Alert Notes

The SAS® System
Release 6.12 (TS070)
SunOS™ 4 and Solaris® 2

Please Read Before Beginning Installation

Introduction

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

Installation Issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

http://www.sas.com/y2k

- When installing the SAS System under SunOS 4.1.1 through SunOS 4.1.3, you may receive an error message of the form:

```
ld.so: warning: /usr/lib/libc.so.1.x has older revision than expected 9
```

Several SAS System processes will not work properly if this warning is displayed. The workaround is to login as root and make a link, creating /usr/lib/libc.so.1.9 using the following commands:

```
cd /usr/lib
ln -s libc.so.1.x libc.so.1.9
/usr/etc/ldconfig
```

When this has been accomplished, the ld.so warning will not be displayed.

Note: The actual number reported in the message should be substituted for x.

SAS Note V6-SYS.INST-C907 documents this problem.

- Before installing Release 6.12 of the SAS System from TS070 media, please refer to the **Addendum to the Installation Instructions for the SAS System under UNIX Environments, Release 6.12 (TS070)** to ensure the proper installation procedure is followed for your environment.

- You will find two different documents titled **Alert Notes** in your package, one for (TS020) and one for (TS070). Please refer to the **Alert Notes** that appropriately reflect the release you are installing. If you choose to install maintenance (TS070), then you only need to refer to the **Alert Notes** titled **The SAS System, Release 6.12 (TS070), SunOS 4 and Solaris 2**. If you choose not to install maintenance (TS070), refer to the **Alert Notes** titled **The SAS System, Release 6.12 (TS020), SunOS 4 and Solaris 2**.

- In order for (TS070) maintenance to the SAS/GIS Software, Release 6.12 Upgrade to be applied, the SAS/GIS Software, Release 6.12 Upgrade must be installed before Release 6.12 (TS070) maintenance.

- If you are installing an add-on product to a system that has already been upgraded to (TS045), (TS050), (TS055), (TS060), (TS065), or (TS070), you *must* re-apply maintenance after installing the new product. Failure to do so will result in a SAS System installation with mismatched maintenance. Unpredictable results will occur when running from such an installation. To re-apply the SAS Notes (TS070) maintenance, choose the following path from the `sasmanager` panels:

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

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

Base SAS Software

- ***Host Printing Problems***

  - If you find that your particular printer is not in the list of printers in step 2 of installing a new printer, what should you do?

    1. See if your printer has a diskette with it that contains a PPD file. If so, have your system administrator install the PPD file from the diskette, issue the `dlgprtsetup` command, press the `new...` button to go through the installation wizard to install a printer with that PPD file, and try printing with the printer you installed. The name that will appear in step 2 of the installation process will be the string that follows the `NickName` tag in the PPD file. For PPD installation instructions, refer to *Add New XPRINTER Devices* in the online help under `SAS Companion`, `Changes and Enhancements for Releases 6.10 and Later`, `Using the OSF/Motif Interface to the SAS System`, `Printing From the SAS System`, and `using host printing`.

    2. If printing does not work correctly with the PPD from the printer manufacturer, try defining a printer with a closely related family/manufacturer printer in step 2 and try printing with that.

    3. If printing with a closely related type of printer does not work, define a printer with a generic driver such as Generic Color Postscript, Generic PCL4, Generic PCL5, or Generic Postscript and try printing with that.

    4. Remember, PCL3 printers are not supported.

  - You cannot find the output that you thought was supposed to be generated to a file.

    The most common cause for this problem is that you specified a filename as your destination, but have the `Route output to` toggle button set to `Printer`. If you look in the shell, you should see messages like the following.

```
sh: your_destination_file:  not found
  cat: cannot open /usr/tmp/XpFBAa02345: No such file or directory
  sh: your_destination_file:  not found
  cat: output error -- : Broken pipe
  cat: output error -- : Broken pipe
```

  - SunOS 4.1.3 printing does not produce output because of process spawning problems.

    There is no workaround. Sometimes, just defining any environment variables will cause it to start printing.

  - `DLGPRT ORIENT=` overrides the orientation you specified when you set up your printer.

    If you issue `DLGPRT ORIENT=LANDSCAPE` to a printer that is setup `LANDSCAPE`, the output will be `LANDSCAPE`. It will not be rotated twice.

- If you issue `DLGPRT ORIENT=LANDSCAPE` to print text, the output will not be formatted correctly. It will appear landscaped, but will be truncated on the top (the right-hand side of the text) and right (the bottom of the text).

  To work around this problem, you first need to re-enable the `Orient` box in the `Options` windows, which is invoked from the `Printer Setup` window by issuing the command `DLGPRT ORIENT=PORTRAIT`. Press the `Cancel` button on the `DLGPRT` window that is displayed.

  Then, if you would like to print landscape and portrait output to the same printer non-interactively, you can define the printer with two different names with the only difference being the orientation option of landscape and portrait. Then, in the job where you are printing your output and where you want to switch back and forth between landscape and portrait, switch the output printer name with the `XPRINTNM` host option.

- `DLGPRT ORIENT=LANDSCAPE` on a PCL4 printer will produce unpredictable results.

- Using the HP LaserJet IIISi PCL Cartridge (PPD file `hp3si.pcl`) to print output to an HP LaserJet IIISi printer may result in only a header page or in a page with printing errors such as the following:

```
ERROR: undefined
OFFENDING COMMAND: E &100 &10E 9 *b2M *t300R &10E *p0x50Y *c5760x7680Y *c0T
STACK:
```

  You should be able to bypass this problem by setting the printer to `SYS SWITCH = ON` and `PCL READY`.

  You may also be able to bypass this problem by removing the following lines from the `hp3si.pcl` PPD file and regenerating your output:

```
*UEL: "^[%-12345X"
  *EnterCommand: "@PJL ENTER LANGUAGE =PCL\r"
```

- Using the HP LaserJet III to print output generated with the Generic PCL5 or the HP LaserJet III PCL Cartridge may result in some `PROC` output containing vertical lines that are not straight.

  This problem occurs with `PROC CHART` or `PROC PLOT` output that contains bar graphs. The upper bar characters that make up the bars are one or two pixels off of each other, when they should line up vertically instead. The problem can be bypassed by printing the output to a HP LaserJet IVSi printer.

- On a HP LaserJet II PCL printer, Adobe/Courier/Medium and Adobe/Courier/Bold fonts print exactly the same.

  There is no known bypass for this problem.

- When generating PostScript output to an HP PaintJet XL 300 printer, you may get an error page at the end of the job that says:

```
ERROR:timeout
  OFFENDING COMMAND:timeout
  STACK:
```

  There is no known bypass for this problem.

- On a Tektronix Phaser 340 printer, graphics generated with the Tektronix Phaser 340 printer driver will run slightly off the top of the page in portrait orientation or off the left-side of the page in landscape orientation if you have data close to these edges.

  There is no known bypass for this problem.

- On a QMS-PS 1700 printer, graphics generated with the QMS-PS 1700 V52.4 printer driver will run slightly off the top of the page in portrait orientation or off the left-side of the page in landscape orientation if you have data close to these edges.

  There is no known bypass for this problem.

- Incorrect colors may appear on images objects printed to the Tektronix Phaser 340 printer.

  There is no known bypass for this problem.

- In the online help under `SAS Companion`, `Changes and Enhancements for Releases 6.10 and Later`, `Using the OSF/Motif Interface to the SAS System`, `Printing From the SAS System`, `using host printing`, and `Preview Output From Within SAS/AF Applications`, there are instructions for previewing output from a SAS/AF application. This brings up the `Print Preview` dialog successfully; however, when the `PRINT` button is pressed, you will get the following message.

  ```
  ERROR: Unrecognized command 'PRINT'.
  ```

  To print objects in a frame, you need to add the following.

  ```
  call notify ("obj","_PRINT_","");
  ```

  If the object supports the `PRINT` command, your output will be printed. If the object does not support the `PRINT` command, you will get the following message.

  ```
  ERROR: This method is not defined for the object class.
  ```

- If `File`, `Print Utilities...`, `Set Print File` is used to enter a print filename and host printing is subsequently turned on (using `dlgpref`, `Use Host Printing`), the output will not be produced by host printing and will be placed in the file that was specified in the `Set Print File` dialog.

  Bypass:

  To enable host printing, it is necessary to turn off host printing (`dlgpref` command, `Display Manager` tab on the `Preference` dialog, `Use host printing` button out, press `OK`), go back to `File`, `Print Utilities...`, `Set Print File`, specify `CLEAR` in the print filename input field, press `OK`, and then turn host printing back on (`dlgpref`, command `Display Manager` tab on the `Preference` dialog, `Use host printing` button in, press `OK`).

- If host printing is turned on and `PRTNOTIF UNXPREFS` is deleted from `SASUSER.PROFILE` during a SAS session, the next print request will result in the `New Host Printing` dialog being displayed. If `Host Printing Off` is selected on the `New Host Printing` dialog, it will be ignored.

  Bypass:

  Exit the SAS System and bring it back up. Host printing will be off.

- If the default printer is changed using the `xprintnm` option and then `proc printto` is used to generate output to a fileref pointing to an xprinter device, the properties of the new default printer will not be used to format the data.

  Bypass:

  Use the `dlgprtsetup` dialog to change the default printer by selecting the printer in the list that you would like to be the default and pressing `OK` before redirecting output using `proc printto` with an xprinter fileref.

- If printing is done with host printing turned off, then host printing is turned on, `prtfile` is redirected to an xprinter device file reference, and the `print` command is issued, the output generated will not contain any text.

  Bypass:

  Enter the `print` command again and the output will be there.

- On the `Install a new printer: Step 3 of 4` dialog, the `Route output to:` text field where you specify the filename or `printer` command will be truncated to 100 characters.

- If host printing is on, `prtfile` has been set to an xprinter fileref, then host printing is turned off, and the `print` command is issued, you will get the following message:

  ```
  ERROR: The access method DEFAULT is not defined.
  ```

  If you then issue `prtfile clear`, then `print`, you will continue to get this message.

  Bypass:

  Exit and restart the SAS System, then printing with `Host Printing` turned off will work again. This problem will not occur if you issue `prtfile` clear immediately after host printing is turned off and before you issue the `print` command again.

- Under SunOS 4.1.x operating systems, the SAS System tools of Helplus, xsassm, and Xprinter may fail when being invoked from a SAS session. The failure occurs when the SAS System tries to invoke the `exec` system function. In some cases, users might see the following error message echoed to standard error:

  ```
  ERROR: Unable to execute !sasroot/<path>/motifxsassm
  ```

  In other cases, the only indication may be the expected action does not occur. For example, no output is generated as a result of a host print request, or the old style of help is displayed rather than Helplus.

  This problem has been documented by SUN with the bug id of 1178363. These symptoms are not exhibited on SunOS 5.x (Solaris 2) operating systems. SUN documentation indicates that there is no SunOS 4.1.x patch available for this bug. Also, you may circumvent the problem by creating several, unused environment variables like:

  ```
  setenv LetsCreateOneBigEnvironmentVariable False
  setenv LetsCreateOneMoreEnvironmentVariable True
  ```

  The number of necessary environment variables and the length of the variables will be site-specific.

  SAS Note V6-SYS.SYS-C873 documents this problem.

- Systems running the CDE 1.0 release (Solaris 2.5, AIX 4.1 or later, etc.) supply a set of font aliases that begin with the prefixes `-dt-application-`, `-dt-interface system-`, and `-dt-interface user-`. The font selection dialog (which can be located by selecting the `View` pull-down menu and then the `Change Font...` menu option or by issuing the command `dlgfont`) will not retain a selection of one of these fonts between SAS System process invocations. There is no workaround.

  SAS Note V6-SYS.XWINDOWS-E405 documents this problem.

- The new feature of printing the online documentation and help topics gives no results or inconsistent results when printing to a printer with a PCL driver. A PostScript driver should work fine.

  SAS Note V6-SYS.SYS-C883 documents this problem.

- The RANPOI function and call routine produces wrong numbers if a nonintegral mean in the range (7,85) is used. To circumvent the problem, break the mean into its integral and nonintegral components, generate two Poisson random variables, and add them together. For example, if the mean of interest is 8.2, use the following statements to generate the Poisson random variable:

```
x1=ranpoi(seed,8);
x2=ranpoi(seed,.2);
x=x1+x2;
```

  SAS Note V6-FUNCTIONS-E369 documents this problem.

- The RANBIN function can return incorrect results under certain circumstances. If the second argument, N, of the RANBIN function is not exactly an integer, but is represented by a number in the interval I-1e-12 <= N < I (where I is any integer), then RANBIN will incorrectly use N-1 as the second argument.

  For example:

```
data _null_;
   n=12;
   wrong=ranbin(12345,n-.0000000000001,.99999999);
   right=ranbin(12345,n,.99999999);
   put wrong= right=;
run;
```

  will return the correct value of 12 for right and will return the incorrect value of 11 for wrong. This problem is most likely to occur when the second argument to the RANBIN function is being calculated in the DATA step. To circumvent the problem, apply the INT function to the second argument. In the example above, change the calculation of wrong to
wrong=ranbin(12345,int(n-.0000000000001),.99999999);.

  SAS Note V6-FUNCTIONS-F469 documents this problem.

SAS/CONNECT Software

- The encryption attribute is lost when downloading an encrypted data set from Version 6 to Version 8 when all of the following conditions are met:

  - You are running SAS/CONNECT software from a Version 8 client to a Version 6 (or earlier) remote, and
  - you are executing PROC DOWNLOAD of an encrypted data set, and
  - you have specified the DATA= option without the OUT= option.

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

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

SAS/EIS Software

- The Graphical Variance Report object in SAS/EIS software may display the top subgroups of the bar in the incorrect color. This will occur when the chart contains a mixture of bars representing both GOOD and BAD results. For example, all bars may appear to represent GOOD results when some bars should actually represent BAD results and vice-versa.

  SAS Note V6-EIS-C906 documents this problem.

SAS/ETS Software

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

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

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

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

  SAS Note V6-MODEL-C938 documents this problem.

- When a WEIGHT statement or _WEIGHT_ variable is used to specify a weighted model and the CHOW= option of the FIT statement is specified, the Chow statistics and p-values are incorrect. The Chow statistic and p-value may either be reported incorrectly as missing values or be reported as incorrect numeric values.

  SAS Note V6-MODEL-E786 documents this problem.

- The Refit Model action and the Refit Existing Model action in the Time Series Forecasting System will not correctly refit a Forecast Combination model of multiple underlying models if the underlying models have been refit to modified data. As a consequence, forecasts and statistics of fit for the forecast combination model will be incorrect.

  To circumvent the problem, use the Edit Model action for the combination model instead of the Refit Model action. This will bring up the Forecast Combination Model Specification dialog. In this dialog, verify that the Forecast Combination is correct and click OK. The Forecast Combination model will now be refit correctly to the underlying models that had been refit to modified data.

  SAS Note V6-FMS-G726 documents this problem.

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

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

  SAS Note V6-SPECTRA-G727 documents this problem.

SAS/FSP Software

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

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

  SAS Note V6-FSVIEW-C730 documents this problem.

SAS/GIS Software

- When running SunOS 4, Solaris 2, or AIX on IBM RISC System/6000 systems, the following error is received when using the SAS/GIS Map window to print or save as graphics output a SAS/GIS map that contains an image label:

  ```
  ERROR: Segmentation Violation captured in task 'GIS'.
  ```

  At this point, the SAS/GIS Map window closes, but the rest of the SAS System remains active.

  SAS Note V6-PRINTING-D810 documents this problem.

SAS/QC Software

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

  SAS Note V6-ADX-G125 documents this problem.

SAS/STAT Software

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

  SAS Note V6-FACTOR-G775 documents this problem.

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

  SAS Note V6-NLIN-D106 documents this problem.

- When you specify an OFFSET= variable on the MODEL statement, all statistics computed in the BASELINE OUT= data set are incorrect, as they do not include the value of the OFFSET= variable. There is also no observation added to the OUTSTAT= data set (with a parameter estimate equal to one) corresponding to the OFFSET variable.

  SAS Note V6-PHREG-E738 documents this problem.

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

  SAS Note V6-LOGISTIC-G043 documents this problem.

- If PROC NLIN gets stuck at a bound, it may stop with a note that claims that the convergence criterion has been met when it really has not been met. Always check the iteration history to verify that the convergence criterion has, in fact, been met.

  SAS Note V6-NLIN-E568 documents this problem.

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

  SAS Note V6-CATMOD-F655 documents this problem.

- If you specify FISHER on the TEST statement and there are missing values in one or more VAR variables, then the contrast group count variables (_X_ and _Y_) in the OUT= data set are incorrect if the groups defined by a CONTRAST statement include observations with missing values. The counts in the printed output are correct and the p-values in both the printed output and the OUT= data set are also correct.

  SAS Note V6-MULTTEST-F647 documents this problem.

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

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

  SAS Note V6-CALIS-F227 documents this problem.

SAS/Warehouse Administrator Software

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The SAS/Warehouse Administrator's install wizard uses the operating system `mkdir` command. The `mkdir` command, unless properly quoted, does not support certain characters that may be used for the naming of directories. **Spaces are supported;** however, other special characters may not be.

  For example, an unsupported character is the ampersand (&).

  PC `c:\sas\program files\programs&sas`
  UNIX `/directory/path/programs&sas`

  Note: This is not an exhaustive list, as other characters may fail with the `mkdir` command.

  If your directories contain an ampersand or any other special characters that the `mkdir` command does not support unless quoted, then you need to follow one of the circumventions listed below to successfully install SAS/Warehouse Administrator Software, Release 1.3.

  To determine if the SAS/Warehouse Administrator Software, Release 1.3 install supports the directory structure that currently exists at your site (with special characters), use the PC or UNIX `mkdir` command to create your directory. If the creation is successful, then the SAS/Warehouse Administrator Software, Release 1.3 install is successful. Otherwise, you need to utilize one of the circumventions listed below to install SAS/Warehouse Administrator software.

Any of the following three circumventions will correct this scenario.

1. Install the SAS System and SAS/Warehouse Administrator software into directories that can be created under the DOS or UNIX `mkdir` rules for creating directories without quoting.

2. Install SAS/Warehouse Administrator software into a temporary location that follows the DOS or UNIX naming convention for directories. Then, move/copy these temporary directories into their appropriate location of your SAS root directory.

3. Verify that the following directories currently exist. For each directory that does not exist, you need to create them prior to installing SAS/Warehouse Administrator software.

PC:

```
<directory name>\core\sashelp
<directory name>>\sascfg
<directory name>\wabackup
<directory name>\whouse
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_datamrt
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_dwmd
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_infomrt
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_master
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_oltp
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_testwh
<directory name>\whouse\dwdemo\_whdata
<directory name>\whouse\sample
<directory name>\whouse\sashelp
```

UNIX:

```
<directory name>/dwdemo
<directory name>/dwdemo/_datamrt
<directory name>/dwdemo/_dwmd
<directory name>/dwdemo/_infomrt
<directory name>/dwdemo/_master
<directory name>/dwdemo/_oltp
<directory name>/dwdemo/_testwh
<directory name>/dwdemo/_whdata
<directory name>/dwdemo/_whdata
<directory name>/samples/whouse
<directory name>/wabackup
```

where *<directory name>* would be your SAS root directory.