

## The SAS<sup>®</sup> System Release 6.12 (TS070) OpenVMS<sup>™</sup> Alpha

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

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

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

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

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

<http://www.sas.com/y2k>

- This media contains software fixes and updates that will upgrade you to the supported maintenance level (TS070). Select a Custom Install and then select SAS Notes and Product Updates from the Custom Install main menu. This will install (TS070) maintenance.
- 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), OpenVMS Alpha**. If you choose not to install maintenance (TS070), refer to the Alert Notes titled **The SAS System, Release 6.12 (TS020), OpenVMS Alpha**.
- 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.

## Base SAS Software

- 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  $I-1e-12 \leq N < I$  (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

- Editing the coordinates of a point may cause SAS/GIS software to terminate abnormally. This will only occur if all of the following are true.
  - The map references a merged spatial.
  - The map is in edit mode.
  - The coordinates of a point are changed such that it is moved from one spatial into another.

Typical messages that would be received are:

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

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

SAS Note V6-EDIT-B956 documents this problem.

## SAS/QC Software

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

SAS Note V6-ADX-G125 documents this problem.

## SAS/STAT Software

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 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.

- 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.

- 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.

## SAS/TOOLKIT Software

- The sample FORTRAN source code for `PROC MULTIPLY`, when built and executed under the SAS System, may produce the following message:

```
Unable to allocate sufficient memory
```

To circumvent the problem with this sample, in the FORTRAN source file `FMULTIPL.FOR`, change the one instance of `character*1 center` to `logical*1 center` before building the sample application.

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to INGRES Software

- If you have installed SAS/ACCESS Interface to INGRES software and wish to access an Ingres II database, you must copy two images found in the `SAS$ROOT:[PROCS]` directory to new names (where `SAS$ROOT` points to your top level `SAS612` directory). Follow these steps in order:

```
$ COPY SAS$ROOT:[PROCS]SASING.EXE SAS$ROOT:[PROCS]INVAX110.EXE
$ COPY SAS$ROOT:[PROCS]INVAX200.EXE SAS$ROOT:[PROCS]SASING.EXE
```

SAS Note V6-ENGINE-G548 documents this problem.

*SAS® and all other SAS Institute product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc. in the USA and other countries.*

*IBM and all other International Business Machines Corporation product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the USA and other countries. Oracle and all other Oracle Corporation product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of Oracle Corporation in the USA and other countries. Other brand and product names are registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective companies.*

*@ indicates USA registration.*

*Copyright © 2000 SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA. All rights reserved.*