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SAS® IT Resource Management 2.7: Glossary

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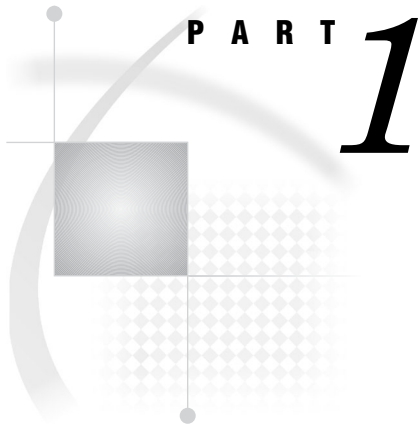
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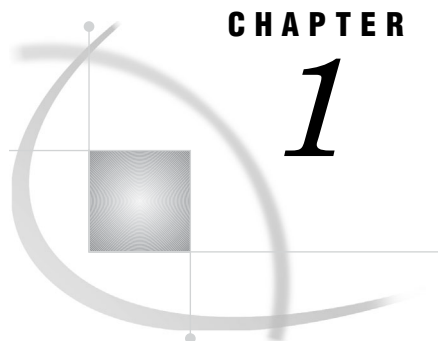
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Chapter 1..... 3



SAS IT Resource Management Glossary

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| activate | to specify that a particular performance data warehouse, site library, or table is the one that you want to use now. |
| active PDB | the performance data warehouse that you are currently using. |
| active site library | the library of site-related information that you are currently using. |
| active table | the table to which the control statements in a stream of %CPDDUTL control statements currently refer. |
| administration tasks | tasks that manage the SAS IT Resource Management server. Administration tasks typically require write access to a performance data warehouse (PDB), to a site library, or to a program library. See also reporting tasks. |
| age limit | in a table, a unit of time that describes how long existing data is to be kept in a performance data warehouse (PDB) when new data is processed and reduced. An age limit specification pertains to the data that is already in a particular level of a particular table, and does not pertain to any data that is being read in. In a report gallery, the age limit specification describes how long the reports are to be kept. |
| aged data | data that is deleted from a level of a table in the performance data warehouse (PDB) by the process task or the reduce task because the data exceeds the age limit for keeping data in that level of that table. |
| aggregate | another term for summarize. |
| analysis variable | a numeric variable that is used to calculate statistics or to display values. Usually an analysis variable contains quantitative or continuous values, but this is not required. |
| API (application programming interface) | a set of software functions that facilitate communication between applications and other kinds of programs, services, or devices. |
| archive | a set of archive libraries for a specific performance data warehouse (PDB). |

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| archive library | a SAS library that contains the data that was incoming to the detail level of a performance data warehouse (PDB) during a particular execution of the process task. An archive library is one of the libraries in the archive. See also detail-level data. |
| archive location | for a performance data warehouse (PDB), specifies where the archive is stored, if at least one table specifies archiving. The archive location (root) on z/OS is a partitioned data set (PDS). The archive location (root) on UNIX and Windows is a directory. |
| archive status | for a table, a value that specifies whether data that was incoming to the detail level of the table is to be copied to an archive. |
| archived data | data that was incoming to the detail level and which was then copied to an archive library during an execution of the process task. |
| autoexec file | a file that contains SAS statements that are executed automatically when SAS is invoked. The autoexec file can be used to specify SAS system options, as well as to specify librefs and filerefs for data sources that are used frequently. |
| availability | the percentage of time that a system is available to respond to the requests of its users. |
| axis | a one-dimensional line that represents the scale that is used for plotting the values of x, y, or z coordinates. |
| backload | to process and reduce data that was logged before the most recently logged data in the performance data warehouse (PDB). |
| backup copy | a complete copy of one or more libraries. |
| batch job | a unit of work that is submitted to an operating system for batch processing. On z/OS, a batch job is a set of JCL statements; on Windows, a batch job is a task; and on UNIX, a batch job is a background process. |
| batch mode | a method of executing SAS programs in which a file that contains SAS statements plus any necessary operating environment commands is submitted to the computer's batch queue. After you submit the program, control returns to your terminal or workstation, where you can perform other tasks. Batch mode is sometimes referred to as running in the background. The program output can be written to files or printed on an output device. |
| browser | See Web browser. |
| BY variables list | 1) in the detail level of a table definition, a list of variables that specifies the sort order and grouping of the observations in the detail level of that table. 2) in a report definition, a list of variables that specifies the sort order and grouping of the data in the report. 3) in a rule definition, a list of variables that specifies the sort order and grouping of the data in the results. See also exception, CLASS variables list. |
| calculation status | 1) for a formula variable at any level, an indicator that specifies whether the value of the formula variable is to be calculated at that level. 2) for a summary statistic at a summary level, an indicator that specifies whether the value of that summary statistic is to be calculated at that summary level. |
| capacity planning | the process of measuring performance, availability, and workload volume in a particular computing environment and comparing these |

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| | measurements over time to baseline values. The object of capacity planning is to predict when resources will need to be upgraded. |
| catalog entry | See entry type, SAS catalog. |
| chart | a graph in which graphical elements such as bars or pie slices show the magnitude of data values. The graphical elements can represent one data value or a range of data values. |
| CLASS variable | a variable that is used to group, or classify, data. The data type of CLASS variables can be either character or numeric. Class variables can have continuous values, but they typically have a few discrete values that define the classifications of the variable. |
| CLASS variables list | 1) in the day, week, month, or year level of a table definition, a list of variables that specifies the sort order and grouping of the data that is summarized into observations in that level of that table. There is one CLASS variables list for each summary level of each table. 2) in a report definition, zero, one, or more variables that may interact with other variables (such as the Group, SubGroup, or Stack variables) to specify the grouping of the data in the report. |
| client | See SAS IT Resource Management client. |
| collector | another term for data collector. |
| collector name | one of the two identifiers that specifies a particular set of collector-support software. The other identifier is tool name. For example, the pair of identifiers specifies which collector-specific staging code to run during the process task. |
| collector support | a set of software components that provide a variety of functions that enable SAS IT Resource Management to work with data from a particular collector. Each collector-support component is identified by both a collector name and a tool name. |
| combined view | a view that provides access to variables from two or more other views. |
| continuous values | values of a variable that theoretically could indicate an uncountable number of possible values. For example, a variable that measures the temperature of water in degrees Celsius under normal conditions is continuous because it can have any value from 0 to 100, even though the thermometer that is used is not able to measure temperatures beyond a particular level of decimal precision. |
| control data set | one of the data sets that the duplicate-data-checking macros maintain and use to determine whether data from a log has already been processed. |
| control statement | an instruction or a string of keywords that you provide to the data dictionary utility in order to direct the utility's actions in batch mode. For example, control statements can direct the utility to copy a table definition from the supplied table definitions in the master data dictionary to the active performance data warehouse (PDB), to create and print table definitions, and to perform a variety of other functions. |
| cron | a UNIX utility for executing batch jobs on a periodic basis. |
| current site library | another term for active site library. |

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| current table | another term for active table. |
| daemon | a process that starts and waits either for a request to perform work or for an occurrence of a particular event. After the daemon receives the request or detects the occurrence, it performs the appropriate action. If nothing else is in its queue, the daemon then returns to its wait state. |
| data collector | software that collects logged data that is related to IT services. The data collector could be a facility of the operating system, a product that is provided by a third-party vendor, or software that is written by consultants or by SAS IT Resource Management customers. |
| data dictionary | See master data dictionary, PDB's data dictionary. |
| data dictionary utility | a macro (%CPDDUTL) that is used for adding, changing, deleting, or checking the information in the data dictionary of the performance data warehouse (PDB). The utility can also generate a preliminary version of a table definition (and its associated variable definitions) from a SAS data set or view, from a character-delimited external file, or from other types of files. |
| data reduction | the summarization of data for a day, week, month, or year. The observations for the current week, month, and year contain week-to-date, month-to-date, and year-to-date data. Data reduction decreases the amount of memory that is required for storing data, but it still preserves information that can be used for analyzing trends. |
| data source software | software that logs data that is related to IT services. |
| data type | an attribute of a variable. In SAS IT Resource Management, a variable can have a data type of either character or numeric. See also interpretation type. |
| data visualization | the act of representing data visually or graphically. Charts, plots, and graphs are some results of data visualization. |
| date format | in SAS software, the instructions that tell SAS how to write numeric values as date values. |
| datetime format | in SAS software, the instructions that tell SAS how to write numeric values as datetime values. |
| day-level data | performance data that is summarized for an entire day. Day-level data is summarized from detail-level data. |
| derived variable | a variable whose values are calculated from regular variables, constants, or both. See also regular variable, formula variable. |
| detail-level data | in general, performance data that has not been summarized. (For data collectors such as SAP that log an extremely large volume of data, detail-level data can be partially summarized.) Some of the data might have been changed by the staging code, by user-written exit routines for the process task, by partial summarization, or by some other means. See also day-level data, week-level data, month-level data, year-level data. |
| duplicate data | 1) observations that have identical values in all of the BY or CLASS variables. 2) observations that come from the same log. The meaning that is intended is explained when the term is used. |

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| duplicate-data-checking macros | a set of macros (%CPDUPINT, %CPDUPDSN, %CPDUPCHK, and %CPDUPUPD) that control whether data from a log can be reprocessed into a performance data warehouse (PDB). See also control data set. |
| duration | 1) in records that represent interval data but which do not contain a value for the length of the interval, a value in seconds that represents the length of time between records. 2) in records that represent interval data and which do contain a value for the length of the interval, that value in seconds. 3) in observations for interval-type tables, the variable that contains the length of the interval in seconds. |
| entry type | a characteristic of a SAS catalog entry that identifies the catalog entry's attributes and structure to SAS software. When a catalog entry is created, SAS automatically assigns the entry type as part of the name. |
| ETL (extract, transform, load) | another term for process. |
| event-type table | a table in which each observation represents an event. The timestamp on the observation represents the date and time of the event. See also interval-type table. |
| exception | an observation that results from evaluating a rule. Each set of unique values of the rule's BY variables represents a group of observations against which the rule ran. The total number of exceptions indicates the number of groups for which the rule is true, not the number of individual observations for which the rule is true. See also results. |
| exit code | additional code that is to be executed at a specified point in the supplied software. |
| exit point | a point in the supplied software where additional code runs (if additional code is provided). |
| external detail | a view that enables data that is formatted like detail-level data to be reduced directly into the summary levels of the performance data warehouse (PDB) and therefore to bypass the detail level in the PDB. The data to be reduced might or might not be in a PDB. |
| external file | a file that is created and maintained by a host operating system or by another vendor's software application. Either data or stored SAS statements can be read from an external file. Data can be written as output to an external file. A SAS data set is not an external file. |
| external name | 1) when referring to a SAS IT Resource Management table, the name of the object that contains the data that is to be merged into the table. The object can be a staged data set, a staged view, or a character-delimited file. 2) when referring to a SAS IT Resource Management variable, the name of the corresponding variable in the staged data set, in the staged view, or in the character-delimited file. |
| fileref (file reference) | a short name (or alias) for the full physical name of an external file. A SAS FILENAME statement maps the fileref to the full physical name. |
| folder | a repository for objects that are of the same type. For example, report definitions are stored in one or more report definition folders, |

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| | rule definitions are stored in one or more rule definition folders, and palette definitions are stored in one or more palette definition folders. |
| formula variable | a variable whose values are calculated from regular variables, derived variables, other formula variables, and/or constants. The values are calculated when they are needed; they are not stored. The formula's source statements are stored. See also regular variable, derived variable. |
| fully populated report | a report that contains as much data as the report definition allows. |
| fully populated table | a table that contains as much data as the age limit specifications allow. |
| gallery | all the reports (and the associated left and right frames) that are visible in a Web browser when a particular welcome.htm file is selected. |
| generic collector | one of the data collectors for which no table definitions are supplied. |
| Generic Collector Facility | a component of SAS IT Resource Management that enables users to process data into a table for which the user provides the table definition. The table is typically defined by using the GENERATE SOURCE control statement. |
| global macro variable | a macro variable that is available for the duration of the current SAS session and that can be referenced anywhere within a SAS program (either within or outside a macro). The only exception is if there is a local macro variable that has the same name. |
| graph report | a report that uses high-resolution graphics. See also text report. |
| graphics option | in a SAS GOPTIONS statement, an option that controls some attribute of the graphics output. The specified value remains in effect only for the duration of the SAS session. Some graphics options override parameters that have been specified for a graphics output device. |
| graphics output device | any terminal, printer, or other output device that is capable of displaying or producing graphical output. |
| graphics stream file (GSF) | a file that contains device-dependent graphics commands from a SAS/GRAPH device driver. This file can be sent to a graphics device or to other software applications. |
| GSF | See graphics stream file (GSF). |
| GUI | graphical user interface. |
| host | an operating environment that is identified by a name. For example, a domain name or an IP address can be used to identify a computer or a router, and an LPAR name can be used to identify an LPAR. |
| ID variable | a variable that contains an alternate identifier for the data in a CLASS variable. For example, the value of a CLASS variable could be a device address, and the value of the corresponding ID variable could be the name of the device. ID variables are useful for identification because their values rarely change. |
| ID variables list | a list of ID variables. There is one ID variables list for each summary level of each table. |

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| index variables list | a list of variables for which a simple (non-compound) index is to be built. There is one index variables list for each level of each table. If a variable is indexed, a WHERE expression that includes that variable, such as a WHERE expression that subsets data for a report definition or a rule definition, typically runs more quickly. |
| install a table | to store a table definition and its associated variable definitions (as well as override control statements, if any) in the master data dictionary, so that the table definition can be used for other performance data warehouses (PDBs) as if it were a supplied table definition. |
| install collector support | to integrate user-written collector-support software into SAS IT Resource Management so that it looks and works like the collector-support software that is supplied with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| Internet | the proper name of the super-network that connects many smaller networks around the world and which enables all the computers on those networks to exchange information. All of the computers on the Internet use the same set of communication protocols, called TCP/IP. The World Wide Web uses the Internet as an electronic highway. See also internet, intranet. |
| internet | any group of interconnected networks that use Internet Protocol (IP) for exchanging information. The individual networks are not necessarily owned by the same company or organization. The Internet is the biggest example of an internet. See also intranet. |
| interpolate | to estimate values that are between two or more known values. |
| interpretation type | an attribute of a variable that further defines the data type. For example, the data type Numeric has interpretation types such as Count, Time, Datetime, and Gauge. The interpretation type determines the default settings of other attributes of the variable, such as maximum length and format. |
| interval-type table | a table in which each observation represents an interval of time. The timestamp in the observation typically represents the beginning of the interval, and the duration in the observation represents the length of the interval. See also event-type table. |
| intranet | a private network of interconnected networks within a single company or organization. These networks use the same TCP/IP communication protocols that are used on the public, worldwide Internet, but they are either closed to the Internet or they are connected to the Internet via a firewall. A firewall enables internal users to access the Internet, but prevents unauthorized outsiders from accessing the intranet. In other words, intranets enable companies or organizations to share information without making that information available to everyone who has access to the Internet. See also Internet, internet. |
| IT | information technology. |
| IT services | services that an IT organization provides to customers. IT services could include support for computer systems, networks, applications, telephones, fax machines, and Web pages, as well as other types of software and hardware services. |

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| keep status | 1) for a table, a value that indicates whether the table is to be used or ignored. 2) for a variable in a table, a value that indicates whether the variable is to be used or ignored. |
| keyword parameter | a parameter that is identified by name. For example, in the macro call %CPDUPDSN (SOURCE=WWW);, 'SOURCE' is a keyword parameter that specifies the input for the macro %CPDUPDSN. Keyword parameters can be used in any order on the macro call, but they must follow any positional parameters. |
| LAN | local area network. |
| level | a logical grouping of all data that is consolidated for a specific unit of time. Within a table, there are five levels in which data is stored: detail, day, week, month, and year. |
| libref (library reference) | a short name (or alias) for the full physical name of a SAS library. A SAS LIBNAME statement maps the libref to the full physical name. A libref is the first part of a multi-level SAS filename and indicates the SAS data library in which a SAS file is stored. For example, in the name SASUSER.ACCTS, SASUSER is the libref, and ACCTS is a file in the library that the SASUSER libref refers to. See also SAS library. |
| local PDB | a performance data warehouse (PDB) that is located on a disk that is attached to the local computer or which is on a disk drive that is accessible to the local computer through a service such as Network Neighborhood, NFS, AFS, or DFS. |
| LPAR | logical partition. |
| machine | any type of data processing hardware that can be recognized by SAS IT Resource Management as a single unit. A machine can be a single physical machine such as a computer, a router, or a telephone switch. It can also be a logical entity such as a logical partition of an IBM z Series system or a domain on the Solaris operating system. A computer in which multiple CPUs share the same memory could also be regarded as a single machine. |
| macro call | the programming code that invokes a macro. |
| macro source | another term for macro call. |
| macro variable | a variable that is part of the SAS macro programming language. The value of a macro variable is a string that remains constant until you change it. Macro variables are sometimes referred to as symbolic variables. |
| maintain a table | to apply changes from a table definition in a master data dictionary to a table definition in a performance data warehouse (PDB). |
| management information base | See MIB (management information base). |
| master data dictionary | in the SAS IT Resource Management program library, the master data definitions of tables and their associated variables, as well as override control statements, if any. Master copies of user-written definitions can be installed in the data dictionary, too. |
| MIB (management information base) | a virtual database for data that is gathered by one or more SNMP agents. |

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| migrate a table | to add a table definition and the definitions of its associated variables from the master data dictionary to a performance data warehouse's (PDB's) data dictionary. When a table is migrated, any override %CPDDUTL control statements that are associated with the table definition or with the definitions of its associated variables in the master data dictionary are also applied to the PDB's data dictionary. |
| month-level data | performance data that is summarized for an entire month or for the current month-to-date. Month-level data is summarized from detail-level data. |
| MXG software | a collection of SAS programs (from Merrill Consultants) that operates on raw performance data that is created by z/OS, VM, and AS/400 operating systems and subsystems, and by other programs that log data in the same format. |
| network | a configuration of data processing devices and software that are connected for the purpose of information exchange. |
| operating environment | a computer, or a logical partition of a computer, and the resources (such as an operating system and other software and hardware) that are available to the computer or partition. |
| override control statements | one or more %CPDDUTL control statements that are automatically applied to a table definition in the active performance data warehouse (PDB) as the last stage of adding (migrating) a table definition and the definitions of its associated variables from the master data dictionary to the PDB's data dictionary. In the master data dictionary, the override statements, if any, are stored separately from the definitions of the table and its associated variables. |
| package | collector support that can be distributed to and incorporated into existing SAS IT Resource Management installations in order to provide additional, updated, or new functionality. See also collector support. |
| palette | a stored set of SAS and SAS/GRAPH options, such as colors and patterns, that can be associated with one or more report definitions. |
| parameter | a data item that is passed to a routine. In the SAS macro facility, a parameter is a constant or variable that is passed to the macro routine when the routine is invoked. See also keyword parameter, positional parameter. |
| PDB | See performance data warehouse. |
| PDB level | another term for level. |
| PDB options | characteristics of a specific performance data warehouse (other than data, table definitions, and variable definitions). PDB options include archive device, archive path, archive parameters, archive engine, active collector, Daylight Saving Time definition, Greenwich Mean Time deviation, start of week, work shift schedule, and definitions of work shift codes. On z/OS, you can also specify whether to build MXG views as a PDB option. |
| PDB's data dictionary | in a SAS IT Resource Management performance data warehouse (PDB), a SAS library whose name and libref are DICTLIB. The library contains metadata such as definitions of tables and variables and status information for the data that the tables contain. |

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| performance data | information about how your IT system is doing its work. You use this information to determine whether your system is doing work efficiently and to determine how to change its load or its tunable parameters so that it will perform more efficiently. |
| performance data warehouse (PDB) | logically, a data warehouse that contains detailed and summarized performance data, as well as information (metadata) that is needed for managing the data. Physically, each PDB consists of a coordinated set of nine SAS libraries that contain performance data plus other information that is related to one or more IT services. |
| permanent SAS library | a SAS library that is not deleted when a SAS session ends, and which is therefore available to subsequent SAS sessions. |
| PGMLIB | the libref (library reference name) and library name for a SAS IT Resource Management program library that is on the local server host. See also RPGMLIB. |
| positional parameter | in a SAS macro, a parameter that is identified only by its position in the definition and invocation of the macro. Positional parameters must be separated by commas. If a positional parameter is not used, a comma must be inserted to indicate that the parameter is not being used. For example, if filename is the second positional parameter in a macro, you would either type the name of your data file in the second position (parm1, filename, parm3), or use a comma as a placeholder (parm1, , parm3). |
| process | to extract raw data from a data collector or data source, to optionally transform the data, and to load the data into a detail-level SAS library in a performance data warehouse (PDB). |
| process step | another term for process task. |
| process task | the task (or step) that processes the raw data into the detail level of a performance data warehouse (PDB). |
| program library | the SAS library in which most of the SAS IT Resource Management software resides. For example, the master data dictionary resides in the program library. See also PGMLIB, RPGMLIB. |
| protocol | a set of rules that govern data communications between computers, between computers and peripheral devices, and between software applications. TCP/IP, FTP, and HTTP are examples of protocols. |
| pull-down menu | the list of menu items or choices that appears when you choose an item from a menu bar or from another menu. |
| QuickStart Wizard | a wizard in the GUIs for the SAS IT Resource Management server. This wizard enables you to select a data collector and the type of log that you want to work with. The wizard creates a new performance data warehouse (PDB). The wizard also creates several batch jobs, including jobs that you can use to process data into the PDB, to reduce the data in the PDB, and to generate reports about the data. |
| reduce | another term for summarize. |
| reduce step | another term for reduce task. |
| reduce task | the task (or step) that reduces the data in a performance data warehouse (PDB) from the detail level to the summarized levels. |
| reduction level | another term for summary level. |

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| regular variable | a variable whose values are acquired from the raw data and stored in the performance data warehouse (PDB). See also derived variable, formula variable. |
| remote PDB | a performance data warehouse (PDB) that SAS IT Resource Management can access by connecting to a remote host on which the PDB is available as a local PDB. See also local PDB. |
| remote server profile | a stored set of values that are used for connecting to a remote server host. |
| report | a graph or text that is generated by running a report definition. |
| report definition | a specification that is used for generating a report. A report definition includes information such as the table and level, the names of the variables, the report style, and other attributes. |
| report gallery | another term for gallery. |
| reporting tasks | tasks that generate or manage reports. Reporting tasks typically require 'read' access to a performance data warehouse (PDB), to a site library, or to a program library. See also administration tasks. |
| response time | the amount of time between the submission of a request for service and the user's receipt of the system's reply to that request. |
| restore | to recover the contents of a backup copy. |
| results | 1) exceptions that are generated by running (evaluating) one or more rule definitions. The exceptions are written to the results data set. 2) reports (text, graphs, or both) that are generated by running one or more report definitions. The reports are written to a SAS catalog and then to a directory or PDS. See also exception. |
| retrieve | to recover some or all of the contents of an archive. |
| RPGMLIB | the libref (library reference name) for the program library on a remote server host. See also PGMLIB. |
| rule definition | a specification for detecting exceptions. A rule definition includes information such as the table and level, the expression, the message, and other attributes. See also exception. |
| SAS catalog | a SAS file that stores many different kinds of information in smaller units called catalog entries. A single SAS catalog can contain several different types of catalog entries, such as graphs (.GRSEGS) and source code (.SOURCEs). See also SAS catalog entry. |
| SAS catalog entry | a separate storage unit within a SAS catalog. Each entry has an entry type that identifies its purpose to SAS. Some catalog entries contain system information such as key definitions. Other catalog entries contain application information such as window definitions, Help windows, SAS formats and informats, macros, or graphics output. |
| SAS data set | a file whose contents are in one of the native SAS file formats. There are two types of SAS data sets: SAS data files and SAS data views. SAS data files contain data values in addition to descriptor information that is associated with the data. SAS data views contain only the descriptor information plus other information that is required for retrieving data values from other SAS data sets or from files whose contents are in other software vendors' file formats. |

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| SAS data view | a type of SAS data set that retrieves data values from other files. A SAS data view contains only descriptor information such as the data types and lengths of the variables (columns), plus other information that is required for retrieving data values from other SAS data sets or from files that are stored in other software vendors' file formats. SAS data views can be created by the ACCESS and SQL procedures, as well as by the SAS DATA step. |
| SAS datetime value | an integer that represents a date and a time in SAS software. The integer represents the number of seconds between midnight, January 1, 1960, and another specified date and time. For example, the SAS datetime value for 9:30 a.m., June 5, 2000, is 1275816600. |
| SAS IT Resource Management client | a computer on which SAS IT Resource Management software is installed with a client license. The client accesses PDBs on servers through a telecommunications protocol such as TCP/IP. Most client access is limited to 'readonly' and includes support for reporting, data visualization, and querying PDB definitions and status. |
| SAS IT Resource Management server | a computer on which SAS IT Resource Management software is installed with a server license. The server has 'write' access to the performance data warehouses (PDBs) and is used for processing and reducing data into one or more PDBs that are accessible through the host operating environment's file system. In addition, the server is used for administering PDBs and can also be used to schedule batch work, to create report and rule definitions, to generate reports, and to manage report and rule definitions and reports. |
| SAS library | a collection of one or more SAS files that are recognized by SAS and that are referenced and stored as a unit. Each file is a member of the library. |
| SAS procedure | a program that produces reports, manages files, or analyzes data and which is accessed with a PROC statement. Many procedures are included in SAS software. |
| scheduled job | in SAS IT Resource Management, one of a set of batch jobs that typically run at night and that process data into one or more performance data warehouses (PDBs), reduce data in the PDB(s), generate reports, and back up the PDB(s). |
| schema | the physical layout of logged or collected data. |
| server | See SAS IT Resource Management server. |
| setup | the task of customizing the collector and SAS IT Resource Management software in order to enable data from the collector to be processed into a performance data warehouse (PDB) and reduced in the PDB. |
| simple index variable | a variable for which an index is built. The index contains information about the values of the variable and about the observations that contain those values. |
| site | a group of performance data warehouses (PDBs) that are located on the same server host and which share the same default values, the same list of holidays, and the same work shift code for holidays. The shared information, known as site options or site properties, is stored in a site library. See also site library, site options. |
| site library | a SAS library in which site-specific information is stored. See also SITELIB, site. |

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| site options | options whose values are intended as default values for all performance data warehouses (PDBs) for a specific site. These site options include archive device, archive path, archive parameters, archive engine, active collector, Daylight Saving Time definition, Greenwich Mean Time deviation, start of week, work shift schedule, and definitions of work shift codes. Site options can also include some site-level specifications that do not act as PDB defaults. These site options include the list of holidays and the work shift code for holidays. On OS/390, you can also specify whether to build MXG views as a site option. |
| SITELIB | the libref (library reference name) for the active site library. See also site library, active site library. |
| SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) | a protocol or standard that is used for exchanging network management information, which is information that enables the network to be managed. |
| SNMP agent | a software module that performs network management functions. See also SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol). |
| staged data | raw data that has been read, optionally transformed, and either written to a SAS data set or made available through a SAS data view. |
| staging code | SAS statements that read raw data, transform it, and either write it to a SAS data set or make it available through a SAS data view. |
| suffix | in SAS IT Resource Management, the eighth character in the name of a variable at the day, week, month, or year level. The suffix indicates the type of statistic (for example, N means count, S means sum, and no suffix means average). Earlier characters in the name contain the name of the detail-level variable on which the statistic is based. |
| summarize | to calculate summary statistics in order to represent the values of variables in the detail level of a performance data warehouse (PDB). The summary statistics are stored in the day, week, month, and/or year levels of the PDB. |
| summary level | a performance data warehouse (PDB) level in which the performance data is summarized for a specific unit of time. The four summary levels are day, week, month, and year. The data at a particular summary level is stored in a corresponding library. For example, data that is summarized by day is stored in the DAY library of the PDB. |
| supplied collector support | collector support that is supplied with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| supplied format | a format that is shipped with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| supplied report definition | a report definition that is shipped with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| supplied rule definition | a rule definition that is shipped with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| supplied software | software that is shipped with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| supplied table definition | a table definition that is shipped with SAS IT Resource Management. |

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| supplied variable definition | a variable definition that is shipped with SAS IT Resource Management. |
| table | the table definition, the status information about the data that is associated with the table definition, and the data itself. A table's data is contained in SAS data sets from each of the performance data warehouse's five data libraries: DETAIL, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, and YEAR. A table's metadata is contained in the performance data warehouse's DICTLIB library. |
| table definition | 1) the attributes of a particular table. 2) the attributes of a table and the attributes of its associated variables. 3) the attributes of a table and of its associated variables, plus the status information about the data that is associated with the table and its variables. The meaning that is intended is explained where the term is used. See also table. |
| text report | a report that tabulates or prints data values or which produces low-resolution graphics. See also graph report. |
| throughput | the rate at which requests for work are serviced by a computer system. |
| time format | in SAS software, the instructions that tell SAS how to write numeric values as time values. |
| tool name | one of a pair of identifiers that specifies a particular set of collector support. The other identifier is collector name. For example, the pair of identifiers specifies which collector-specific staging code to run during the process task. |
| tuning | the process of tracking the performance of an IT service, comparing the performance to service objectives in order to identify bottlenecks and hardware problems, and then adjusting the service to eliminate the problems. Tuning also involves distributing work equitably to the available computer hardware in order to optimize the use of resources. |
| utilization | 1) for resources that can be partially occupied (for example, memory), the fractional usage of a resource. 2) for resources that cannot be partially busy (for example, a CPU), the ratio of time that a resource is being used to the total elapsed time. |
| variable | a column in a SAS data set or in a SAS data view. The data values for each variable describe a single characteristic for all observations. See also derived variable, formula variable, regular variable. |
| view | logically, a set of observations that contains values for regular, derived, and formula variables. Physically, a view provides information about regular and derived variables and their locations, as well as source statements for calculating the values of formula variables. There is one view for each level of each table in a performance data warehouse (PDB). |
| Web browser | a software application such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator that provides access to information that is on the Internet or on your company's intranet. |
| Web gallery | another term for gallery. |
| Web-enabled report | a report that has attributes that enable it to be displayed by a Web browser. |

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| week-level data | performance data that is summarized for an entire week or for the current week-to-date. Week-level data is summarized from detail-level data. |
| weight | a numerical coefficient that is assigned to an item and which indicates the relative importance of the item in a frequency distribution or population. |
| weighting variable | a variable whose values represent the weights for each observation. |
| workload | the amount of work a system is experiencing. Workload can be measured in terms such as characters per second, processes per second, or transactions per second. |
| year-level data | performance data that is summarized for an entire year or for the current year-to-date. Year-level data is summarized from detail-level data. |

