute Technical Support.
- If you are running MetaSpace Explorer using the Java Plug-in and have chosen to instruct your users to run with the `Unrestricted` option for the `Network access` option, your users may get a security exception when trying to run MetaSpace Explorer. This problem should be fixed in the next release of the Java Plug-in. Until then, JavaSoft has provided the following workaround:

1. Display the `Control Panel` for the Java Plug-in.
2. Specify `Unrestricted` for the `Network access` option on the `Basic` panel.
3. Type `Dappletviewer.security.mode=unrestricted` in the entry field for `Java Run Time Parameters` on the `Basic` panel.
4. Select `Apply`.

Refer to the *Architecture Overview* in the MetaSpace Explorer documentation (<http://www.sas.com/rnd/web/java/jwn/map.html>) for a discussion of Java security issues concerning network access.

- The Filter tool that is available in MetaSpace Explorer, Release 1.0 does not operate properly with HotJava or Netscape Navigator, Version 4.04 with the Java Developer's Kit update. This problem usually generates the following messages:

```
Unable to load resource containing Message.FilterTree.NoData.Prompt1
Unable to load resource containing Message.FilterTree.NoData.Prompt2
```

If you see these messages, install the Java Plug-in that is available from the JavaSoft Web site and run MetaSpace Explorer using the Java Plug-in.

- If you are using the Java Plug-in and do not find a description of your problem here, we recommend that you visit the JavaSoft Web site and look for the list of *Common Problems* with the Java Plug-in 1.1. You can find this list as part of the FAQ for the Java Plug-in.

SAS/QC Software

- In PROC CAPABILITY, if data in the key cell (top left cell) of a comparative histogram are outside the range of midpoints specified with a MIDPOINTS= option on a COMPHISTOGRAM statement, then these outlying points will be missing from the plot in the key cell. This does not happen when cells other than the key cell contain data beyond specified midpoints. In this situation, the procedure correctly extends the midpoint list to accommodate the data ranges in all cells. Note that if outliers occur in the key cell and non-key cells, then the procedure will only extend the axis enough to accommodate the non-key cell data and points may still be missing from the key cell.

To circumvent this problem, specify midpoints that span the range of data values in the key cell or use the default horizontal axis scaling by omitting the MIDPOINTS= option.

SAS Note V6-CAPABILITY-C519 documents this problem.

- When the options MU=EST and SIGMA=EST are specified together on the NORMAL option of the PROBLOT or QQPLOT statements in PROC CAPABILITY and the ROTATE option is also specified, the parameter estimates in the distribution reference line legend and the reference line itself are incorrect in both high and low resolution output. The distribution line may be missing altogether with the following warning issued in the SAS LOG window:

```
WARNING: The distribution line does not appear in the plotting area.
```

To circumvent this problem, omit either the ROTATE option or both the MU=EST and SIGMA=EST normal distribution options.

SAS Note V6-CAPABILITY-D436 documents this problem.

SAS/STAT Software

- In PROC ANOVA and PROC GLM, the REGWF multiple comparison test was incorrectly implemented in the MEANS statement. The underlying problem was that our implementation incorrectly assumed that only contiguous subsets for the groups ordered by sample means needed to be tested for equality, as is the case with REGWQ. In general, for REGWF, all subsets of means must be tested for equality.

SAS Note V6-SYS.PROC-C294 documents this problem.

- In PROC ANOVA and PROC GLM, the critical values for the REGWQ multiple comparison test should be monotone non-decreasing in the number of means. Occasionally, they are not if the error degrees of freedom is "relatively small". A reference that discusses this issue is *Multiple Comparisons: Theory and Methods* by Jason Hsu (1996). The publisher is Chapman & Hall.

SAS Note V6-SYS.PROC-C295 documents this problem.

- In PROC GLM, the critical values for the DUNCAN's test should be monotone non-decreasing in the number of means. Occasionally they are not, if the CLASS variable has many LEVELS. This is a machine-dependent problem, but no machine should have a problem with fewer than 30 means.

To circumvent the problem, try other multiple comparison tests, such as TUKEY, LSD.

SAS Note V6-GLM-C842 documents this problem.

- Prior to Release 6.12 of the SAS System, in PROC GLM if one specifies more than SS2, SS3, SS4 on the MODEL statement, the degrees of freedom (DF) for all of them are the same and equal to the DF for the highest SS computed.

For example, if:

```
MODEL Y=A B A*B/SS1 SS2 SS3 SS4
```

PROC GLM will report the SS4 DF for the SS2 and SS3 DF.

This is a problem when the true DF for the different SS options are not equal to the DF for the highest SS computed. To see if one has encountered this problem, it will be necessary to run a separate GLM for each type of SS requested on the MODEL statement and compare the DF to those reported when more than one SS is specified on the MODEL statement.

To circumvent the problem, specify a separate GLM for each type of SS requested.

SAS Note V6-GLM-C889 documents this problem.

- In PROC GLM or PROC MIXED, if the LSMEANS are correlated, then the p-values reported in the PDIFF table with ADJUST=SIMULATE or ADJUST=DUNNETT may be incorrect. This behavior will only happen in rare circumstances.

SAS Note V6-SYS.PROC-C298 documents this problem.

- In PROC MIXED, using the V= option with the SUBJECT= option on the RANDOM statement will cause the procedure to print the incorrect values for the log-likelihood based statistics and for the residual variance estimate. Correct values for these statistics can be obtained by rewriting the RANDOM statement without the SUBJECT= specification.

SAS Note V6-MIXED-C252 documents this problem.

- In PROC MIXED, incorrect results can be reported from the CONTRAST or ESTIMATE statements when multiple RANDOM statements are used. At least one of the RANDOM statements must use the GROUP= option for this problem to occur.

The only workaround for this problem is to recode your RANDOM statements without using the GROUP= option.

SAS Note V6-MIXED-C520 documents this problem.

- In PROC MIXED, incorrect predicted values from the P or PM options or incorrect values for the dependent variable can be reported in the PREDICTED table when multiple RANDOM statements are used with non-nested SUBJECT= effects.

There is no circumvention for this problem.

SAS Note V6-MIXED-C557 documents this problem.

- In PROC MIXED, the RATIOS column in models with a RANDOM statement and TYPE=FA(0) will be incorrect. The square root of the residual variance is used to calculate the ratios, rather than the residual variance itself. To circumvent this problem, use the NOPROFILE option on the PROC MIXED statement.

SAS Note V6-MIXED-C661 documents this problem.

- In PROC MIXED, the standard errors of fixed effects in a GLM model (a model with no RANDOM or REPEATED statements) will be incorrect when the NOPROFILE option is used. There is no circumvention for this problem.

SAS Note V6-MIXED-C780 documents this problem.

- In PROC GENMOD, when the DIST=BINOMIAL option is used in conjunction with the FREQ statement, the DF and VALUE/DF columns in the Criteria for Assessing Goodness of Fit table are incorrect. The values of the FREQ variable are incorrectly ignored when computing degrees of freedom in binomial models. Correct values can be obtained by replicating each observation as many times as its FREQ value and running PROC GENMOD without the FREQ statement.

SAS Note V6-GENMOD-C144 documents this problem.

- The compiler used in PROC CALIS and PROC GENMOD will compute incorrect analytic derivatives when a SUM statement is used in the model specification. The SUM statement is often used in a summation DO loop. For example, the following code would return an incorrect derivative for y :

```
y=0;
do i=1 to 3;
  y + x + a;
end;
```

To circumvent the problem, replace the SUM statement with an assignment statement to define the summation. The above example would be modified as:

```
y=0;
do i=1 to 3;
  y=y + x + a;
end;
```

SAS Note V6-SYS.PROC-D515 documents this problem.

- In PROC NLIN, derivatives of the _WEIGHT_ variable (including the differences used in the DUD method) are not calculated with respect to the parameters. Thus, if your _WEIGHT_ variable is a function of the parameters, there is no contribution to the gradient and/or the Hessian of the objective function (SSE). This is the desired effect if you are performing an iteratively re-weighted least squares analysis. However, if you are performing an estimation using a LOSS function, this may not be the desired effect.

SAS Note V6-NLIN-D106 documents this problem.

- In PROC CANCORR, 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.

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

SAS Note V6-FACTOR-G775 documents this problem.

- If you specify more than one within-subjects factor in the `REPEATED` statement (for example, `REPEATED TIME 2, TRIAL 2;`), and if you specify interaction(s) of between- and within-subjects factors on the `MODEL` statement (for example, `group*_response_`), then the tests of these interactions will be incorrect in the Analysis of Variance table. Also, the parameter estimates, while correct, are not correctly organized in the Analysis of Weighted-Least-Squares Estimates table. `PROC CATMOD` generates the correct design matrix columns, but if a between*within interaction requires more than one column, those columns are not consecutive in the matrix. Consequently, they are not in the order stated in the Analysis of Weighted-Least-Squares Estimates table and the wrong contrast of parameters is tested in the Analysis of Variance table. By examining the design matrix, you can find the columns belonging to the interaction and then produce a correct test of it using the `CONTRAST` statement. One symptom of this problem is that tests of these interactions change if you change the order of the within-subjects factors in the `_RESPONSE_` option of the `REPEATED` statement.

SAS Note V6-CATMOD-F655 documents this problem.

- The Factor Score Regression Coefficients produced by the `FACTOR` statement in `PROC CALIS` are incorrect. (These coefficients are also in the `OUTSTAT=` data set - the observations correspond to `_TYPE_ = 'SCORE'`.)

To obtain correct results, rewrite the `FACTOR` code using `LINEQS` code and use the Latent Variable Score Regression Coefficients.

SAS Note V6-CALIS-F227 documents this problem.

SAS/ACCESS Interface to CA-IDMS Software

- A data field defined to the IDMS IDD (Integrated Data Dictionary) as binary with a length of 8 bytes in order to store numeric values with the number of digits > 9 but ≤ 18 is being converted to a missing value by the SAS/ACCESS Interface to CA-IDMS engine conversion routines. The IDMS DBMS allows for 8-byte binary field definitions, but the SAS System is encountering problems trying to convert these numbers to a double precision float.

Currently, there is no circumvention or solution to the problem other than to redefine these fields to the IDD as float.

SAS Note V6-ENGINE-F953 documents this problem.

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