

QuickStart Guide to Your SAS® 9.1.3 Basic UNIX® Installation



Use this QuickStart Guide to help get your software installed as quickly as possible.

Several of the steps in this *QuickStart Guide* refer you to more detailed installation documentation. You can use a Web browser to view this documentation from either of the following locations:

- the **Documentation for Installing and Configuring SAS CD**, found inside the lid of your installation kit. (To begin, insert the CD into your CD-ROM drive and open `\documentation\eng\index.html`.)
- the Install Center section of our Web site, <http://support.sas.com/documentation/installcenter/913/kit/index.html>.

You can always find the most recent version of the installation documentation on the Install Center site.

- 1 Review the SAS Order Information sheet in this Getting Started folder.**
 - It is important to make sure that you have the right software.
- 2 Review the Alert Notes and System Requirements to note issues that might affect the installation of your SAS software.**
 - Open either the **Documentation for Installing and Configuring SAS CD** or the Install Center, and select “Basic Installation Edition Kit.”
 - To see the *Alert Notes*, select the Alert Notes link for your operating system in the “Pre-Installation” section under “Alert Notes.” For the *System Requirements*, select the System Requirements link for your operating system.
- 3 Locate your SAS Installation Data (SID) file, which is attached to the Software Order E-mail that was sent to your SAS Installation Representative.**
 - You will need the data to complete your installation. Each SID file contains the licensing information, called the SETINIT, that is needed to complete your installation.
 - If you did not receive a SID file, contact the SAS Installation Representative at your site.
 - To have your SID file resent, go to <http://support.sas.com/adminservices-SID>.
- 4 If your Getting Started folder contains any Road Maps, use the procedures on them to complete your installation.**
 - The Road Maps contain product-specific instructions that over-ride the generic directions of this *QuickStart Guide*.
 - If you do not have any Road Maps, continue with Step 5.

- 5 Locate the CD labeled SAS Setup Disk and insert it into the CD-ROM drive.**
 - If your system uses an automount feature, such as `vold` on Solaris, skip to Step 7.

- 6 Mounting requires root privilege on UNIX. Log in as root to mount the CD.**
`# su root`

- 7 The mount command on UNIX follows this format:**
`# mount [options] device mount_point`
in which

- `[options]` are valid mount options for the operating system,
- `device` is the name of the CD-ROM device, and
- `mount_point` is the directory used as the mount point for the media.

The following are sample mount commands for each supported UNIX system. The device names listed below are used only for example; substitute your actual device names accordingly. These instructions assume your mount point is `/mnt/cdrom`; however, you may choose another location. If your system uses an automount feature, it will choose the location. For example on Solaris, the automount daemon may mount the media into `/cdrom/cdrom0`.

AIX

```
# mount -r -v cdrfs /dev/cd0 /mnt/cdrom
```

Linux for the Intel Architecture and Linux for Itanium-based Systems

```
# mount -r /dev/cd0 /mnt/cdrom
```

Note: Some Linux systems may require you to specify a file system type using the `-t` flag.

Solaris and Solaris for x64

```
# mount -r -F hsfs /dev/cd0 /mnt/cdrom
```

Note: If using the automount feature of Solaris, the automatic mount point may be `/cdrom/cdrom0`.

Tru64 UNIX

```
# mount -rt cdfs -o noversion,rrip /dev/cd0 /mnt/cdrom
```

Remote Mounting

If your CD-ROM drive resides on another host and is properly exported, mount the CD using NFS by issuing a command similar to the following:

```
# mount -o ro [remotehost]:/[cd-rom-dir] /mnt/cdrom
```

In this example, `[remotehost]` refers to the machine that owns the CD-ROM drive and `[cd-rom-dir]` is the actual mount point for the CD-ROM drive on the server.

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Log into the SAS user account and run SASSETUP from the SAS Setup Disk.

- For example, `/mnt/cdrom/SASSETUP`.
- We do not recommend that you install SAS from the root account.
- You will be asked for other CDs as they are needed by SAS Setup, based on the details in your SID.

Note: *In a system with an automounter, it is common for a File Manager window to display when you insert the media in the CD-ROM drive. Do not invoke SAS Setup via the File Manager since this will create a “Device busy” condition, preventing disk swapping later in the installation process.*

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For a new installation, select “Perform New Installation” from the Primary Menu.

- To add or upgrade products in an existing installation, select “Update Existing Installation” from the Primary Menu.

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Supply the location of your SAS Installation Data file when it is requested.

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Supply the location of your target installation directory when it is requested.

- For more information about any of the prompts, please see the *Installation Instructions for SAS 9.1.3 Foundation for UNIX Environments* on your CD **Documentation for Installing and Configuring SAS**, or online at Install Center.
- Open either the **Documentation for Installing and Configuring SAS** CD or the Install Center, and select “Basic Installation Edition Kit.”
- In the “Installation” section under “Installation Instructions – SAS 9.1.3 Foundation,” select “Installation Instructions--SAS 9.1.3 Foundation for UNIX Environments.”

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You may choose to install all licensed products or perform a selective installation from the “Load Software Menu.”

- Although you are allowed to select and install additional products via the Selective Software installation, these additional products will not run until they are included in your SAS Installation Data file.
- For an existing installation, SAS Setup recognizes if required updates are available and applies them automatically.

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Based on the software being installed, you may see prompts for NLS translations, configuring user authentication, configuring SAS/ACCESS products, and SAS/GRAPH maps.

- Read each prompt carefully before making your selection and continuing the installation.
- Starting in Service Pack 4, the location of maintenance files used for user authentication has changed. If any of these files—`sasauth`, `sasperm`, and `elssrv`—requires maintenance, they are archived and delivered to `!SASROOT/utilities/bin/setuid` rather than `!SASROOT/utilities/bin`. See the “Configuring User Authentication” section in Chapter 2 of the *Installation Instructions for SAS 9.1.3 Foundation for UNIX Environments* for details.

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When SAS Setup completes, review the installation summary to ensure that the installation was completed without errors.

- Refer to the install log as noted on the screen for additional information.

Tips and Alert Notes

For the latest installation news, visit these sites for tips and Alert Notes that may not be in your documentation:

- What’s New in SAS 9.1.3 -- <http://support.sas.com/documentation/whatsnew/index.html>
- Alert Notes -- http://support.sas.com/techsup/search/alert_search.html
- General support for SAS issues (including a link to Tech Support) -- <http://support.sas.com>

Technical Support

If you need assistance with the software, we ask that only the SAS Installation Representative or the SAS Support Consultant call our Technical Support Division. For U.S. and Canadian customers, support is provided from our corporate headquarters in Cary, North Carolina. You may call (919)677-8008, Monday - Friday. Customers outside of the U.S. can obtain local-language technical support through the local office in their countries. Customers in these locations should contact their local office for specific support hours. See <http://support.sas.com/techsup/contact/index.html> for contact information.

Before calling, you may want to explore the SAS Institute Technical Support Web site, <http://support.sas.com/techsup/>. The Technical Support Web site offers a Knowledge Base, FAQs, Technical Support Documents and more that may answer your questions. This Web site also provides a mechanism for reporting problems.