Alert Notes

The SAS® System
Release 6.12 (TS070)
Windows®, Windows NT®, Windows® 95

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

- If you choose the CANCEL button at anytime during the SAS System, Release 6.12 installation, all of the SAS files that have been installed up to that point will be deleted.

- If you are installing a SAS System 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 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.

  SAS System, Release 6.12 maintenance releases are cumulative. Installation of the latest Release 6.12 maintenance includes all maintenance modules shipped in prior Release 6.12 maintenance levels.

- The SAS System, Release 6.12 (TS070) maintenance install may crash during the update of SAS/CONNECT software. This problem will only occur if the SAS/CONNECT Job Spawner is running as an active service.

  To determine if the SAS/CONNECT Job Spawner is running as an active service, go to the Services icon under Control Panel and look for the service named SAS Job Spawner.

  To circumvent the problem, stop the SAS/CONNECT Job Spawner before installing maintenance.

  SAS Note V6-SYS.SYS-F371 documents this problem.

- 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.

- The following error occurs during a *Client Full* install to Microsoft Windows 95 if "USB Supplement to OSR2" is not installed or if the file `w95fiber.dll` is not located in the `\windows\system` directory:

```
The file w95fiber.dll could not be loaded.  This is required for FIBER
support.

SAS session terminated with an exit status of 13
                  <OK>
```

  Copy the `w95fiber.dll` file from the `\sas\redist\win95` directory on the installation media to the client's `\windows\system` directory before performing the *Client Full* install to eliminate the error.

Base SAS Software

- Errors will occur when populating a new Lotus Notes database from the SAS System unless that database has already been populated interactively in Lotus Notes. When new fields are created in the database using Lotus Notes, these fields must be initialized by interactively populating a new document. Otherwise the SAS Notes access method will not be able to recognize the fields. For example, if you have created a database named `example` with a field named `field1` and you try to access the field with the SAS System, you will see the following error message:

```
ERROR: Field "field1" type is not supported.
```

- There are problems when using Eudora from Qualcomm as the MAPI client with the SAS System. The Eudora email window always appears when sending email from the SAS System with the data step or SCL programs. This problem has been acknowledged by Qualcomm.

- Using the Lotus Notes access method, keyword fields can be populated with words that are not in the keyword list. For example, assume you have created a form that has the field `accept` defined as a keyword that accepts either `Yes` or `No` as a valid value when populating new documents interactively. Then, the following SAS System program:

```
filename tryit notesdb ' ';
data _null_;
file tryit;
put "!NSF_DB!test.nsf';
put '!NSF_field!accept! Maybe';
run;
```

  incorrectly inserts a new document that holds the value `Maybe` for the field `accept`.

- Running the System Agent that comes with Microsoft Plus for Windows 95 while the SAS System is performing floating point calculations may cause the precision to be slightly off. There is a fix for this problem in the Windows 95 Service Pack 1. It can be downloaded free of charge from Microsoft's Web site (www.microsoft.com).

- Possible intermittent file corruption problems may occur under Microsoft Windows NT, Release 4.0 if Service Pack 3 has not been applied to Windows NT.

- 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.

- Setting multiple client-named pipe connections to a remote-named pipe server is found to be unreliable when running on Windows 95. Invalid handles are returned by the operating system. However, this problem can be temporarily alleviated by setting a pause interval between each connection.

  For example, the following SAS program that is supplied online will work correctly by inserting the `sleep()` function as indicated:

```
/*********************************************************************************/
/*                          S A S   S A M P L E   L I B R A R Y                  */
/*                                                                               */
/*        NAME: NPCLNT4                                                          */
/*        TITLE:  NAMED PIPE CLIENT EXAMPLE ESTABLISHING PIPE                    */
/*                DYNAMICALLY USING FILEVAR OPTION                               */
/*        PRODUCT: SAS                                                           */
/*        SYSTEM: WINDOWS NT                                                     */
/*        KEYS: NAMED PIPE PIPES CLIENT                                          */
/*        PROCS: PRINT                                                           */
/*        DATA:                                                                  */
/*                                                                               */
/*        REF:                                                                   */
/*        MISC:                                                                  */
/*        DESC:   DEMONSTRATES HOW TO SET UP A NAMED PIPE CLIENT TO              */
/*                EXCHANGE INFORMATION WITH ANOTHER SAS SESSION ACTING           */
/*                AS A SERVER THE PIPE IS ESTABLISHED DYNAMICALLY                */
/*                USING THE FILEVAR OPTION. BEFORE EXECUTING THIS                */
/*                PROGRAM, INVOKE A SECOND SAS SESSION. IN ONE SAS               */
/*                SESSION EXECUTE THE CODE IN NPSERV4.SAS.  IN THE               */
/*                OTHER SAS SESSION EXECUTE THE CODE SHOWN BELOW.                */
/*********************************************************************************/

%MACRO NP_FILE;
%IF &SYSSCPL = WIN_32S %THEN
%* NAMED PIPES ARE NOT SUPPORTED UNDER WINDOWS 32S. ;
  FILENAME CONTROL DUMMY;
%ELSE
  FILENAME CONTROL NAMEPIPE '\\.\PIPE\CONTROL' CLIENT RETRY=-1;
%MEND;
%NP_FILE;

 /* THE PIPE NAMED "CONTROL" INDICATES WHICH CLIENT IS SENDING DATA */

DATA LINE ;
 IF "&SYSSCPL" = 'WIN_32S' THEN DO;
   PUT "NOTE:  NAMED PIPES ARE NOT SUPPORTED UNDER &SYSSCPL";
   STOP;
 END;
INPUT FILEOUT $25.;
FILE CONTROL;
PUT FILEOUT $25.;
rc = sleep(3); /* sleep for 3 seconds */
FILE DATA FILEVAR=FILEOUT DEVICE=NAMEPIPE CLIENT RETRY=-1;
rc = sleep(3); /* sleep for 3 seconds */
 IF FILEOUT='\\.\PIPE\LINE1' THEN DO;
   DO I=1 TO 10;
     PUT I;
   END;
 END;
 ELSE DO;
   DO I=11 TO 20;
```

```
    PUT I;
   END;
  END;
 CARDS;
\\.\PIPE\LINE1
\\.\PIPE\LINE2
;
```

- If a Windows NT Workstation runs Microsoft's NetWare client software to connect to a Novell server and is using the SAS System to update or modify files on a Novell network, various errors may be reported.

  Microsoft's NetWare client software is returning bad data to the SAS System, but the physical file residing on the network is not bad. This will occur anytime the SAS System attempts to update files on the network. If the file is moved to a local hard drive, then the problems are resolved.

  Microsoft is aware of the problem and will be providing a fix for it when it ships Windows NT Workstation, Version 4.0.

  Various problems or errors reported include:

  1. When running `SETUP.EXE` to install Release 6.12 of the SAS System under Windows to a Novell server and when installing the SAS/GRAPH graphic fonts, the following error will occur:

     ```
     ERROR: A severe error occured in task Shell for module SABXSHL
            executing in module SABXSHL at address xxxxxxxx
     ```

  2. When running DATA steps or PROCs where a data set or catalog is being updated, one of the following errors will occur:

     ```
     ERROR: Invalid namestr for file xxxxxxx
     ```

     or

     ```
     ERROR: Invalid page number N on file xxxx.yyyy.zzzz
     ```

     where `N` is the page number and *`xxxx.yyyy.zzzz`* is the filename.

- 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.

- Administrator privileges are needed when installing the SAS Job Spawner on the Windows NT platform.

  SAS Note V6-TCPIP-E301 documents this problem.

- There have been reports from users that their CD-ROM drives are unable to read the SAS System installation CD, but have no trouble reading other CDs.

  Following is an example of the error reported when the CD-ROM drive is unable to read the SAS System installation CD. Please note that the `X` stands for the CD-ROM drive letter.

```
Error: Cannot read from drive X:

X:\ is not accessible.
The device is not ready.

CDR101: Not ready reading drive X
Abort, Retry, Rail?

Not ready reading drive X
Abort, Retry, Fail?
```

  Numerous CDs have been sent to the sites reporting errors and have been tested. SAS Institute's CD-ROM process has also been tested and found to be sound. Careful investigation has revealed that a majority of the CD-ROM read problems have occurred due to faulty or improperly installed/configured CD-ROM drivers (including MSCDEX). The remaining problems were corrected after the CD-ROM drive was replaced. Resending a new SAS System installation CD has not proven to be a fix or a workaround. This problem can be overcome by following one of three suggestions:

  1. On your network, use a CD-ROM drive attached to the network or a local workstation that can read the CD.

  2. Use the `Xcopy` command to move all of the SAS System installation files to a unique location on the network.

     Note: When using the `Xcopy` command, remember to use the `/S` and `/V` options.

     For example:

```
Xcopy  source  destination  /S  /V
```

     If `D:\SAS` was the source and `M:\SAS` was the network destination, then you would use the following:

```
Xcopy  D:\SAS\*.*  M:\SAS  /S  /V
```

  3. Run the `Setup.exe` application in the `SASroot` subdirectory to install the SAS System back to the local workstation.

SAS/CONNECT Software

- Once you have installed the PC spawner program as a Windows NT service, you must complete the following steps before re-installing the spawner program. (You may choose to re-install the spawner program in order to modify the spawner configuration.)

  1. Stop the Windows NT spawner program by choosing the `Services` icon in the Control Panel, selecting the `SAS job spawner` line, and then pressing the `Stop` button.
  2. Run the spawner program with the `-DELETE` option (e.g., `spawner -delete`) from a system prompt.
  3. Re-install the spawner program with the new settings.
  4. Access the `Services` window as described in the first step, scroll down the list of services, click once on the `SAS job spawner` service, and then click on the `START` button. The service is now active and you may close the `Services` window.

  SAS Note V6-SIGNON-C029 documents this problem.

- When you run the SPX access method and have DECnet installed on the same machine, you may experience the following error:

```
ERROR: Network request failed (rc 0x43) - Error message is 10051 -
       WSAENETUNREACH
```

  This problem can be solved by going into the `Services` Control Panel, de-installing DECnet, and rebooting the machine. To de-install DECnet software, remove `Pathworks for Windows NT` from the `Network` settings under the Windows Control Panel.

  SAS Note V6-SPX-B848 documents this problem.

- Data set corruption may occur on a remote SAS/CONNECT single user server or on a SAS/SHARE server if the following conditions apply.

  1. You are using a remote SAS/CONNECT single user server or SAS/SHARE server on a Windows 95 platform with Release 6.12 of the SAS System.
  2. You are using the communications access method APPC.
  3. You are using Microsoft's SNA Server as the underlying APPC protocol stack. In particular, you are using Version 2.11+ of the Windows 95 client software.
  4. The Windows 95 client software is configured to use TCP/IP as the LAN transport.

  The only verified circumvention is to configure the Windows 95 client software to use IPX/SPX LAN transport, instead of TCP/IP. Using Named Pipes may also be an alternative solution.

  Microsoft has posted the SNA Server Windows 95 hotfix for the data corruption problem to:

```
ftp.microsoft.com
/bussys/winnt/sna-unsup-ed/fixes/sna211a/win95/win95.zip
```

  This fix has been tested and verified.

- The online version of *SAS/CONNECT Software: Changes and Enhancements for Release 6.12* documents the `-INSTALL` option to be used to install the PC spawner program as a Windows NT service with a default set of parameters. The documentation instructs the reader to edit the registry file in order to modify any of the default parameters.

  It is possible and is recommended to avoid any need for manual modification of the registry file by explicitly specifying options on the spawner invocation, along with the `-INSTALL` option, as shown in the following example:

```
C:\SAS>connect\sasexe\spawner -i -comamid tcp
   -comamid netbios -netname foo -noscript -file c:\path\filename
```

  If you choose to manually modify your registry file, it is recommended that a copy of your current registry file be made before using the registry editor (`regedt32`).

  SAS Note V6-TCPIP-C028 documents this problem.

- 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.

- Problems may occur when attempting to undo a queued change. This will only occur after the following conditions:

  - Performing an edit operation and queueing changes.
  - Closing the SAS/GIS `Spatial Info` window.
  - Unselecting all map features.

  Problems include, but are not limited to, the following:

```
ERROR: Unknown Exception (80000602).
ERROR: A severe error occurred in task GIS for module SASMGIS
       executing in module SASMGIS at address 0002CBB5.
ERROR: Generic critical error.
Please contact Technical Support to report this error.
ERROR: Segmentation Violation captured in task 'GIS'.
```

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

  SAS Note V6-EDIT-B972 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/SHARE Software

- Data set corruption may occur on a remote SAS/CONNECT single user server or on a SAS/SHARE server if the following conditions apply.

  1. You are using a remote SAS/CONNECT single user server or SAS/SHARE server on a Windows 95 platform with Release 6.12 of the SAS System.

  2. You are using the communications access method APPC.

  3. You are using Microsoft's SNA Server as the underlying APPC protocol stack. In particular, you are using Version 2.11+ of the Windows 95 client software.

  4. The Windows 95 client software is configured to use TCP/IP as the LAN transport.

  The only verified circumvention is to configure the Windows 95 client software to use IPX/SPX LAN transport, instead of TCP/IP. Using Named Pipes may also be an alternative solution.

  Microsoft has posted the SNA Server Windows 95 hotfix for the data corruption problem to:

  ```
  ftp.microsoft.com
  /bussys/winnt/sna-unsup-ed/fixes/sna211a/win95/win95.zip
  ```

  This fix has been tested and verified.

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 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.

- 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.

SAS/TOOLKIT Software

- In the online manual *SAS/TOOLKIT Changes and Enhancements for Release 6.12* under the *Applications Development Environment in the Compilers* section, the following is stated.

  SAS/TOOLKIT applications built using Microsoft (R) Visual C++ Development System for Windows and Windows NT, Version 4.2 and higher, will not run on Win32s.

  SAS/TOOLKIT applications to be run under Windows 32s must be compiled with the compiler labeled Version 1.0. Applications compiled under later versions may, when invoked on Windows 32s with the incorrect `MSVCRT40.DLL` file installed, give error messages related to loading the file `MSVCRT40.DLL` and fail to run. Please follow the guidelines provided by Microsoft for supplying the proper `MSVCRT40.DLL` file to Windows 32s users of SAS/TOOLKIT applications.

- Contrary to statements in the online document *SAS/TOOLKIT Changes and Enhancements for Release 6.12*, support for creating FORTRAN-based SAS/TOOLKIT applications on Windows was not shipped and is considered experimental; only C support is production and has been shipped with Release 6.12. Sites wishing to experiment with SAS/TOOLKIT applications written in FORTRAN on Windows may contact Technical Support for information on obtaining sample `MAKE` files.

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>
```

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.