

# Configuration Guide for SAS<sup>®</sup> 9.2 Foundation for UNIX<sup>®</sup> Environments



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### **Configuration Guide for SAS® 9.2 Foundation for UNIX® Environments**

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# Chapter 1 – Introduction

## **Audience**

This document is intended for the SAS Installation Representative, designated as the person responsible for installing and maintaining SAS software for UNIX systems at your site.

This document describes the configuration instructions for SAS 9.2 Foundation, which is made up of server-side Base SAS and a variety of server-side SAS products (the exact products vary by customer). Information about the configuration of mid-tier and client-side products is available from your SAS Software Navigator.

The server-side configuration instructions contained in this document are for the configuration of a generic SAS server. If you wish to configure your server for more specific functions, such as a Workspace Server or Stored Process Server, please refer to the *SAS 9.2 Intelligence Platform: Application Server Administration Guide* located at <http://support.sas.com/documentation/configuration/index.html>. If you wish to configure your server as an OLAP Server, please refer also to *SAS 9.2 Intelligence Platform: Application Server Administration Guide*, at the same location. If you wish to configure your server as a Metadata Server, please refer to the *SAS 9.2 Intelligence Platform: System Administration Guide*, also at the same location.

## **Understanding This Book**

This document conforms to the following conventions:

Courier	Courier type indicates commands, directory paths, file names, menu items, Internet addresses, etc.
<i>Italics</i>	Italic type indicates documentation references or key notes.
<b>Bold</b>	Bold type indicates important text or concepts.
UPPERCASE	Uppercase type indicates variable and option settings.
Dollar sign \$ Pound sign #	A dollar sign \$ or pound sign # at the beginning of an example indicates a sample UNIX command line.

## **Contacting SAS**

If you need to contact SAS, refer to the *SAS QuickStart Guide* for contact information.

## **Accessing Release Documentation**

The latest versions of the release documentation are available from the Install Center Web page, <http://support.sas.com/installcenter>.

## Chapter 2 – Restricted Options

SAS 9.2 Foundation options can be "restricted" by a site administrator so that once they are set by the administrator; they may not be changed by a user. An option can be restricted globally, by group, and by user. To restrict an option it must be added to the appropriate SAS 9.2 Foundation configuration file and this file must have the permissions set by the administrator so that it cannot be updated by users. The option files are processed in the following order: global, group and user. If an option is specified in multiple files then the last occurrence gets used.

### ***Global Restrictions***

Create the file `!SASROOT/misc/rstropts/rsasv9.cfg` and add options to this file in the normal config file format.

### ***Group Restrictions***

Create a file of the following format:

```
!SASROOT/misc/rstropts/groups/<groupname>_rsasv9.cfg
```

and add options to this file in the normal config file format.

Example: For user `smith` in the group `staff`: the file name would be `staff_rsasv9.cfg`.

### ***User Restrictions***

Create a file of the following format:

```
!SASROOT/misc/rstropts/users/<user ID>_rsasv9.cfg
```

and add options to this file in the normal config file format.

Example:

For user `smith`, the file name is `smith_rsasv9.cfg`.

### ***Additional information***

To verify that an option has been set correctly follow this example:

1. Assume the option `-EMAILSYS=SMTP` was specified in one of the restricted configuration files.
2. Submit the following code:

```
proc options restrict; run;
```

The SAS log should then show a message similar to

```
Option Value Information For SAS Option EMAILSYS
Option Value: SMTP
Option Scope: SAS Session
How option value set: Site Administrator Restricted
```

The following describes the process when a user attempts to change the option value.

1. Assume the option `-NOTHEADS` was specified in one of the restricted configuration files.

2. Submit the following code:

```
options THREADS;
```

The SAS log should then show a message similar to

```
options THREADS;
-----
      36
WARNING 36-12: SAS option THREADS is restricted by your Site
Administrator and cannot be updated.
```

**Note:** Only one Group Restrictions File will be read during SAS processing. The effective groupid of the SAS process that is running is used in the determination of which Group Restrictions File to use.

**Note:** If the effective user ID of the SAS process that is running does not have a corresponding entry in the `/etc/passwd` file, then only the global restricted option and the group restricted options files will be read.

**Note:** If the effective groupid of the SAS process that is running does not have a corresponding entry in the `/etc/group` file, then only the global restricted option and the user restricted options files will be read.

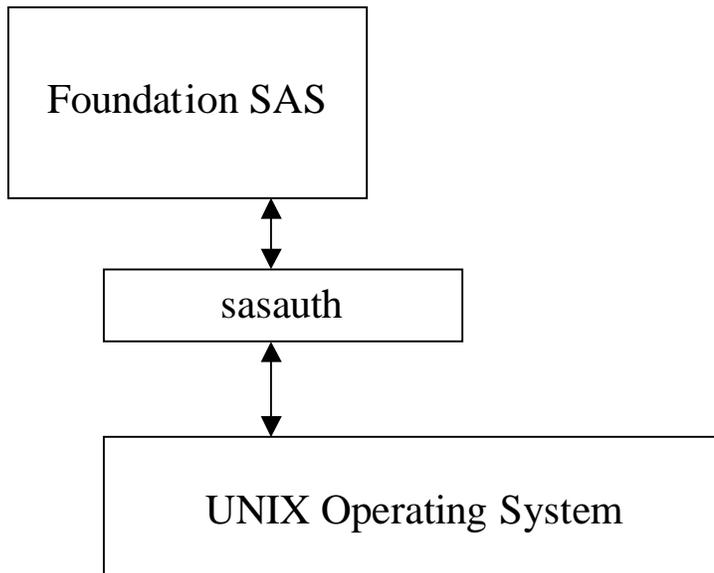
# Chapter 3 – Post-Installation Configuration for User Authentication and Identification

## Overview

UNIX user security is more than just authentication. User identification is also performed when user credentials are validated. Unlike Windows, UNIX uses an integer value, called the UID, to identify users. Ownership of system resources is then assigned by associating a particular UID with a system resource. User identification determines the UID for a particular user name.

When user credentials are validated, UNIX systems will search a user database for an entry that contains the same user name. Traditionally, the user database is plain file in the file system, but newer security environments may store this in a binary database, or on a server on the network. Most UNIX systems support several other storage methods than the traditional file. Once the user entry is found, the password can be retrieved and matched against an encrypted version of the user provided password (authentication), and the UID is retrieved for the user (identification).

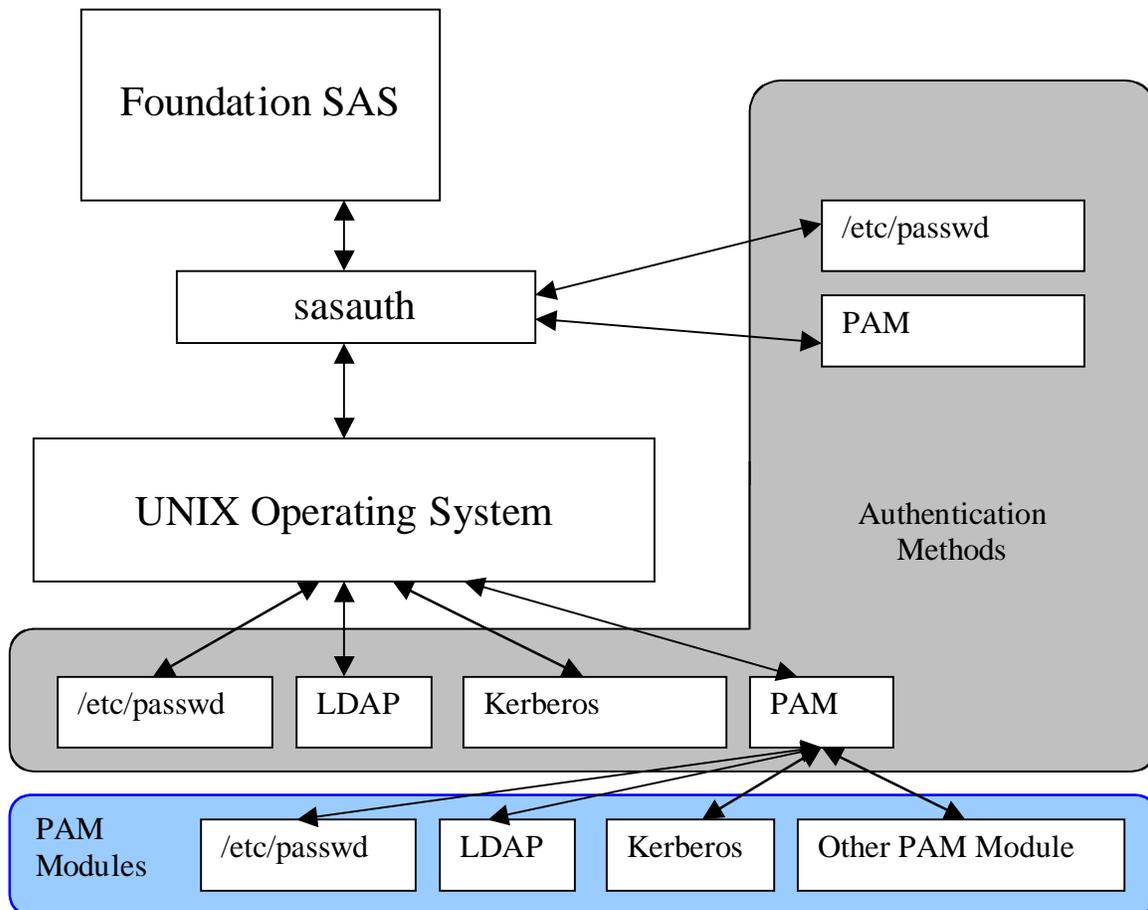
SAS for UNIX systems validates users in the same manner. The user name provides an index into a user database, from which the user is identified and authenticated. Usually superuser permissions are required to read the user database. Since running the entire SAS process with superuser permissions is undesirable – users would have access to files they don't own – an external utility, named `sasauth` (found in `!SASROOT/utilities/bin`), is used to perform authentication. The `sasauth` process runs `setuid` to root, so that it has the appropriate permissions to access the user database.



Authentication databases can be stored in several places. The traditional form is as a text file, `/etc/passwd`, with encrypted passwords stored in `/etc/shadow`. Newer forms utilize client/server architecture to provide network-wide authentication, as in NIS+ and LDAP.

For each of these forms, the operating system or application that performs user credential validation must implement the necessary functionality to access the database. Since each form has a different application interface, it is very difficult to support all authentication forms. PAM, or pluggable authentication modules, is a standard library for performing user authentication (but not identification). PAM uses “modules”, or libraries, to access multiple authentication forms. A system administrator can select the appropriate authentication based on security requirements. Most UNIX systems support PAM in addition to the native operating system authentication.

The following figure shows possible authentication flows.



SAS strongly recommends that the base operating system be configured to use the required authentication/identification form that matches local requirements. For example, if the SAS server is installed at a site where there is a central LDAP repository, the operating system should be configured as an LDAP client for the central repository.

Many sites like to use PAM since it is a widely accepted authentication mechanism and is very flexible. Modules can be obtained for custom authentication mechanisms, such as smart cards, and added to the system without direct application support. But PAM's lack of user identification is problematic for use with sasauth. The PAM programming libraries will only authenticate a user/password combination. The UID, which is needed by SAS, is not returned. Therefore sasauth will use the standard UNIX authentication calls to obtain the UID, meaning that the system must also be configured to access the same user information as PAM. If you find that your site needs to use PAM for authentication, configuration instructions are provided in subsequent sections of this document.

## Configuring User Authentication

Certain SAS products and features employ functionality that require SAS to check user ID authentication and file access authorizations. This in turn necessitates that certain files within your SAS installation have setuid permissions and be owned by root. Configuring user authentication is required for all users of SAS software. You can perform this task using either of the following methods.

### Method 1: Using SAS Setup

1. Log in to the root account.  

```
$ su root
```
2. Run SAS Setup from !SASROOT/sassetup.
3. Select Run Setup Utilities from the SAS Setup Primary Menu.
4. Select Perform SAS Software Configuration.
5. Select Configure User Authentication.
6. After user authentication has been completed, type q to exit the SAS Software Configuration Menu.

### Method 2: Using the Command Line

```
$ su root
# cd !SASROOT/utilities/bin
# mv setuid/* .
# chown root elssrv sasauth sasperm
# chmod 4755 elssrv sasauth sasperm
# exit
```

## Configuring sasauth

sasauth natively supports system authentication (such as /etc/passwd) and PAM authentication. It also provides three levels of logging, and user retry lockout, where a user will not be allowed to authenticate for a certain period of time after a certain number of invalid authentication attempts are made. All of these features are configured via a text file, !SASROOT/utilities/bin/sasauth.conf.

The sasauth configuration file is a text file consisting of name/value pairs for configuring behavior, one per line. Names and values are case sensitive. A “#” character is used for comments, which extend to the end of the line.

Supported names and values are listed below.

**Name: methods**

The methods setting specifies what user validation methods should be used. At least one should be specified, though multiple values may be specified, separated by spaces. Authentication then follows the listed methods in order from left to right, which each method attempted until the user identity is found.

Values	Usage
pw	Use system authentication, typically /etc/passwd - /etc/shadow authentication.  On some hosts, this also includes protected password databases or OS-provided enhanced security.
pam	Use PAM for authentication. The operating system’s user security functions are also used to determine the user’s UID and GID.  PAM must be configured properly for sasauth.
ext	Use a custom authentication mechanism. This mechanism is built using the sasauth customization kit, which can be found in !SASROOT/utilities/src/auth.

**Name: debugLog**

**Name: accessLog**

**Name: errorLog**

These settings specify the pathnames for the sasauth logs. sasauth provides three logs:

- error log – Contains error messages.
- access log – Contains transaction information for each user validation request: user name, validation method used, and validation result.
- debug log – Contains verbose debugging information. Useful when troubleshooting initial configuration.

The value should contain the path for the log file. Log files whose paths are unspecified are not generated, with the exception of the error log, which is sent to syslog instead.

For example:

```
#debugLog=
accessLog=/tmp/sasauth.log
#errorLog=
```

will configure sasauth to have no debug log, use /tmp/sasauth.log as the access log, and syslog for the error log.

**Note:** You may need to configure your system's syslog facility to see sasauth messages. Refer to your system documentation for details.

**Name: maxtries**

**Name: maxtriesPeriod**

**Name: maxtriesWait**

These settings configure sasauth's maxtries configuration. sasauth will not authenticate a user after a maximum number of attempts are made in a given period of time. The user must then wait for a given wait time before additional authentication requests are validated. When maxtries is activated, information about maxtries failures is logged to the access log. The setting maxtries is the maximum number of attempts that may be made. maxtriesPeriod specifies the number of seconds after which repeated attempts exceeding the maxtries count are not authenticated. maxtriesWait specifies the number seconds the user must wait before the maxtries count is reset and validation requests are then permitted.

For example, these settings:

```
maxtries=5
maxtriesPeriod=60
maxtriesWait=300
```

will cause sasauth to stop authenticating a user for 5 minutes if 5 invalid attempts are made in 1 minute.

To turn off maxtries, remove all three settings from the configuration file by commenting them out.

## Configuring PAM Authentication for Use with sasauth

PAM is architected such that applications must be registered in order to use authentication services. For sasauth to perform authentication, entries must be made in the PAM configuration that describe what authentication services are used when sasauth performs an authentication, specifically the "account" and "auth" module types.

**Note:** PAM allows configuration of "other," which permits any application to use authentication services. This is not recommended.

PAM supports applications that run in both 32-bit and 64-bit environments. Modules used with sasauth must match the binary format of the sasauth program. For SAS 9.2 on UNIX platforms except Linux on Intel, sasauth is a 64-bit binary, and PAM modules must be 64-bit libraries. The standard system modules are usually provided in both 32-bit and 64-bit versions, with each set stored in a separate directory. pam.conf then contains pathnames that are either relative (Solaris and AIX) or contain a symbolic variable (HP-UX) that allows the correct format to be loaded depending on the format of sasauth.

On HP-UX, Solaris, and AIX systems, the PAM configuration is stored in /etc/pam.conf. For sasauth authentication to succeed, entries should be added of the following form:

```
<service_name> <module_type> <control_flag> <module_path> <options>
```

For example, these entries enable sasauth to authenticate on Solaris:

```
sasauth auth requisite          pam_authtok_get.so.1
```

<code>sasauth auth required</code>	<code>pam_dhkeys.so.1</code>
<code>sasauth auth required</code>	<code>pam_unix_auth.so.1</code>
<code>sasauth account required</code>	<code>pam_unix_account.so.1</code>

And for HP/UX:

```
Sasauth account required    /usr/lib/security/$ISA/libpam_unix.so.1
Sasauth auth required      /usr/lib/security/$ISA/libpam_unix.so.1
```

If the system uses an authentication service other than the UNIX password files (such as LDAP or Kerberos), then the entries will have to define what service to use. The manual page for `/etc/pam.d` will help determine these entries.

On Solaris, if LDAP is being used, PAM should also be configured to communicate with the directory server via the `ldapclient(1m)` command. Refer to the `ldapclient` man page for more information.

**Note:** *AIX systems do not ship with PAM activated. Refer to the IBM document Security Guide – Authentication Module ([http://www16.boulder.ibm.com/pseries/en\\_US/aixbman/security/pam\\_overview.htm](http://www16.boulder.ibm.com/pseries/en_US/aixbman/security/pam_overview.htm)) for instructions on activating PAM on AIX.*

On Linux systems, the directory `/etc/pam.d` contains a file for each program authorized to use PAM. The name of the configuration matches the name of the process making authentication requests. For `sasauth`, the configuration file is `/etc/pam.d/sasauth`.

The configuration file contains entries in the following form:

```
<module_type> <control_flag> <module_path> <options>
```

For example, `/etc/pam.d/sasauth` may contain:

```
##PAM-1.0
auth    sufficient    pam_rootok.so
auth    required      pam_unix2.so    nullok
account required     pam_unix_acct.so
```

### **AIX: Using LDAP Authentication with sasauth**

IBM does not provide an LDAP module for PAM. The open source package OpenLDAP can be used to build an LDAP module, but this is not recommended for production environments since it is not a solution supported by IBM. Instead, sites that need LDAP authentication should configure the AIX system for LDAP authentication. Refer to the IBM Redbook *Integrating AIX into Heterogeneous LDAP Environments* for instructions on how to configure AIX as an LDAP client.

### **Solaris: LDAP and Numeric User Names**

The Solaris LDAP client does not treat numeric user names as user names. Instead, Solaris assumes that a user name that is numeric is actually a UID, and converts the user name directly to the UID instead of querying the LDAP database. Since Solaris recommends that user names begin with an alphabetic character, this is unlikely to change. If your site uses Solaris as an LDAP client, then user names in LDAP cannot be numeric.

## **Customizing Authentication and Identification**

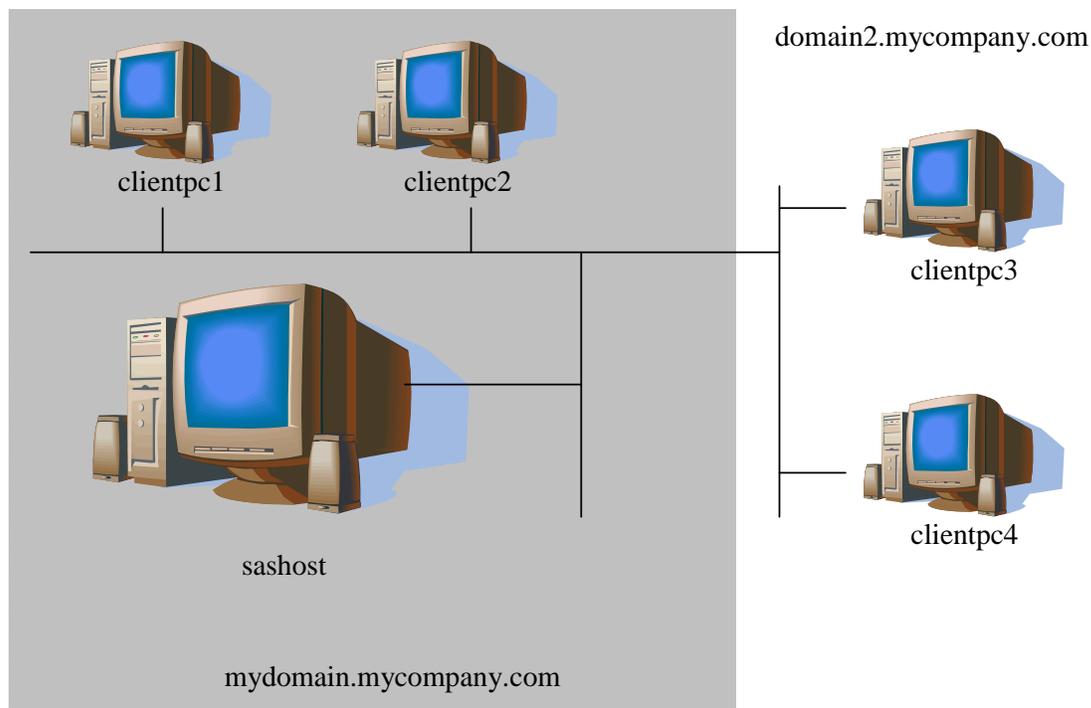
sasauth can be configured to perform authentication in a site-specific manner. The SAS Foundation installation includes the *UNIX Authentication API*, a package for developing site-specific authentication and identification.

The files and documentation are installed in `!SASROOT/utilities/src/auth`. Refer to the file `docs.pdf` in that directory for detailed development instructions.

## Chapter 4 - Post-Installation Configuration for Remote Browsing

The SAS host may need to be configured appropriately for remote browsing. If one or more SAS desktop clients resides outside the DNS domain of the SAS host, then the host must be configured with a hostname that contains the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the host.

For example, SAS is installed on the host `sashost.mycompany.com`, two client computers exist in the same domain (`client1.mycompany.com` and `client2.mycompany.com`), and two other clients exist in another domain (`client3.domain2.mycompany.com` and `client4.domain2.mycompany.com`). This relationship is illustrated below.



If the system `sas.mycompany.com` is not configured with a hostname that is the FQDN for the system, then `client1` and `client2` will be able to view HTML content from SAS, but `client3` and `client4` will not. This is because URLs generated for the SAS host will not include the domain, as in `http://sashost:12345/output.html`.

Since `client1` and `client2` are in the same domain as SAS itself, their browser will build valid hostnames from their domain, `sashost.mycompany.com`. But `client3` and `client4`, which are outside the domain of the SAS host, will use their domain names to construct a complete hostname, which results in the invalid name `sashost.domain2.mycompany.com`.

By configuring the SAS host with the system's FQDN, URLs for HTML display are valid from all of clients. From the example, the valid URL for all clients is `http://sashost.mycompany.com:12345/output.html`.

## Configuring a Host With a Fully Qualified Domain Name

*Note:* Superuser privileges are required to make this change.

1. Edit `/etc/hosts`.
2. For the IP address of network interfaces for the host, add the FQDN as the first name in the list. For example (using IPv4 addresses):

```
10.4.86.62          sashost  
becomes  
10.4.86.62          sashost.mycompany.com sashost
```

## Chapter 5 – Supporting 64KB pages on AIX Machines

IBM pSeries servers running AIX 5.3 now support 64KB pages as well as 4KB pages. For SAS executables to take advantage of 64KB pages, you should set and export the environment variables using the following commands:

```
$ LDR_CNTRL="DATAPSIZE=64K@TEXTPSIZE=64K@STACKPSIZE=64K@$LDR_CNTRL"  
$ export LDR_CNTRL
```

Using 64KB pages rather than 4KB pages for a multi-threaded process's data may reduce the maximum number of threads a process can create due to alignment requirements for stack guard pages. Applications that encounter this limit may disable stack guard pages by setting the environment variable `AIXTHREAD_GUARDPAGES` to 0. (Note that this is really only a problem for 32-bit applications that create many threads, because of the 256M segment address limit in PPC 32-bit mode. Real memory is not allocated for guard pages. This is not a problem for 64-bit programs like SAS 9.2.) Use the following commands to set the `AIXTHREAD_GUARDPAGES` variable correctly (note that this setting is not needed for 64-bit programs).

```
$ AIXTHREAD_GUARDPAGES=0  
$ export AIXTHREAD_GUARDPAGES
```



## Chapter 6 – Post-Installation Configuration for National Language Support (NLS)

This chapter contains information on post-installation configuration for Asian and European language support.

**Important:** Before invoking a localized SAS 9.2 Foundation image from a UNIX shell, you must ensure that the UNIX locale environment variable LANG is set appropriately for the language of the SAS version you want to run. The exact values to set will vary depending on your operating system support. To list the locales supported on your operating system, enter the following command:

```
$ locale -a
```

For example, to invoke a Japanese version of SAS 9.2 Foundation in the HP-UX Korn shell environment, enter the following command:

```
$ LANG=ja_JP.SJIS; export LANG
```

For more information on setting locale environment variables, consult the documentation for your operating system.

### **Chinese, Japanese, and Korean DBCS Support**

This section explains how to

- change the default settings for the DBCSLANG and DBCSTYPE system options
- specify Asian font catalogs.

**Note:** *The DBCSLANG and DBCSTYPE system options described in the next section should be used to set the DBCS encoding for Asian character sets only. The LOCALE and ENCODING system options described in the SAS Help System are used to set locale for European languages.*

Also, be aware that full-screen products are NOT supported in 9.2 SAS for the following UNIX platforms and languages:

- HP-UX IPF: Japanese, Korean, Simplified Chinese, and Traditional Chinese
- AIX: Korean, Simplified Chinese, and Traditional Chinese

### **Changing the Default DBCSLANG and DBCSTYPE Option Settings**

When you install SAS 9.2 Foundation and choose to load NLS language translations, the installation automatically sets default values for the DBCSLANG and DBCSTYPE system options based on the language selection and platform. For example, if you install Primary Japanese on the Solaris operating system, the configuration file (!SASROOT/nls/ja/sasv9.cfg) sets DBCSLANG to JAPANESE and DBCSTYPE to EUC.

If you need to change the default settings, edit the configuration file. For example, edit the configuration file to change the DBCSTYPE value to SJIS.

## Changing the Configuration File for Unicode Server

To run the Unicode Server, you need to edit the configuration file for your system with the following changes:

1. Remove the DBCSLANG and the DBCSTYPE options from the configuration file.
2. Add the ENCODING option and set the value to UTF8 (ENCODING=UTF-8).
3. To define a default locale other than English, add the LOCALE option and set the value to your desired locale setting (LOCALE=*default-locale*).

For more information, please see the white paper on "SAS 9.2 Unicode Environment".

## Setting System Fonts with X Resource Files

SAS 9.2 Foundation may not have the correct font settings for your locale by default. To ensure that the correct fonts are defined for the SAS System, you must add them to your X Resource files.

Japanese X Resource template files containing DBCS font settings are located in !SASROOT/X11/resource\_files, as follows:

- ./Resource\_CDE.ja - for the CDE environment
- ./Resource\_LNX.ja - for Linux
- ./Resource\_Sun.ja - for Solaris
- ./Resource\_DEC.ja - for Tru64 UNIX
- ./Resource\_HP.ja - for HP-UX
- ./Resource\_IBM.ja - for AIX
- ./Resource\_ReflX.ja - for ReflectionX users

Simplified Chinese X Resource template files containing DBCS font settings are located in !SASROOT/X11/resource\_files, as follows:

- ./Resource\_HP.zh - for HP-UX
- ./Resource\_LNX.zh - for Linux
- ./Resource\_Sun.zh - for Solaris

Traditional Chinese X Resource template files containing DBCS font settings are located in !SASROOT/X11/resource\_files, as follows:

- ./Resource\_HP.zt - for HP-UX
- ./Resource\_HP.zt.euc - for HP-UX
- ./Resource\_LNX.zt - for Linux
- ./Resource\_Sun.zt - for Solaris
- ./Resource\_Sun.zt.big5 - for Solaris

Korean X Resource template files containing DBCS font settings are located in `!SASROOT/X11/resource_files`, as follows:

- `./Resource_HP.ko` - for HP-UX
- `./Resource_LNX.ko` - for Linux
- `./Resource_Sun.ko` - for Solaris

To apply the X Resources in these template files, copy the appropriate template to one of the following locations, renaming it to `SAS` (in all uppercase):

- `/usr/lib/X11/app-defaults` (on most UNIX systems)
- `/usr/openwin/lib/X11/app-defaults` (on Solaris)
- `$HOME` (your home directory)

For example, on a Solaris system, you would use the following `COPY` command:

```
$ cp !SASROOT/X11/resource_files/Resource_CDE.ja /usr/openwin/lib/X11/app-defaults/SAS
```

In the example, `!SASROOT` refers to the root directory of your SAS 9.2 Foundation installation.

For more details, refer to the SAS 9.2 National Language Support (NLS) User's Guide.

## Asian Font Catalogs

With the exception of Traditional Chinese fonts, Asian fonts reside in the `SASHELP.FONTS` catalog. To use Traditional Chinese fonts, you can specify them either in the configuration file or in your SAS session.

### ***Specifying the Font Catalog in the Configuration File for Traditional Chinese Fonts***

When you run a Traditional Chinese localization, the configuration file contains the `GFONT` definition for the location of the ZT font catalog in the UNIX DBCS directory. However, when you run the English version with `DBCSSLANG=TAIWANESE`, you must either set `GFONT` in your SAS session or you must modify the DBCS configuration file to define the `GFONT` definition for the ZT catalog, as follows

```
-set gfontx !SASROOT/nls/zt/font-name
```

In this statement

`x` represents a value from 0-9

`font-name` represents the name of the font catalog you want to use.

### ***Specifying the Font Catalog in a SAS Session for Traditional Chinese Fonts***

To specify the font catalog in a SAS session, submit the following `LIBNAME` statement:

```
libname gfontx !SASROOT/nls/zt/font-name
```

In this statement

*x* represents a value from 0-9

*font-name* represents the name of the font catalog you want to use.

## **European Language Support**

The following sections explain different methods for configuring your system for locale, describe how to set up your local session to transfer data to a remote session, and provide a list of devmap and keymap values that match the locales on your operating system. (As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the LOCALE and ENCODING system options are used to set locale for European languages. These system options are documented in the SAS Help System.)

### **Configuring Your System for Locale**

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

#### **Changing the Default LOCALE Option Setting**

When you install SAS 9.2 Foundation and choose to load NLS language translations, the installation automatically sets the LOCALE system option to the default value for the language installed. The LOCALE system option is set in the system configuration file for each language installed.

For example, `!SASROOT/nls/fr/sasv9.cfg` sets LOCALE to French\_France by default.

**Note:** *The English version does not set the locale in the configuration file by default.*

If you want to change the default locale setting for SAS, you can set the LOCALE system option to the appropriate language in your system configuration file.

For example, you can edit `!SASROOT/nls/fr/sasv9.cfg` to change `-locale French_France` to `-locale French_Canada`.

#### **Running SAS in a Different Locale**

To set the locale for SAS 9.2 at your site, add the LOCALE system option to your configuration file. You can find a list of locale values in the *SAS 9.2 National Language Support (NLS) User's Guide*.

When you read or write a file, SAS expects the data in the external files to be in the session encoding. To specify a different encoding, refer to the documentation for the ENCODING system option in the FILENAME, INFILE, or FILE statements in the *SAS 9.2 National Language Support (NLS) User's Guide*.

When the LOCALE system option is set, the ENCODING system option will be set to an encoding that supports the language for the locale. SAS 9.2 Foundation expects user data to be in the encoding that matches the ENCODING option. If you prefer an encoding other than the most common encoding for the locale, you can also set the ENCODING system option in the configuration file.

When the ENCODING option is set, the TRANTAB option will always be set to match the ENCODING system option. The transport format trantabs (translation tables), set by the TRANTAB option, are used by the CPORT and CIMPORT procedures to transfer SAS data files. These trantabs are also used by the UPLOAD and DOWNLOAD procedures for transferring files and catalogs, remotely submitting code to the server, and returning logs and listings to the client.

The Output Delivery System (ODS) will create output using the encoding that matches the ENCODING system option. If you would like your output created using a different encoding, please refer to the documentation for the Output Delivery System.

For more information, refer to the *Base SAS 9.2 Procedures Guide* for documentation about PROC CPORT and PROC CIMPORT. Refer to the *SAS/CONNECT 9.2 User's Guide* for documentation on PROC UPLOAD and PROC DOWNLOAD.

## Additional Information

Depending on the applications you run, additional setup may be required for your system. Refer to the following sections for more information about configuring your system to run with alternate locales.

### Locale Setup on the Remote Server

If you are running SAS System 9 as both your client and server sessions, it is not usually necessary to run the %LS( ) macro to do any further locale setup. The locale of a server should be compatible with the locale of your client session; otherwise, your data may be corrupted.

If your SAS System 9 client is connecting to a session running a release of SAS prior to SAS System 9, you can use the %LS( ) macro to set up the remote SAS environment for data transfer. As the Locale Setup Window did in previous releases, the %LS( ) macro copies the host-to-host translation tables from the LOCALE catalog into SASUSER.PROFILE. The %LS( ) macro does not set the encoding for the SAS session.

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

The following examples show how to set locale for remote connections:

- **Connecting SAS System 9-to-SAS System 9:** Use the LOCALE option at startup. The LOCALE option value of the SAS client and server sessions should be the same. For example,
 

```
sas -locale Danish_Denmark
```
- **Connecting SAS System 9 and a previous release of SAS:**
  - SAS System 9 receives the data: Use the LOCALE option on the SAS System 9 side at start up.
 

**Example:**

```
sas -locale Spanish_Spain
```
  - Previous release receives the data: Start SAS System 9 with the LOCALE option at start up.

**Example:**

```
sas -locale Spanish_Spain
```

Then use the %LS( ) macro in SAS System 9 to set up the host-to-host translation tables on the previous release after connection is established. **Example** - Submit the following code from the Program Editor:

```
%ls(locale=Spanish_Spain, remote=on);
```

**Devmaps and Keymaps for SAS/GRAPH Software**

If you are running SAS/GRAPH software and you want to display non-ASCII characters, you will need to set the appropriate devmaps and keymaps to match your current encoding. The devmap and keymap entries are located in the SASHELP.FONTSD catalog. To get the correct devmaps and keymaps for your encoding, you should use the %LSGRAPH macro. %LSGRAPH automatically sets up your environment for you by

- copying the devmap and keymap entries that match your encoding to the GFONT0.FONTSD catalog
- changing the name of the entry to the name DEFAULT so the devmaps and keymaps will be loaded for you.

The following example uses %LSGRAPH to set the correct devmap and keymap (LAT2) for a Polish user on a UNIX platform:

```
libname gfont0 'your-font-library';
%lsgraph(LAT2);
```

Here is a list of the devmaps and keymaps that match the locales on your platform:

Locale	Devmap and Keymap Name	Locale	Devmap and Keymap Name
Arabic_Algeria	arab	German_Switzerland	lat9
Arabic_Bahrain	arab	Greek_Greece	grek
Arabic_Egypt	arab	Hebrew_Israel	hebr
Arabic_Jordan	arab	Hungarian_Hungary	lat2
Arabic_Kuwait	arab	Icelandic_Iceland	lat1
Arabic_Lebanon	arab	Italian_Italy	lat9
Arabic_Morocco	arab	Italian_Switzerland	lat9
Arabic_Oman	arab	Latvian_Latvia	lat6
Arabic_Qatar	arab	Lithuanian_Lithuania	lat6
Arabic_SaudiArabia	arab	Norwegian_Norway	lat9
Arabic_Tunisia	arab	Polish_Poland	lat2
Arabic_UnitedArabEmirates	arab	Portuguese_Brazil	lat1
Bulgarian_Bulgaria	cyr1	Portuguese_Portugal	lat9

Byelorussian_Belarus	cyr1	Romanian_Romania	lat2
Croatian_Croatia	lat2	Russian_Russia	Cyr1
Czech_CzechRepublic	lat2	Serbian_Yugoslavia	cyr1
Danish_Denmark	lat9	Slovak_Slovakia	lat2
Dutch_Belgium	lat9	Slovenian_Slovenia	lat2
Dutch_Netherlands	lat9	Spanish_Argentina	lat1
English_Australia	lat1	Spanish_Bolivia	lat1
English_Canada	lat1	Spanish_Chile	lat1
English_HongKong	lat9	Spanish_Colombia	lat1
English_India	lat9	Spanish_CostaRica	lat1
English_Ireland	lat9	Spanish_DominicanRepublic	lat1
English_Jamaica	lat1	Spanish_Ecuador	lat1
English_NewZealand	lat1	Spanish_ElSalvador	lat1
English_Singapore	lat9	Spanish_Guatemala	lat1
English_SouthAfrica	lat1	Spanish_Honduras	lat1
English_UnitedKingdom	lat9	Spanish_Mexico	lat1
English_UnitedStates	lat1	Spanish_Nicaragua	lat1
Estonian_Estonia	lat6	Spanish_Panama	lat1
Finnish_Finland	lat9	Spanish_Paraguay	lat1
French_Belgium	lat9	Spanish_Peru	lat1
French_Canada	lat1	Spanish_PuertoRico	lat1
French_France	lat9	Spanish_Spain	lat9
French_Luxembourg	lat9	Spanish_UnitedStates	lat1
French_Switzerland	lat9	Spanish_Urugay	lat1
German_Austria	lat9	Spanish_Venezuela	lat1
German_Germany	lat9	Swedish_Sweden	lat9
German_Liechtenstein	lat9	Turkish_Turkey	lat5
German_Luxembourg	lat9	Ukrainian_Ukraine	cyr1



# Chapter 7 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/ACCESS Software

**Important:** *The steps outlined in this chapter assume that the SAS Installation Representative at your site has installed SAS/ACCESS software and completed the first phase of SAS/ACCESS software configuration.*

*Refer to the System Requirements to determine if the combination of your operating system and the version or release of your DBMS is supported by the SAS/ACCESS interface you want to configure.*

*The first phase of SAS/ACCESS software configuration involves completing the steps in Chapter 2 of the Installation Instructions concerning how to perform SAS/ACCESS software configuration during the initial installation of SAS 9.2. However, SAS/ACCESS software configuration can be performed after the initial installation of SAS 9.2 Foundation and the SAS Installation Representative may not have completed the steps in Chapter 2 of the Installation Instructions. If so, then the SAS Installation Representative needs to complete the steps documented in Chapter 3 of the Installation Instructions to finish the first phase of SAS/ACCESS software configuration.*

*Once the first phase of SAS/ACCESS software configuration has been completed, you can then proceed with the instructions in this chapter.*

Before beginning the second phase of SAS/ACCESS software configuration, you should determine the following information about your DBMS:

- The version or release of the DBMS client shared libraries installed on your operating system. This is important due to potential incompatibilities between DBMS versions or releases.
- The location of the DBMS client shared libraries. This is important so that SAS/ACCESS software can be loaded at execution time.

Refer to the following sections for detailed DBMS-specific instructions on configuring your environment to interface with your SAS/ACCESS software.

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 Software

The SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 executable uses shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables, and, if necessary, indicate the DB2 version that you have installed at your site. You must also set the `INSTHOME` environment variable to your DB2 home directory before setting the environment variables as shown in the examples.

AIX	
Bourne Shell	<code>\$ LIBPATH=\$INSTHOME/lib:\$LIBPATH</code> <code>\$ export LIBPATH</code>
C Shell	<code>\$ setenv LIBPATH \$INSTHOME/lib:\$LIBPATH</code>

<b>HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$INSTHOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$INSTHOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH
<b>Linux for Intel Architecture, Linux for x64, Solaris, and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$INSTHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$INSTHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to HP Neoview Software

The HP Neoview ODBC driver is ODBC API-compliant shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must include the full path to the shared libraries in the shared library path as shown below so that the ODBC drivers can be loaded dynamically at run time.

<b>Linux for Intel Architecture and Solaris</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=Neoview_ODBC_driver_install_directory /lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH Neoview_ODBC_driver_install_directory /lib:\${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
<b>HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=Neoview_ODBC_driver_install_directory /lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH Neoview_ODBC_driver_install_directory /lib:\${SHLIB_PATH}

## Using the Transporter SAI Facility on HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture

If you have downloaded the Transporter SAI facility from the Hewlett-Packard Web site, install the facility according to the instructions on the same Web site. After you have completed the installation, you must perform the following configuration steps:

- add the lib directory from the installation to the appropriate shared library path
- set the NVTHOME environment variable to the installation directory
- ensure the log and conf directories under \$NVTHOME are writable to all customers who will be using the Transporter facility

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to Informix Software

For SAS 9.1 or higher, SAS/ACCESS Interface to Informix software uses an ODBC interface to access Informix.

You may have to edit the `.odbc.ini` file in your home directory with a text editor to configure data sources. Some ODBC driver vendors may allow system administrators to maintain a centralized copy by setting the environment variable `ODBCINI`. Please refer to your ODBC driver's vendor documentation to find more specific information.

The ODBC drivers are ODBC API-compliant shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables so that ODBC drivers can be loaded dynamically at run time. You must also set the `InformixDIR` environment variable to your Informix home directory before setting the environment variables as shown in the examples.

<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	<code>\$ LIBPATH = \$InformixDIR/lib/cli:\$InformixDIR/lib/esql:\$LIBPATH</code> <code>\$ LIBPATH</code>
C Shell	<code>\$ setenv LIBPATH</code> <code>\$InformixDIR/lib/cli:\$InformixDIR/lib/esql:\$LIBPATH</code>
<b>HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture</b>	
Bourne Shell	<code>\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$InformixDIR/lib/cli:\$InformixDIR/lib/esql:\$SHLIB_PATH</code> <code>\$ export SHLIB_PATH</code>
C Shell	<code>\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH</code> <code>\$InformixDIR/lib/cli:\$InformixDIR/lib/esql:\$SHLIB_PATH</code>
<b>Linux for x64 and Solaris</b>	
Bourne Shell	<code>\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$InformixDIR/lib/cli:\$InformixDIR/lib/esql:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code> <code>\$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code>
C Shell	<code>\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$InformixDIR/lib/cli:\$InformixDIR/lib/esql:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH</code>

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to Microsoft SQL Server Software

Before you can use the SAS/ACCESS Interface to Microsoft SQL Server, the following products are required:

Base SAS software

- SAS/ACCESS Interface to Microsoft SQL Server
- Microsoft SQL Server Version 7.0 or later

The SAS/ACCESS product contains the DataDirect Technologies Microsoft SQL Server ODBC driver component that is unloaded during the SAS/ACCESS Software Configuration phase of the installation. The setup/configuration procedures are described below.

During the SAS/ACCESS Software Configuration for MS SQL Server, you entered a directory in which the DataDirect Technologies driver components were unloaded. This directory becomes the ODBC\_HOME directory, which is used to set up the paths to the shared libraries as well as the `odbc.ini` file below. You must set the ODBC\_HOME environment variable to your ODBC home directory before setting the ODBCINI and shared library environment variables as shown in the examples below.

The `odbc.ini` system information file contains a list of possible data sources to connect to your Microsoft SQL Server servers. You must configure at least one data source in order to use the SAS/ACCESS Interface to Microsoft SQL Server. A sample `odbc.ini` file is located in the ODBC\_HOME directory as `odbc.ini.sample`. You will have to edit the `odbc.ini` file with a text editor to configure the data sources. The general format of the `odbc.ini` file is shown below:

```
[ODBC Data Sources]
sqlserver=DataDirect 4.20 SQL Server Wire Protocol

[sqlserver]
Driver=<my install dir>/lib/S0msss19.so
Description=DataDirect 4.20 SQL Server Wire Protocol
Address=<SQLServer host>,<SQLServer server port>
AnsiNPW=Yes
Database=<db>
LogonID=
Password=
QuotedId=yes

[ODBC]
InstallDir=<my install dir>
Trace=0
TraceDll=<my install dir>/lib/odbctrac.so
TraceFile=odbctrace.out
```

You should replace all occurrences of `<my install dir>` in the sample `odbc.ini` with the path and directory name you specified during the SAS/ACCESS Software Configuration for MS SQL Server. This is the same directory that is specified by the ODBC\_HOME environment variable that you set earlier in this section.

You should also replace `<SQLServer host>` with the IP address or named server of your SQL Server machine, `<SQLServer server port>` with the port number that your SQL Server is listening on (typically 1433), and `<db>` with the name of your SQL Server database.

In the above example, `sqlserver` is the name of the configured data source name that is used in the `DSN=` option when assigning a libname to the SAS/ACCESS to MS SQL Server engine.

A sample completed `odbc.ini` is shown below for reference:

```
[ODBC Data Sources]
sqlserver=DataDirect 4.20 SQL Server Wire Protocol

[sqlserver]
Driver=/install/sas/driver/lib/S0msss19.so
Description=DataDirect 4.20 SQL Server Wire Protocol
Address=199.255.255.255,1433
AnsiNPW=Yes
Database=users
LogonID=
```

```
Password=
QuotedId=yes
```

```
[ODBC]
InstallDir=/install/sas/driver
Trace=0
TraceDll=/install/sas/driver/lib/odbctrac.so
TraceFile=odbctrace.out
```

After you configure your data sources, you must set the ODBCINI environment variable to the location and name of your `odbc.ini`:

- For Bourne Shell
 

```
ODBCINI=$ODBCHOME/odbc.ini
export ODBCINI
```
- For C Shell
 

```
setenv ODBCINI $ODBCHOME/odbc.ini
```

The DataDirect Microsoft SQL Server ODBC drivers are ODBC API-compliant shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must include the full path to the shared libraries in the shared library path as shown below so that the ODBC drivers can be loaded dynamically at run time.

<b>Linux for x64 and Solaris</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ODBCHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ODBCHOME/lib:\${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LIBPATH=\$ODBCHOME/lib:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LIBPATH \$ODBCHOME/lib:\${LIBPATH}
<b>HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$ODBCHOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$ODBCHOME/lib:\${SHLIB_PATH}

## **SAS/ACCESS Interface to MySQL Software**

The SAS/ACCESS Interface to MySQL executable uses shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must add the location of the MySQL shared libraries to the shared library path environment variable specific to your operating system. Due to the way MySQL Client libraries are distributed, on most operating systems you will need to link the SAS ACCESS to MySQL module against the MySQL client libraries on your system using the following process.

1. Set the following environment variables:

`MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR`= directory location for the newly linked MySQL client module; needs to be set on your `PATH` so SAS can load the module (variable not needed on Linux for Intel Architecture and Linux for Itanium-based Systems)

`MYSQL_LIBDIR`= MySQL Client Install location (use location of dynamic client libraries – by default, `/usr/lib`, on Linux for Intel Architecture and Linux for Itanium-based Systems)

`SASROOT`= SAS installed directory location (variable not needed on Linux for Intel Architecture and Linux for Itanium-based Systems)

For example, if you have installed MySQL in the directory `/usr/local/mysql/4.1.7`, and SAS is installed in `/usr/local/sas` then you would need to do the following:

<b>AIX, HP-UX, HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture, Solaris, and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	<pre>\$ MYSQL_LIBDIR=/usr/local/mysql/4.1.7/lib \$ export MYSQL_LIBDIR  \$ SASROOT=/usr/local/sas \$ export SASROOT  \$ MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR=/usr/local/sas_lib \$ export MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR</pre>
C Shell	<pre>\$ setenv MYSQL_LIBDIR /usr/local/mysql/4.1.7/lib \$ setenv SASROOT /usr/local/sas \$ setenv MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR /usr/local/sas_lib</pre>
<b>Linux for Intel Architecture and Linux for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	<pre>\$ MYSQL_LIBDIR=/usr/lib \$ export MYSQL_LIBDIR</pre>
C Shell	<pre>\$ setenv MYSQL_LIBDIR /usr/lib</pre>

2. Modify the shared library variable based on the host and shell you are using, according to the table below.

<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	<pre>\$ LIBPATH=\$MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH</pre>
C Shell	<pre>\$ setenv LIBPATH \$MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR:\$LIBPATH</pre>
<b>HP-UX</b>	
Bourne Shell	<pre>\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH</pre>
C Shell	<pre>\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR:\$SHLIB_PATH</pre>
<b>Solaris and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	<pre>\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH</pre>
C Shell	<pre>\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH</pre>

<b>Linux for Intel Architecture and Linux for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$MYSQL_LIBDIR:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$MYSQL_LIBDIR:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

- Once you have set up the environment variables you need to run the link command, as necessary, based on your operating system. This command will produce the file name `libmysqlclient_<os>` in the directory that was set as the `MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR`. You must have write permissions to this directory. You can confirm that the link ran successfully by bringing up SAS and assigning a libname to MySQL. If you get the following error message then you will need to double-check your link command.

```
ERROR: The SAS/ACCESS Interface to MySQL cannot be loaded. The
libmysqlclient
      code appendage could not be loaded.
ERROR: Error in the LIBNAME statement.
```

### AIX

```
ld -berok -b64 -bM:SRE -bexpall -e _nostart
-o $MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR/libmysqlclient_aix $SASROOT/misc/dbi/obj/r64myl.o
-lpthread -L$MYSQL_LIBDIR -lmysqlclient -lm -lc
```

### Linux for Itanium-based Systems

A link is not required for Linux for Itanium-based Systems because it supports the MySQL dynamic library.

### Linux for Intel Architecture

A link is not required for Linux for Intel Architecture because it supports the MySQL dynamic library.

### HP-UX

```
ld -b -o $MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR/libmysqlclient_hp
$SASROOT/misc/dbi/obj/h64myl.o
-L$MYSQL_LIBDIR -lmysqlclient -lc -lm
```

### Solaris and Solaris for x64

You must include the location of the linker in the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable (this is usually found in the libraries listed in the example, below):

Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/???:/usr/ucblib/???:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH /usr/lib/???:/usr/ucblib/???:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

The variable `???` should be filled based on the hardware your Solaris system is running on. If you are using a SPARC system, use `sparcv9`. If you are using Solaris for x64 on an Intel system, use `64`. If you are using Solaris on x64 on an AMD system, use `amd64`.

Then use the link command:

(for Solaris)

```
ld -64 -G -o $MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR/libmysqlclient_sun
SASROOT/misc/dbi/obj/s64myl.o -L$MYSQL_LIBDIR -lmysqlclient
```

(for Solaris on x64)

```
ld -64 -G -o $MYSQL_CLIENT_DIR/libmysqlclient_sax
SASROOT/misc/dbi/obj/saxmyl.o -L$MYSQL_LIBDIR -lmysqlclient
```

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to Netezza Software

The Netezza ODBC drivers are ODBC API-compliant shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must include the full path to the shared libraries in the shared library path as shown below so that the ODBC drivers can be loaded dynamically at run time.

Linux for Intel Architecture, Linux for x64, and Solaris	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ODBCHOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ODBCHOME/lib:\${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
AIX	
Bourne Shell	\$ LIBPATH=\$ODBCHOME/lib:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LIBPATH \$ODBCHOME/lib:\${LIBPATH}
HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$ODBCHOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$ODBCHOME/lib:\${SHLIB_PATH}

## Registering SAS/ACCESS Interface to Netezza

The following SAS procedure must be run so that the Access to Netezza product is registered with the SAS system catalog:

```
PROC NICKNAME CAT=sashelp.core engine;
add nickname=netezza module=sasionza desc="SAS/ACCESS to Netezza"
preferred eng;
quit;
```

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC Software

You may have to edit the `.odbc.ini` file in your home directory with a text editor to configure data sources. Some ODBC driver vendors may allow system administrators to maintain a centralized copy by setting the environment variable `ODBCINI`. Please refer to your ODBC driver's vendor documentation to find more specific information.

The ODBC drivers are ODBC API-compliant shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment

variables so that ODBC drivers can be loaded dynamically at run time. You must also set the ODBC\_HOME environment variable to your ODBC home directory before setting the environment variables as shown in the examples.

<b>Linux for Intel Architecture and Linux for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ODBC_HOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ODBC_HOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
<b>Solaris and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ODBC_HOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ODBC_HOME/lib:\${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LIBPATH=\$ODBC_HOME/lib:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LIBPATH \$ODBC_HOME/lib:\${LIBPATH}
<b>HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$ODBC_HOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$ODBC_HOME/lib:\${SHLIB_PATH}

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to Oracle Software

In order to use SAS/ACCESS Interface to Oracle software, you must set the ORACLE\_HOME environment variable. In addition, you must make sure that the shared library path variable (the name of this variable is operating system dependent) points to where the Oracle shared libraries are located. This is required since the SAS/ACCESS Interface to Oracle executable uses Oracle shared libraries and needs to know where they are located at your site.

The following are examples for the various operating systems:

<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LIBPATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LIBPATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$LIBPATH
<b>HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family Architecture</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH

<b>Linux for Intel Architecture, Linux for Itanium-based Systems, Solaris, and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ORACLE_HOME/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to Sybase Software

### Installing Sybase Procedure

In SAS 9.2, the administrator or user must install a Sybase-stored procedure on the target Sybase server. Two files have been included in the !SASROOT/misc/dbi directory to assist in the installation:

- sas-spcp.txt is a text file containing instructions on how to do the installation.
- sas-spdf.txt is the actual stored procedure script.

The process utilizes two Sybase facilities, defncopy and isql.

### Adding Shared Libraries

Finally, the SAS/ACCESS Interface to Sybase executable uses shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables and, if necessary, indicate the Sybase version that you have installed at your site. You must also set the Sybase environment variable to your Sybase home directory before setting the environment variables as shown in the examples.

<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LIBPATH=\$INSTHOME/lib:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LIBPATH \$INSTHOME/lib:\$LIBPATH
<b>HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=\$Sybase/lib:/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH \$Sybase/lib:/lib:\$SHLIB_PATH
<b>Linux for Intel Architecture, Linux for x64, Solaris, and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=\$Sybase/lib:/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$Sybase/lib:/lib:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata Software

### Access to Shared Libraries

The SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata executable uses shared libraries, referred to in UNIX as shared objects. These shared objects typically reside in `/usr/lib`. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables.

<b>AIX</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LIBPATH=TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$LIBPATH \$ export LIBPATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LIBPATH TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$LIBPATH
<b>HP-UX</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$SHLIB_PATH
<b>HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ SHLIB_PATH=TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ export SHLIB_PATH \$ LD_PRELOAD=/usr/lib/hpux64/libpthread.so.1 \$ export LD_PRELOAD
C Shell	\$ setenv SHLIB_PATH TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$SHLIB_PATH \$ setenv LD_PRELOAD /usr/lib/hpux64/libpthread.so.1
<b>Linux for Intel Architecture, Linux for x64, Solaris, and Solaris for x64</b>	
Bourne Shell	\$ LD_LIBRARY_PATH=TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH \$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
C Shell	\$ setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH TERADATA-CLIENT-LOCATION:\$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

### FastExporting

For optimal reads of large tables, SAS/ACCESS can perform FastExporting. To perform FastExporting, the Teradata FastExport Utility must be present on the system where you install SAS.

As needed, modify your library path environment variable to include the directory containing `sasaxsm.sl` (HP-UX) or `sasaxsm.so` (Linux, Solaris, and AIX). These shared objects are delivered in the `$SASROOT/sasexe` directory. You may copy these modules where you wish, but ensure that the directory you copy them into is in the appropriate shared library path environment variable.

On Solaris and Linux, the library path variable is `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. On HP-UX, it is `SHLIB_PATH`. On AIX, it is `LIBPATH`. Also, make sure that the Teradata FastExport utility, `fexp`, has its directory included in the `PATH` environment variable. This utility is usually installed in the `/usr/bin` directory.

The FastExport Utility is not required; SAS/ACCESS reads large tables quite efficiently without it. For further information, see the DBSLICEPARM option in your SAS/ACCESS to Teradata documentation. Contact Teradata if you want to obtain the Teradata FastExport Utility.

## **MultiLoad**

SAS/ACCESS can interface with MultiLoad for loading large volumes of data. To perform MultiLoading, the Teradata MultiLoad Utility must be present on the system where you install SAS.

As needed, modify your library path environment variable to include the directory containing the shared objects `sasmlam.sl` and `sasmlne.sl` (HP-UX) or `sasmlam.so` and `sasmlne.so` (Linux, Solaris, HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family and AIX). These shared objects are delivered in the `$SASROOT/sasexe` directory. You may copy these modules where you wish, but ensure that the directory you copy them into is in the appropriate shared library path environment variable. On Solaris and Linux, the library path variable is `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. On HP-UX and HP-UX for the Itanium Processor Family, it is `SHLIB_PATH`. On AIX, it is `LIBPATH`. Also, make sure that the Teradata MultiLoad utility, `mload`, has its directory included in the `PATH` environment variable. This utility is usually installed in the `/usr/bin` directory.

The MultiLoad Utility is not required; SAS/ACCESS provides other options for loading tables. For further information, see the MULTISTMT option in your SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata documentation. Contact Teradata if you want to obtain the Teradata MultiLoad Utility.

## Chapter 8 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/ASSIST Software

This chapter describes how to add a master profile to SAS/ASSIST software. You can use a master profile to override the default SAS settings. This allows you to provide a customized setup for SAS/ASSIST software. With the master profile, you can control the profile options of all SAS/ASSIST users from one central place. For information on the profile options, refer to the *SAS/ASSIST Software System Administrator's Guide*.

### Adding a Master Profile

Complete the following steps to add a master profile to SAS/ASSIST software.

1. Specify the location of the master profile by creating a new directory to which all users of SAS/ASSIST software will have read access.

All users with write access to this directory will automatically have write access to the master profile in SAS/ASSIST software. Select a name that conforms to the naming conventions of your installation. The name of this new directory must be stored in an entry in the SASHELP library. This requires that you have write access to the SASHELP library.

On line 1 of the `Program Editor` window of the SAS Display Manager System, type the physical pathname of the master profile directory. Execute the `Save` command to store this pathname in the `SASHELP.QASSIST` catalog. Save it as `SASHELP.QASSIST.PARMS.SOURCE`. The location of the master profile will now be known by SAS/ASSIST software.

2. Create the master profile.

The first time SAS/ASSIST software is started, a master profile is created if `SASHELP.QASSIST.PARMS.SOURCE` contains the name of an existing physical pathname, and the person who starts SAS/ASSIST software has write access to this physical pathname.

3. Customize the master profile by starting SAS/ASSIST software and selecting:

```
Setup, then  
Profiles, and then  
Master/group . . .
```

If you have write access to the SAS library containing the master profile, you can specify default values. New users will use these default values when they start SAS/ASSIST software.

**Note:** *If you restrict values by typing R in Status, users will not be allowed to change the values you define.*

You can run SAS/ASSIST software in two different styles - Workplace or Block Menu. The Block Menu can be New style or Old style. You can control this using the profile options below.

Run Workplace:

```
SAS/Assist style:           Workplace
```

Run Block Menu New style:

SAS/Assist style:	Block Menu
Save selections on end:	Yes
Menu Style:	New

Run Block Menu Old style:

SAS/Assist style:	Block Menu
Save selections on end:	Yes
Menu Style:	Old

By setting the default values in the master profile, you can control if users should use the New or Old style of SAS/ASSIST software. In addition, there are many other profile options. For more information on these options, refer to the *SAS/ASSIST Software System Administrator's Guide*.

#### 4. Create group profiles.

From the master profile, it is possible to create group profiles to allow groups of users to have different setups. The master profile controls group profiles and user profiles when a user is not a member of any group. All users are indirectly controlled by the master profile when option values are set to a restricted status.

Select Setup...Master/Group  
then Tools...Create Group Profile.

To add users to a group profile, select Tools...Update User Group.

By default, the user ID is found in the macro variable `&SYSJOBID`. This value is set in the option `Userid` in the master profile (option type `System Administration`). Change the value if your site uses another variable to keep the user ID. If the value name starts with `&`, it is a macro variable; otherwise, it is an environment variable, which is set before the start of SAS 9.2.

## Chapter 9 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/CONNECT Software

TCP/IP is the access method supported for UNIX environments and their derivatives. Refer to the publication *Communications Access Methods for SAS/CONNECT and SAS/SHARE Software* for information on the access methods supported by other systems. This document can be found at <http://support.sas.com/documentation/onlinedoc>.

### **Storing and Locating SAS/CONNECT Script Files**

SAS/CONNECT software ships several sample script files that are used to establish a connection to a remote SAS session. The `SASSCRIPT` configuration option points to the location of the SAS/CONNECT script files. The `SASSCRIPT` option is used by SAS/ASSIST software and can be used by user-written SCL applications.

The script files are installed into the `!SASROOT/misc/connect` directory by default. The following line has been included in the `sasv9.cfg` file in order to define the default script file location:

```
-SASSCRIPT !SASROOT/misc/connect
```

If you want to move the script files to another directory, you must edit the `sasv9.cfg` file and update the `SASSCRIPT` option with the new directory location.



## Chapter 10 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/GRAPH Software

### ***Loading SAS Fonts to Your X Display Server***

Many SAS/GRAPH procedures and devices now support ODS styles in all destinations, including the LISTING destination. By default, all colors, fonts, symbols, and graph sizes are derived from the current style. The default fonts in these styles are the TrueType fonts provided by SAS. Devices that use FreeType rendering are able to find these fonts by default and render them in an environment without a DISPLAY set or valid Xdisplay available. For devices like XCOLOR that use host-rendering, the fonts must be registered with the display in order for them to work. You may override the default font setting by using the FTEXT option on the GOPTIONS statement or by creating a modified style sheet. However, SAS recommends you make the TrueType fonts available to the display device to take advantage of their benefits.

Refer to your vendor user documentation for your X display server for the instructions for making the SAS fonts available to it. SAS's fonts are located at `$SASROOT/misc/fonts`.

### ***Making System Fonts Available to SAS***

One of the main advantages of using FreeType rendering is that TrueType and other hardware fonts that produce high quality text are available in an environment without a DISPLAY set. The graphics devices that use FreeType rendering will only recognize fonts that have been registered in SAS.

If you wish to register additional fonts to SAS, including system or display fonts, use the FONTREG procedure to update the SAS registry to include these fonts. For full information about the use and syntax of the FONTREG procedure, please see the appropriate chapter in the *Base SAS 9.2 Procedures Guide*, available from <http://support.sas.com>.



# Chapter 11 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/IntrNet Software

This chapter has information for your SAS/IntrNet installation. It will help you install, configure, and test your SAS/IntrNet components.

The procedures for installing SAS software using the SAS Deployment Wizard are described in other documentation and not available from this chapter. Furthermore, the installation of your Web server is your responsibility and not described in SAS documentation.

When the SAS/IntrNet software has been installed, configured and tested using the procedures described in this chapter, review the latest version of the SAS/IntrNet product documentation online at

<http://support.sas.com/documentation/onlinedoc/IntrNet/index.html>. The “What’s New” page at this Web site lists any recent changes to the product or documentation.

## Overview

All SAS/IntrNet installations are made up of two components:

1. The SAS/IntrNet server (also referred to as the Application Server). This is where SAS Foundation is installed.
2. CGI Tools (also referred to as the Broker). This is where the `broker.cfg` file and its supporting files are installed.

When you install SAS/IntrNet, choose between two installation configurations:

Type A - The SAS/IntrNet server and CGI Tools components are both installed on the same system machine. The Web server **must** be installed before starting the SAS installation.

Type B -The SAS/IntrNet server component is installed on one system machine and the CGI Tools component is installed on a different system machine. The Web server **must** be installed on the CGI Tools system prior to installing CGI Tools.

Type A and Type B require different installation steps:

Type A Installation Steps	Type B Installation Steps
Confirm that the Web server software (IIS, Apache etc.) is on the same server as your SAS/IntrNet system.	Confirm that the Web server software (IIS, Apache, etc.) is on the machine that you will install the CGI Tools to.
Install your SAS products. Check “CGI Tools for the Web Server” and “SAS/GRAPH Java Applets” in the “Select Products to Install” menu.	On your application server system, start your SAS installation. Uncheck “CGI Tools for the Web Server” in the “Select Products to Install” menu.
	On your Web server system machine, start your SAS installation. Uncheck all products except “CGI Tools for the Web Server” and “SAS/GRAPH Java Applets” in the “Select Products to Install” menu.  You can optionally check the IntrNet Monitor or Connect Drivers

Test the Broker
Configure a Socket Service
Start the Socket Service
Test the Socket Service

Test the Broker
Configure a Socket Service
Start the Socket Service
Test the Socket Service

The steps are described more thoroughly in the sections that follow.

## Installing and Configuring SAS/IntrNet Software

### Install Your Web Server Software

Refer to your Web server's documentation for its installation procedures.

### Install Your SAS Software

Refer to your *QuickStart Guide* for a description of how to start your SAS software installation.

If you are performing a Type A installation (as described in the "Overview" above), confirm that your Web server software is installed before starting your SAS software installation. Check "CGI Tools for the Web Server" and "SAS/GRAPH Java Applets" in the **Select Products to Install** dialog.

If you are performing a Type B installation, do **both** of the following:

- Install the SAS software on the SAS System side, unchecking "CGI Tools for the Web Server" and "SAS/GRAPH Java Applets" in the **Select Products to Install** dialog.
- Start the SAS software install on the Web server and check "CGI Tools for the Web Server" and "SAS/GRAPH Java Applets" in the **Select Products to Install** dialog. SAS/IntrNet Monitor and SAS/CONNECT Driver for Java are optional selections. Uncheck everything else.

### CGI Tools Installation Dialogs

The following screens appear for CGI Tools for the Web Server and SAS/GRAPH Java Applets for all installations. Click **Help** on any dialog for information about the fields.

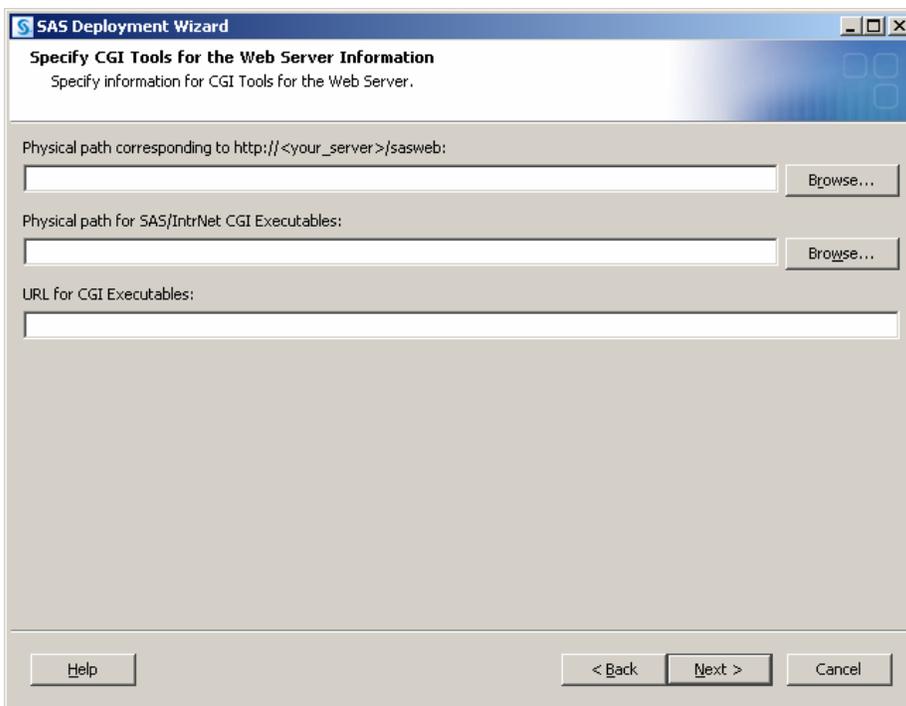
Customary entries are documented following each screen shown below. Customize the entries according to your environment.



**Deployment Directory for SAS/GRAPH Java Applets:**

This is part of the SAS/GRAPH Java applets install. The applets can be installed in any valid folder location.

This location will be available to the CGI Tools installation, which will copy the graph applets to the /sasweb/graph directory on the Web server.



The following are examples of common entries for popular Web servers. Customize your entries according to your own web Server environment. These fields will tell SAS where your Web server software is located.

**Physical path corresponding to http://<your\_server>/sasweb:**

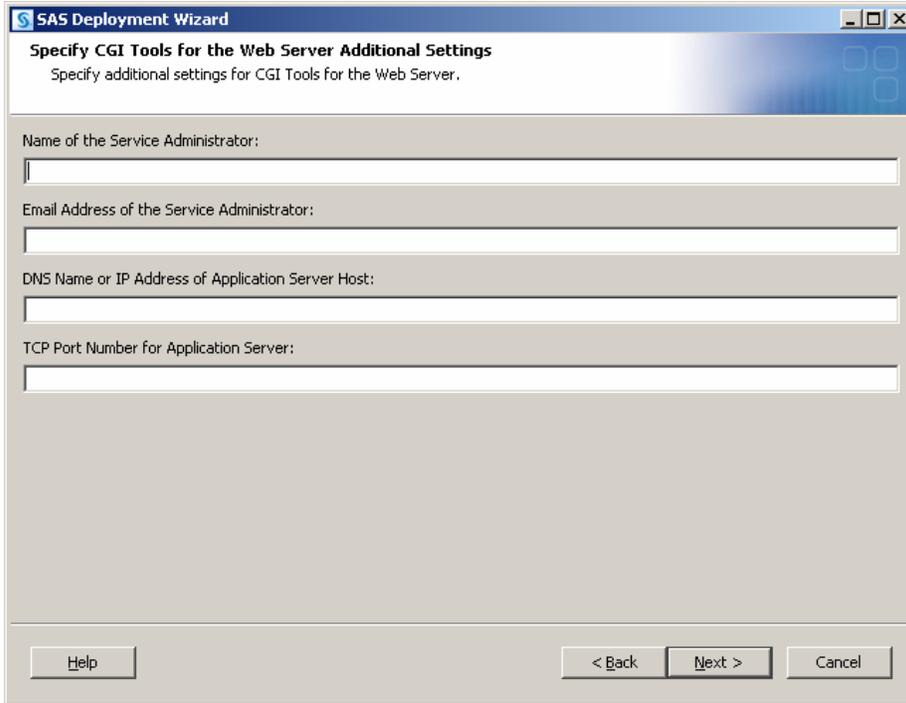
- IIS: `C:\inetpub\wwwroot\sasweb`
- Apache (Windows): `C:\program files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\htdocs\sasweb`
- Apache (UNIX): `/usr/local/apache2/htdocs/sasweb`

**Physical path for SAS/IntrNet CGI Executables:**

- IIS: `C:\inetpub\scripts`
- Apache (Windows): `C:\program files\Apache Software Foundation\Apache2.2\cgi-bin`
- Apache (UNIX): `/usr/local/apache2/cgi-bin`

**URL for CGI Executables:**

- IIS: `http://<web_servername>/scripts`  
Example: `http://abcserver.comp.com/scripts`
- Apache (Windows): `http:// <web_servername>/cgi-bin`  
Example: `http://abcserver.comp.com/cgi-bin`
- Apache (UNIX): `http://<web_servername>/cgi-bin`  
Example: `http://abcserver.comp.com/cgi-bin`



Note that your entries for this dialog are added to the `broker.cfg` file. The `broker.cfg` file is a text file that can be edited after the installation is complete.

**Name of the Service Administrator:**

(optional) Enter the name of the administrator (for example, John Doe).

**Email Address of the Service Administrator:**

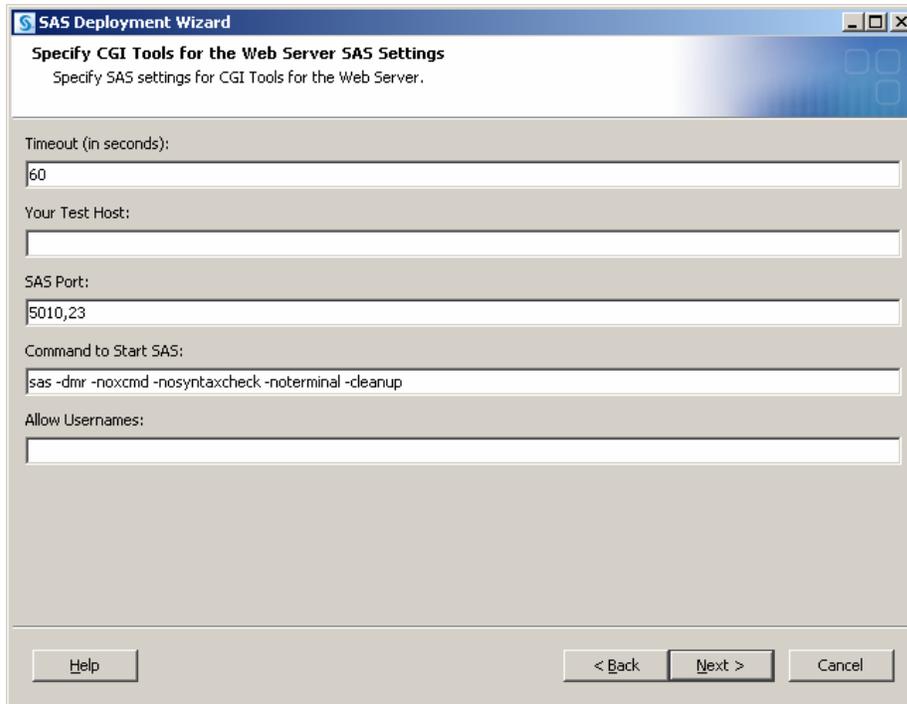
(optional) Enter the e-mail address of the administrator (for example, NetAdmin@comp.com).

**DNS Name or IP Address of Application Server Host:**

Enter the DNS name or IP address of the application server host where SAS Foundation is located.

**TCP Port Number for Application Server:**

The customary default port number is *5001*, but you can use any valid available port on your system between 256 – 65535.



Click **Next** at this dialog unless you are using JConnect. If you are using JConnect, enter values that are valid for your site.

### ***Installing CGI Tools and SAS Foundation on Machines with Different Operating Systems***

Your SAS Foundation system's operating system might be different than your CGI Tools system's operating system. For example, your SAS Foundation might be installed on a Windows system and your CGI Tools might be installed on a UNIX system. The CGI Tools install from the SDW will detect the destination operating system and install the appropriate operating system-specific software.

There are two methods to make the SAS Software Depot available to the installer on the destination CGI Tools system. The method you choose is dependent on the facilities available at your site. To access a SAS Software Depot on the destination CGI Tools system, do one of the following:

1. Launch the set-up from a SAS Software Depot residing on a remote system. You might need to use a cross-platform file access method, such as NFS or SAMBA, to connect the two systems.
2. Create media from an existing depot using the SAS Deployment Wizard and use that media on the host machine. This process is described more thoroughly in the *SAS Deployment Wizard Users Guide*, available from Install Center (<http://support.sas.com/documentation/installcenter/92/documents/index.html>).

**Note:** *SAS/IntrNet operation requires TCP/IP connectivity between the SAS Foundation system and the CGI Tools system regardless of which operating systems these components are installed on.*

## Test the Web Server

To determine if the Web server is running, launch the Web server's browser and enter `http://localhost`. This will return a Web page if the Web server is running.

If you do not receive a web page, you must debug or reinstall your Web server before continuing.

## Test the Application Broker

To verify that CGI Tools was installed correctly and can access the `broker.cfg` file, point your Web browser to the following URL:

Windows:

IIS - `http://your_webserver/scripts/broker.exe`

Apache - `http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker.exe`

Other hosts:

`http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker`

Replace `your_webserver` with the name of the Web server. The URL path might also need to be changed if you installed CGI Tools to a different directory. You should see a Web page similar to the following:

### SAS/IntrNet Application Dispatcher

#### Application Broker Version 9.2 (Build 1494)

[Application Dispatcher Administration](#)

[SAS/IntrNet Samples](#)

[SAS/IntrNet Documentation](#) - requires Internet access

If you do not receive this page, you must debug your Web server installation before continuing. Verify that your Web server is enabled for CGI execution in the directory where you installed the Application Broker (`broker.exe` and `broker.cfg` files). This directory was determined by what was entered for **Physical path for SAS/IntrNet CGI Executables** during the CGI Tools installation above.

## Configure a Socket Service

On UNIX platforms, the configuration utility is a Perl script. Perform the following steps to create and start the default service:

1. From a system prompt, submit the following command:

```
!SASROOT/utilities/bin/inetcfg.pl
```

where `!SASROOT` is the path to the SAS root directory.

As the configuration utility runs, you are prompted for information about the service that you are creating.

2. Press **Return** to accept the default value, which names the service *default*.

3. The next prompt asks for the name of the directory where all of the service control files should be stored. Press **Return** to accept the suggested value, or type the desired directory name and then press **Return**.
4. Type **S** and press **Return** to define a socket service.
5. Press **Return** to select one server.
6. Type the TCP/IP port number that you reserved for this service and press **Return**.
7. Press **Return** to skip entering an administrator password. You can add an administrator password later if you use this service for production applications.
8. Verify the displayed information and press **Return** to create the service. Note the path for the service directory.
9. The configuration utility created a start.pl file to start the default Application Server. Change to the service directory path and start the server by submitting the following command:

```
./start.pl
```

## Starting the Socket Service

As stated above, change to the service directory path and start the server by submitting the following command:

```
./start.pl
```

## Testing the Socket Service

1. To make sure that the service was installed and started correctly, point your Web browser to this URL:

Windows:

IIS - `http://your_webserver/scripts/broker.exe`

Apache - `http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker.exe`

Other hosts:

`http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker`

Replace `your_webserver` with the name of the Web server. The URL path might also need to be changed if you installed the Application Broker to a different directory. You should see the following Web page:

### **SAS/IntrNet Application Dispatcher**

#### **Application Broker Version 9.2 (Build 1494)**

[Application Dispatcher Administration](#)

[SAS/IntrNet Samples](#)

[SAS/IntrNet Documentation](#) - requires Internet access

2. Click on the **Application Dispatcher Administration** link to see if the Application Broker can read the `broker.cfg` file. The Application Dispatcher Services Web page should open.
3. Verify connectivity between the Application Server and the Web server. Click on the **Application Dispatcher Administration** link and then click on the **ping** link under **SocketService default** heading. If the ping is successful, you should see:

```
Ping. The Application Server <hostname>:<port_number> is
functioning properly.
```

4. To complete installation testing, type this URL in your browser address line:

Windows:

```
IIS - http://your_webserver/scripts/broker.exe?_service=
default&_program=sample.webhello.sas
```

```
Apache - http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker.exe?_service=
default&_program=sample.webhello.sas
```

Other hosts:

```
http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker?_service=default&_program=
sample.webhello.sas
```

You should see the string "Hello World!" in large bold type in your browser. If you do not, add the debug option to create a log:

Windows:

```
IIS - http://your_webserver/scripts/broker.exe?_service=
default&_program=sample.webhello.sas&_debug=131
```

```
Apache - http://your_webserver/cgi-bin/broker.exe?_service=
default&_program=sample.webhello.sas&_debug=131
```

Other hosts:

```
http://yourWebserver/cgi-bin/broker?_service=default&_program=
sample.webhello.sas&_debug=131
```

Save the log screen on the browser for SAS Technical Support.

## Configure Additional Services

This chapter only describes how to configure a simple default Application Dispatcher service. There are many reasons you may want to configure additional services, including segregating applications by security or performance requirements and implementing more scalable servers. See the "Using Services" section of the SAS/IntrNet Application Dispatcher documentation at <http://support.sas.com/documentation/onlinedoc/intrnet/index.html> for information on configuring additional services, using the Load Manager, and adding pool services.



## Chapter 12 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/SECURE Software

SAS/SECURE software includes client components that non-SAS System client applications can use to communicate with a SAS server in a secure environment. To use encryption between a non-SAS System client and a SAS server with SAS/SECURE software licensed, you must install the SAS/SECURE client components on the client machine. The SAS/SECURE client components are available on the SAS/SECURE CD accessible through the SAS Software Navigator.

*Note:* This install is not necessary if the SAS System is your client. The SAS System installs the components that it needs as part of the SAS System install process.

### **SAS/SECURE Client for Windows**

The SAS/SECURE components needed by Windows clients can be installed by running the SAS Software Navigator to access the SAS/SECURE CD. The `secwin.exe` executable available in the SECUREWINCLT folder installs the files necessary for the IOM Bridge for COM to use the CryptoAPI algorithms.

### **SAS/SECURE Client for Java**

The SAS/SECURE components for Java clients provide encryption support for Java applications. You can incorporate this support into applications that are written using the following components:

- SAS/SHARE driver for JDBC,
- SAS/CONNECT driver for Java, and
- IOM Bridge for Java.

The SAS/SECURE components needed by Java clients can be installed by running the SAS Software Navigator to access the SAS/SECURE CD. The SECUREJAVA folder contains two JAR files that enable Java clients to use the CryptoAPI algorithms:

- `sas.rutil.jar` - should be copied to the location where the client you are running gets started.
- `sas.core.jar` - included in case you do not already have one however, this will most likely not be needed.



# Chapter 13 – Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/SHARE Software

## **User Authentication**

You are required to complete the steps from the section “Configuring User Authentication” in the *Installation Instructions for the SAS 9.2 Foundation for UNIX Environments*. This allows SAS/SHARE software to authenticate a client’s identity and check a client’s authority to access resources.

## **System Configuration for the TCP/IP Communications Method**

We suggest each SAS/SHARE server that runs on a network node be defined as a service in the file `/etc/services` or `/etc/inet/services` on that node. Each entry in this file associates a service name with the port number and protocol used by that service. An entry for a SAS/SHARE server has the following form:

```
<server name>      <port number>/tcp      # <comments>
```

The server name must be one to eight characters in length. The first character must be a letter or underscore; the remaining seven characters can include letters, digits, underscores, the dollar \$ sign, or the at @ sign.

An entry for a server whose name is `MKTSERV` might look like the following:

```
mktserv      5000/tcp      # SAS/SHARE server for Marketing and Sales
```

The server name is specified with the `SERVER=` option in the `LIBNAME` statement, in the `OPERATE`, and in the `SERVER` procedure. If a server name is not defined in the services file, you must specify “\_\_<port#>”, two consecutive underscores followed by the port number (e.g., `server=__5012`).

## **Client Components**

SAS/SHARE software includes client components that are used outside of your SAS 9.2 Foundation installation. The 9.2 SAS/SHARE client components are available from the SAS 9.2 Software Download site. The SAS/SHARE client components are described below.

### **SAS/SHARE Data Provider**

The SAS/SHARE Data Provider enables you to access, update, and manipulate SAS data using OLE DB- and ADO-compliant applications on Windows platforms.

### **SAS ODBC Driver**

The SAS ODBC Driver enables you to access, update, and manipulate SAS data from ODBC-compliant applications on Windows platforms.

## **SAS/SHARE Driver for JDBC**

The SAS/SHARE Driver for JDBC enables you to write applets, applications, and servlets that access and update SAS data. The Java Tools package that includes the SAS/SHARE driver for JDBC also includes the SAS/CONNECT driver for Java. If you are writing Java programs using these interfaces, you may also want to use the tunnel feature. This optional feature can be used with the Java applets you write to solve some common configuration problems.

## **SAS/SHARE SQL Library for C**

The SAS/SHARE SQL Library for C provides an application programming interface (API) that enables your applications to send SQL queries and statements through a SAS/SHARE server to data on remote hosts.

## ***NLS Information***

Sites that develop or support international applications that use SAS/SHARE software should refer to Chapter 9, “Post-Installation Configuration for National Language Support (NLS).”

## Chapter 14 – Using Host Sort Routines

This chapter provides instructions for making host sort routines available to SAS 9.2. The only supported host sort routine is SyncSort. To use host sort routines with SAS 9.2, complete the following steps:

1. Install the host sort library on your system by following the instructions provided by the vendor. Ensure that the host sort routine works outside of SAS 9.2.
2. Make the host sort library available to SAS 9.2 by following the instructions in the following section, “Making Host Sort Routines Available.”
3. Submit an options statement in a SAS session to specify the host sort routine by following the instructions in the section “Using Host Sort Routines in a SAS Session.”

**Note:** For information on using host sort routines in a SAS session once they are available, please refer to the SAS 9.2 Companion for UNIX Environments.

### **Making Host Sort Routines Available**

This section describes the system-specific instructions for making host sort routines available to SAS 9.2.

#### **For AIX**

Set the environment variable `$LIBPATH` to the directory containing the host sort library. For example, if the directory is `/usr/local/syncsort/lib`, then add these lines to both `!SASROOT/bin/sasenv_local` and `!SASROOT/bin/sasenv_local.ksh`:

```
LIBPATH=/usr/local/syncsort/lib:$LIBPATH
export LIBPATH
```

Add this line to `!SASROOT/bin/sasenv_local.csh`:

```
setenv LIBPATH /usr/local/syncsort/lib:$LIBPATH
```

#### **For Linux and Solaris**

Set the environment variable `$LD_LIBRARY_PATH` to the directory containing the host sort library. For example, if the directory is `/usr/local/syncsort/lib`, then add these lines to both `!SASROOT/bin/sasenv_local` and `!SASROOT/bin/sasenv_local.ksh`:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/syncsort/lib:$LIBPATH
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

Add this line to `!SASROOT/bin/sasenv_local.csh`:

```
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH /usr/local/syncsort/lib:$LIBPATH
```

## For HP-UX

Set the environment variable \$SHLIB\_PATH to the directory containing the host sort library. For example, if the directory is /usr/local/syncsort/lib, then add these lines to both !SASROOT/bin/sasenv\_local and !SASROOT/bin/sasenv\_local.ksh:

```
SHLIB_PATH=/usr/local/syncsort/lib:$LIBPATH
export SHLIB_PATH
```

Add this line to !SASROOT/bin/sasenv\_local.csh:

```
setenv SHLIB_PATH /usr/local/syncsort/lib:$LIBPATH
```

## Using Host Sort Routines in a SAS Session

**Note:** The options statements throughout this section specify the syntax to submit to the SAS System. You can also specify these options as command line options and options in the sasv8.cfg file. Refer to the SAS Companion for UNIX Environments for more information on setting options.

Use the SORTNAME option to tell the SAS System which host sort routine should be used. Submit one of the following options statements in a SAS session:

- To use SyncSort (the default):
 

```
OPTIONS SORTNAME=SYNCSORT;
```
- To use CoSORT:
 

```
OPTIONS SORTNAME=COSORT;
```

Once the host sort routine is available, use the SORTPGM=HOST or SORTPGM=BEST options statements to tell the SAS System when to use the host sort routine.

Submit one of the following options statements in a SAS session:

- ```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=HOST;
```

tells the SAS System to always use the host sort routine made available.
- ```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=BEST;
```

tells the SAS System to choose the best sorting method in a given situation, the SAS System sort or the host sort.

There are two options that define how the SAS System chooses the “best” sort algorithm. The following examples use the syntax of an options statement that needs to be submitted to the SAS System:

- ```
-sortcut <n>
```

, where *n* specifies a number of observations.
 

```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=BEST SORTCUT=500;
```

`-sortcut` tells the SAS System to choose the host sort routine if the number of observations is greater than the number you specify, and to use the SAS System sort if the number of observations is equal to or less than the number specified.
- ```
-sortcutp <size>[kKmM]
```

, where *<size>* specifies a file size in either kilobytes or megabytes.
 

```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=BEST SORTCUTP=40M;
```

`-sortcutp` tells the SAS System to choose the host sort routine if the size of the data being sorted exceeds the size you specify, and to use the SAS System sort if the size of the data is equal to or smaller than the size you specify.

If these options are not defined or these options are set to zero, the SAS System chooses the SAS System sort routine. If you specify both options and either condition is met, the SAS System chooses the host sort routine.

You can change the work directory used for temporary sort files by using the option `sortdev <dir>`, where `<dir>` is the directory in which you want the temporary files to be created. For example, submit the following statement if you want the temporary files to be created in `/tmp`:

```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=BEST SORTCUT=500 sortdev="/tmp";
```

You can specify the host sort option `sortanom t` to print timing and resource information to the SAS log after each phase of a sort. The following is an example of this option:

```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=HOST SORTANOM=t;
```

You can specify the host sort option `sortanom v` to print to the SAS log the arguments passed to the sort, which may be useful for tuning or debugging:

```
OPTIONS SORTPGM=HOST SORTANOM=v;
```

You can attempt to increase your sort performance by increasing the values of the `sortsize` and `memsize` SAS options. However, make sure that `sortsize` is at least 4M less than `memsize`.

You can see other SAS performance statistics in the SAS log using the `FULLSTIMER` option:

```
OPTIONS FULLSTIMER;
```







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