

Quick Start Guide for SAS 9 on OIT stats server

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This short documentation is for experienced SAS users. It assumes you know basic unix commands and gives only the information needed to configure SAS for use on OIT's stats server. See [Transporting SAS Libraries](#) for information on converting files between operating systems or versions of SAS.

Before You Begin

You need a username and password for `stats` server. If you don't have one, see <http://www.umass.edu/statdata/software/unix/index.html> for information on getting an account.

You also need SecureCRT or JellyfiSSH (or any SSH2 compliant software) to log on to `stats` server from your PC or Mac. That is sufficient for using SAS in batch mode. For interactive usage, you will also need XWindows software.

For information on XWindows software, see <http://www.umass.edu/statdata/software/handouts/xwindows.html>

Using off-campus connections (modem, DSL or Cable), XWindows is generally too slow to be rewarding. For off-campus users, we recommend running `sas` in batch mode.

Running SAS in Batch Mode

Using any text editor, write and save your `sas` code to a file on your `stats` server account. This file should have the extension `.sas`. For this example, we will assume the file with your `sas` code is called `test.sas`. To run your code in batch mode, type:

```
sas test
```

SAS will create files `test.log` and `test.lst` containing the log and output from the job.

If you use a procedure with the `PLOT` subcommand, you must specify a non-interactive device for high-resolution graphics output, or use the `lineprinter` option to get a low-resolution plot that can be included in the `.lst` output file. For example, to get a low-resolution plot from `PROC REG`:

```
proc reg lineprinter;
  model y=x;
  plot y*x; run;
```

For a high-resolution plot, use a postscript device and send the plot to a separate file, which you can later print on a postscript printer. See [Printing from OITUNIX](#):

```
filename sasgraph 'sasgraph.ps';
goptions device=ps colors=(black) gsfname=sasgraph gsfmode=replace;
proc reg; model y=x; plot y*x;
run;
```

Starting SAS Interactively

Start your XWindows software according to the instructions that come with it, and connect to `stats` server. See <http://www.umass.edu/statdata/software/handouts/xwindows.html> for instructions. You should have a window labeled "xterm" or "X Desktop", depending on your software. In this XWindow window, type:

```
sas
```

You will get a LOT of SAS windows on screen (`sas explorer`, `sas program editor`, `sas log`, `sas toolbox`, `sas results`). Use your mouse to arrange window placements, activate pull-down menus, and navigate dialogs. Use the `SAS:Session Management` window to minimize, restore and terminate your SAS sessions.

Viewing and Saving Graphics output from SAS

Any graphical output will appear in a separate window. The default is color graphics, but if you are going to print on a black and white or grey-scale printer, the colors will likely be indistinguishable. To generate graphics more suitable for black and white printing, use the command:

```
goptions colors=(black);
```

If you save this graph for later printing, it will be draft quality, since the device is the screen. To obtain higher quality printed graphics and still be able to preview your graph in the graphics window, use the goptions statement to select a high-resolution target device compatible with your printer. For example for a postscript printer, use:

```
goptions colors=(black) target=ps;
```

To get graphics formatted for inclusion in a MS Word document, use:

```
goptions colors=(black) target=cgmof97p;
```

Save the graph using File → Export Image. You can choose from several graphics formats.

Online Documentation

Online Help does not work from within SAS. However, you can use the browser on your local machine to go directly to the sas support website to look up documentation:

<http://support.sas.com/onlinedoc/913/>