What’s New in Base SAS® 9.4: Details
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Create and Run Python Objects in SAS

In the May 2019 release of SAS 9.4M6, you can create a Python object to execute a Python function using PROC FCMP. You execute Python objects using PROC FCMP or the DATA step. You cannot submit Python objects to the CAS server.

Similarly, in the May 2019 release of SAS Viya 3.4, you can create and submit Python objects if your site installs one of these products, or a later version of these products:

- SAS Event Stream Processing 6.1
- SAS Intelligent Decisioning 5.3
- SAS Model Manager 15.2

For more information about the Python object, see “Using PROC FCMP Python Objects” in \textit{SAS Component Objects: Reference}.

SAS 9.4M5 and Later, Integration with SAS Viya

Beginning with SAS 9.4M5, you can submit code to SAS Viya 3.3 and later releases of Cloud Analytic Services (CAS). From a SAS session with the CAS server, you can load data to CAS server memory. Then, you can save tables that are in CAS server memory and submit DATA step code, SAS Viya Analytic procedures, CAS server utility procedures, and Base SAS procedures.

For a complete overview, see \textit{An Introduction to SAS Viya 3.4 Programming}.

Here are the highlights:

- You can connect to the CAS server from all SAS programming environments.
The CAS LIBNAME engine provides Read and Write access to CAS tables from SAS. When the CAS LIBNAME engine is used by procedures that do all of their processing in SAS, the CAS table data is transferred between the SAS session and the CAS server as needed. For example, when PROC PRINT DATA= specifies a libref that is associated with the CAS engine, the CAS table is downloaded from the CAS server to SAS for PROC PRINT to process.

For more information, see “CAS LIBNAME Engine Overview” in SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide.

In order for the DATA step to run on the CAS server, the CAS LIBNAME engine must be specified for both the input and output data and all DATA step code must be able to run on the CAS server. A few DATA step statements do not run in the CAS server. If the DATA step code is validated to run on the CAS server, it does. Otherwise, the DATA step runs in SAS.

For more information, see SAS Cloud Analytic Services: DATA Step Programming.

Caslibs are the mechanism for accessing CAS server memory. They provide in-memory space to hold tables, access controls, and data connection information. Caslibs provide a way to organize in-memory tables and identify a data source for saving and loading tables. They also provide a way to apply access controls to data. A table within a caslib is a temporary, in-memory copy of the original data. All operations on the CAS server that use data are performed on tables within a caslib.

For more information, see “CASLIB Statement” in SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide.

Data connectors contain the connection information and data-source specifics that are needed to connect with data sources such as Oracle or SAS data sets. SAS Viya 3.3 and later releases support the INTEGER (INT32 and INT64) data type for data connectors as well as expand the databases that are supported using data connectors.

For more information, see “Working with SAS Data Connectors” in SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide.

The CASUTIL procedure is a utility procedure that you can use to transfer data to and from CAS in-memory tables in a caslib, view file and table information, and drop or delete an in-memory table.

For more information, see “CASUTIL Procedure” in SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide.

You can load data serially with a data connector, or you can load data in parallel with a data connect accelerator. Data connect accelerators work with the SAS Embedded Process and must be licensed separately.

The MDSUMMARY procedure computes basic descriptive statistics for variables across all observations or within groups of observations in parallel for data tables stored on the CAS server, ensuring full use of parallel processing.

For more information, see “MDSUMMARY Procedure” in SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide.

Several procedures perform some processing on the CAS server: COPY, DS2, FedSQL, MEANS, REPORT, SUMMARY, TABULATE, and TRANSPOSE.

In addition to processing NUMERIC and CHAR data, the CAS server supports the VARCHAR data type for DATA step processing. VARCHAR data is based on the number of characters for a variable as compared to CHAR, which is based on the number of bytes for a variable.
Several procedures can read and process VARCHAR variable data in CAS tables: CONTENTS, COPY, DATASETS COPY and CONTENTS statements, EXPORT, IMPORT, PRINT, DOWNLOAD (SAS/CONNECT), and UPLOAD (SAS/CONNECT).

• The CAS server supports only an encoding of UTF-8. When the CAS engine reads or writes CAS table data, if the data is not already in UTF-8 encoding, the data is transcoded to the CAS table UTF-8 encoding. For multiple-byte data, SAS provides a CAS LIBNAME option and data set option, both with the name NCHARMULTIPLIER, and a system option, CASNCHARMULTIPLIER=, where you can specify a multiplier to increase byte size during transcoding. The option expands the byte size of fixed character variables (CHAR data type).

When you load data from databases using data connectors, you can use the CHARMULTIPLIER data connector option to modify the multiplier when the data originates from SBCS (single-byte character set) environments. Beginning with SAS Viya 3.4, when the data originates in DBCS (double-byte character set) environments, you specify the modifier using the NCHARMULTIPLIER option.

• You can submit SAS DS2 language statements to the CAS server by using PROC DS2. Most of the functionality of the DS2 language is supported on the CAS server.

• You can submit SAS FedSQL language statements to the CAS server by using PROC FEDSQL. FedSQL provides query and join functionality on the CAS server.

• You can use the CAS procedure and the CAS Language (CASL) to program using CAS actions.

For more information, see CAS Procedure and CASL Programmer’s Guide.

• The SAS 9.4 and the SAS Viya documentation have been combined into one collection:

SAS Programming Documentation

Take some time to familiarize yourself with the collection organization.

DATA step language elements indicate whether they run on the CAS server:

• DATA step category tables list language elements that can run in a DATA step on the CAS server. For example, here is the DATA Step Statements by Category. Scroll down to see the list of statements that run on the CAS server.

• If a language element cannot execute on the CAS server, the documentation contains a restriction indicating it is not valid to run on the CAS server. For example:

  Restriction: This statement is not supported in a DATA step that runs in CAS.

Base SAS procedures can process CAS tables in SAS. A few, such as REPORT and SUMMARY, can process CAS tables on the CAS server. Procedure statement and options documentation indicates when a statement or option causes program execution on the CAS server.

Note: Included in your SAS 9.4M5 order are procedures that enable you to take advantage of additional functionality that is provided by SAS Viya. You must have a SAS Viya license in order to use the OPTNETWORK procedure and the procedures for these products:

• SAS Econometrics

• SAS Visual Data Mining and Machine Learning

• SAS Visual Forecasting
Cloud Analytic Services

These enhancements are new in SAS 9.4M6:

- You can specify the **WHERE statement** in a DATA step that is running in CAS.
- To determine whether ASYNC processes are running in ASYNC actions or in a DATA step, use the **SESSBUSY function**.

These enhancements are new in SAS Viya 3.4:

- New data connectors load JDBC, MySQL, Spark, and Vertica data.
- SAS data connector accelerators can specify the maximum number of threads per worker node when you transfer data. You can also use suffixes "B", "K", "M", "G", and "T" to indicate a buffer size.
- The SAS Data Connector to Amazon Redshift supports bulk-loading.
- The CAS statement **SESSOPTS=( )** parameter **CMPLIB=** specifies one or more CMP libraries that contain compiler subroutines to include during program compilation.

For information about what is new for the CAS server, see [What's New in Cloud Analytic Services](#).

SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3 have these enhancements:

CAS statement

- The **AUTHDOMAIN=** option specifies the name of an authentication domain object registered on the SAS Metadata Server that associates user credentials with an identity.
- The **CASSERVERMD=** option specifies the name of a server object registered on the SAS Metadata Server that associates SAS Cloud Analytic Services connection parameters with a server name.

For more information, see “CAS Statement” in [SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide](#).

**Note:** These options can be set only from SAS 9.4M5 and not from SAS Viya 3.2.

Functions

- **CLIBEXIST** indicates whether a caslib name exists.
- **GETCASURL** returns the CAS Server Monitor URL.
- **GETLCASLIB** returns the caslib that is associated with a CAS LIBNAME engine libref.
- **GETLSESSREF** returns the name of the CAS session that is associated with the CAS LIBNAME engine.
- **GETLTAG** returns the tag for a CAS LIBNAME engine libref that was specified by the **TAB= LIBNAME** statement option.
GETSESSOPT returns the value of a CAS session option.

SESSFIND returns a value to indicate whether a named session that you started in your SAS session is found.

System Options
Beginning with SAS Viya 3.3, you can specify a CAS server backup host to take over for the CAS server primary host without interruption if the primary host fails. You use the “CASHOST= System Option” in SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide to specify the CAS server primary and backup server names. Normally, an administrator identifies the primary and backup servers in an autoexec or configuration file.

Data transfer of CAS tables can impede system performance if the CAS table is very large. You can use the CASDATALIMIT= system option to limit the amount of data in a single CAS table that can be transferred from the CAS server to SAS. By default, the amount of data that can be read from a CAS table is 100M.

When SAS writes data to the CAS server using the CAS engine, the engine estimates the number of bytes that are needed to transcode the data to UTF-8 based on the character set of the SAS session. The character set is specified by the ENCODING= system option. SBCS environments estimate one byte in UTF-8 for every one byte in the local encoding. DBCS environments estimate 1.5 bytes in UTF-8 for every one byte in the local encoding. You can use the CASNCHARMULTIPLIER= system option to replace the estimate with an explicit value of the byte multiplier when you know the number of bytes that are needed to represent the data in UTF-8.

By default, the DSCAS system option is set so that the DATA step runs on your CAS server without specifying a session reference option in the DATA statement. If NODSCAS is set, the SESSREF= DATA statement option is required for the DATA step to run on the CAS server. To run the DATA step in SAS, you would set the NODSCAS option.

Note: These system options can be set only from SAS 9.4M5 and not from SAS Viya.

Macros
To use your SAS user-defined formats in the CAS server, you can migrate them from a SAS catalog to the CAS server using the autocall macro %UDFSEL. This macro generates a SELECT statement that you can use with the FORMAT procedure to migrate only the user-defined formats that your data is using. User-defined formats are stored in a CAS library in the CAS server. For more information, see %UDFSEL Autocall Macro.

DS2 Language
DS2 is a SAS proprietary programming language that is appropriate for advanced data manipulation and applications. DS2 is included with Base SAS and intersects with the SAS DATA step. It also includes additional data types, ANSI SQL types, programming structure elements, user-defined methods, and user-defined packages. Several DS2 language elements accept embedded FedSQL syntax, and the run-time-generated queries can exchange data interactively between DS2 and any supported database. This action enables SQL preprocessing of input tables, which effectively combines the power of the two languages.

The DS2 procedure enables you to submit DS2 language statements from a Base SAS session.
Beginning in August 2019, PROC DS2 supports the Google BigQuery and Snowflake databases for SAS 9.4M6 and SAS Viya 3.4. Read and Write access is supported from a SAS library and from a CAS library. In CAS, DS2 creates in-memory tables from existing tables only. Appropriate SAS/ACCESS software must be installed.

Beginning in April 2019, PROC DS2 supports the MongoDB and Salesforce non-relational databases for SAS 9.4M6. Access to both databases is Read-only and through a SAS library. Appropriate SAS/ACCESS software must be installed.

SAS 9.4M6 has these enhancements:

• The DS2 language supports these new data sources: Spark as well as databases (such as PostgreSQL) that are compliant with JDBC.
• Inline declarations can be specified for DO loop counters.
• The new $UUID. format writes character data to the universally unique identifier (UUID) format.
• A RETAIN option has been added to the MERGE statement that produces a many-to-many match-merge that is similar to a DATA step merge.
• User-written DS2 methods that return a DOUBLE value now return the specified missing value. Previously, the regular SAS missing value (a period) was returned.
• These are the changes and enhancements for DS2 functions:
  • These functions have been added: CMISS, LOGISTIC, SAVING, SHA256, and SYSGET.
  • The SCAN function supports a modifier.
  • In an effort to align the SUBSTR(right of =) function with DATA step behavior, a length of 0 is now considered invalid.
• PROC DS2 supports databases that are compliant with JDBC, as data sources. When SAS/ACCESS Interface to JDBC is installed, you can access data in a database that is compliant with JDBC by assigning and referencing a libref. Or, you can submit a fully qualified data source connection string by using the NOLIBS and CONN= procedure options.
• You can direct the PROC DSTODS2 output file to a directory using the OUTDIR= argument.
• The SAS In-Database Code Accelerator can be executed on MapReduce or Spark. A new system option, HADOOPPLATFORM=, determines which execution platform is used. However, the HADOOPPLATFORM=SPARK option is not supported on the Windows operating system for the SAS In-Database Code Accelerator.
• The SAS In-Database Code Accelerator for Hadoop has these enhancements:
  • Supports the SCRATCH_DB option for a Hive database that is used when a temporary table is created.
  • SQL queries using a WHERE IN clause are now supported.
  • CEDA processing of SPD Engine input files is supported. Previously, only SPD Engine data sets whose architectures matched the architecture of the Hadoop cluster (that is, 64-bit Solaris or Linux) ran inside the database.
• These are the changes and enhancements for the DS2 HTTP package:
  • New methods are available for the HTTP package that enable you to specify a URL or proxy URL and a user name and password for those URLs, and to either specify an Open Authorization (OAuth) token or search for a token in the SAS environment.
If the content type is not set, the SETREQUESTBODYASSTRING method sets the default charset value to ISO-8859-1 (latin1) as specified by the 1.1 protocol.

SAS Viya 3.4 has these enhancements:

- support for Spark and databases that are compliant with JDBC
- directs the PROC DSTODS2 output file to a directory using the OUTDIR= argument
- new methods for the HTTP package that enable you to specify a URL or proxy URL and a user name and password for those URLs, and to either specify an Open Authorization (OAuth) token or search for one in the SAS environment
- in-line declarations for DO loop counters
- produces a many-to-many match merge that is the same as a DATA step merge using the RETAIN option for the MERGE statement
- converts character data to the universally unique identifier (UUID) format using the UUIDw. format
- returns the value of the specified operating environment variable using the SYSGET function

The December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3 has these enhancements:

- The SCOREACCEL procedure provides an interface to the CAS server for DATA step and DS2 model publishing and scoring. Models can be published and run in CAS or in Hadoop or Teradata.
- You can use new DS2 actions to publish and run DS2 models in the CAS server, Hadoop, or Teradata. Alternatively, you can use the new SCOREACCEL procedure from the SAS client.
- The SAS In-Database Code Accelerator for Hadoop honors the SCRATCH_DB option for a Hive database that is used when a temporary table is created.
- DS2 supports BIGINT (INT64) and INTEGER (INT32) as well as CHAR, DOUBLE, and VARCHAR data types in the CAS server. Columns defined as SMALLINT and TINYINT data types in CAS are now created as INTEGER instead of DOUBLE.
- You can now pass SQL text in the SET statement if you run the DS2 program with the runDS2 action.
- The SCAN function supports a modifier. The modifier is supported only on the CAS server.
- These functions are new:
  - The CMISS function counts the number of missing arguments.
  - The LOGISTIC function returns the logistic transformation of the argument.
  - The SAVING function returns the future value of a periodic saving.
- When using the HTTP package, if the content type is not set, the SETREQUESTBODYASSTRING method sets the default charset value to ISO-8859-1 (latin1) as specified by the HTTP 1.1 protocol.

SAS 9.4M5 has the following changes and enhancements:

- The DS2 language concepts have been moved from the SAS DS2 Language Reference to the new SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide. In addition, to provide a more comprehensive user experience, information about using DS2 with the CAS server has been incorporated into this document.
You can use PROC DS2 from SAS to execute on the CAS server. You connect to the CAS server using the SESSREF= or SESSUUID= procedure option. The SESSREF= option identifies the CAS session by its session name. The SESSUUID= option identifies the session by its universally unique identifier (UUID).

A new procedure, DSTODS2, is available for translating a subset of your SAS DATA step code into DS2 code.

Methods in thread programs now allow packages to be passed in as parameters.

DS2 can access the Amazon Redshift, Microsoft SQL Server, and Vertica data sources.

Two new predefined packages are available, PCRXFIND and PCRXREPLACE, for regular expression matching and substitution. These packages are based on the PCRE 2 open-source regular expression library.

When a variable is used but not declared, a warning is sent to the SAS log. The warning now indicates the data type, length, and, in some cases, precision, that is assigned to the undeclared variable.

SAS 9.4M4 has the following changes and enhancements:

- The private access modifier is supported for attributes or methods that are intended for internal use within the package.
- Two new functions, DIF and LAG, enable you to access previous values of a variable or expression. These functions are useful for computing lags and differences of series.
- The DO statement enables you to use multiple index variable clauses separated by commas.
- The new INTNEST function calculates the number of whole periods of the smaller interval that fits into the period of the larger interval.
- Three new automatic variables, _HOSTNAME_, _NTHREADS_, and _THREADID_, enable you to subset a problem across a thread.
- The TIME and TIMESTAMP precision is now preserved across a THREAD and DATA boundary.

SAS 9.4M3 has the following changes and enhancements:

- SAS In-Database Code Accelerator has these enhancements:
  - The SET statement supports multiple tables and embedded SQL.
  - The Code Accelerator reads and writes HDFS-SPD Engine file formats.
  - The SAS log links to the MapReduce job log to find error messages when a Hadoop data or thread program fails.
- You can change the default behavior of a DS2 program by using the DS2_OPTIONS statement:
  - Specify how DS2 processes a division by zero operation.
  - Specify to write a note instead of an error message to the SAS log when an invalid function argument generates a missing value.
  - Specify how non-existent values are processed as ANSI SQL null values.
  - Specify to create a trace of executed statements.
- You can override the default data source connection with the specified data source connection string by using the NOLIBS CONN= option in the PROC DS2 statement.
• You can obtain information about a format or informat by using the FMTINFO( ) function. The function can return the format or informat category, whether it is a format or informat, the description, format width values, and decimal place values.

• Three new SQLSTMT methods enable you to retrieve the number of columns, the name of a column by column number, and the type of column by column number.

• You can parse JSON text by using the JSON DS2 package.

• The TZ package enables you to perform time zone processing.

• You can compare two character strings including and excluding trailing blanks, respectively, by using the CMP and CMPT functions.

• Match-merge data by using the MERGE statement.

• The SELECT statement in embedded SQL text supports the PARTITION BY, ORDER BY, INDSNUM, and WHERE clauses.

• Create a value based on US locales regardless of the current locale by using the BESTDOTX. format.

• Partition tables by using the DBCREATE_TABLE_OPTS table option.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

• The SAS In-Database Code Accelerator for Hadoop runs the DS2 data program as well as the thread program inside the database.

• Nine new functions have been added.

• A new predefined HTTP package enables you to construct an HTTP client to access web services.

• A new logger, App.TableServices.d2pkg.HTTP, enables logging of HTTP traffic through the SAS logging facility.

• A connection string parameter is available when instantiating an SQLSTMT package.

• The Getting Started section has been rewritten and contains new examples.

SAS 9.4M1 has the following changes and enhancements:

• The PROC DS2 INDB= option has changed its name to DS2ACCEL. INDB= is still supported as an alias. However, the default value for the option has changed from YES to NO, which prevents DS2 code from executing in the database.

• The default behavior for the SAS In-Database Code Accelerator has changed. DS2 code is not executed inside the database by default. You must set either the new DS2ACCEL system option or the PROC DS2 DS2ACCEL option to ANY to enable DS2 code to run inside the database.

• The SAS In-Database Code Accelerator for Teradata now runs the DS2 data program as well as the thread program inside the database.

• Five new DS2 configuration and run-time loggers have been added to the SAS Logging Facility.

• You can use formatted log messages.
FedSQL Language

**SAS FedSQL** is a SAS proprietary implementation of the ANSI SQL:1999 core standard. It provides support for new data types and other ANSI 1999 core compliance features and proprietary extensions. FedSQL provides data access technology that brings a scalable, threaded, high-performance way to access, manage, and share relational data in multiple data sources. When possible, FedSQL queries are optimized with multi-threaded algorithms in order to resolve large-scale operations. For applications, FedSQL provides a common SQL syntax across all data sources. That is, FedSQL is a vendor-neutral SQL dialect that accesses data from various data sources without submitting queries in the SQL dialect that is specific to the data source. In addition, a single FedSQL query can target data in several data sources and return a single result table.

The **FEDSQL** procedure enables you to submit FedSQL language statements from a Base SAS session.

Beginning in August 2019, PROC FEDSQL supports the Google BigQuery and Snowflake databases for SAS 9.4M6 and SAS Viya 3.4. Read and Write access is supported from a SAS library and from a CAS library. In CAS, FedSQL creates in-memory tables from existing tables only. Appropriate SAS/ACCESS software must be installed.

Beginning in April 2019, PROC FEDSQL supports the MongoDB and Salesforce non-relational databases for SAS 9.4M6. Access to both databases is Read-only and through a SAS library. Appropriate SAS/ACCESS software must be installed. In addition, explicit pass-through is supported. For more information, see the FedSQL SELECT, DESCRIBE TABLE, and EXECUTE statements in FedSQL Statements. No table options are supported for these data sources.

These are the enhancements for SAS 9.4M6:

- PROC FEDSQL supports databases that are compliant with JDBC, as data sources. When SAS/ACCESS Interface to JDBC is installed, you can access data in a database that is compliant with JDBC by assigning and referencing a libref. Or, you can submit a fully qualified data source connection string by using the NOLIBS and CONN= procedure options.

- The FedSQL language creates VARCHAR columns that contain more than 65,535 characters as type STRING in Hive. For more information, see “Data Types for Hive” in SAS DS2 Language Reference.

SAS Viya 3.4 has these enhancements:

- You can access databases that are compliant with JDBC and Spark using PROC FEDSQL, and with the fedSql.execDirect action.

- It is no longer necessary to specify the SUBPROTOCOL= connection option when you use PROC FEDSQL to connect to Hive with the NOLIBS and CONN= options.

- You can now use explicit pass-through for SQL-based CAS libraries.

- The SYSGET function returns the value of the specified operating environment variable.

- The URLDECODE and URLENCODE functions are documented for FedSQL.

The December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3 has these enhancements:

- Full support for SAS libraries and CAS libraries.
Implicit pass-through for SQL-based CAS libraries.

You can specify optional control parameters for the FedSQL query planner in CAS using the PROC FEDSQL option, CNTL=.

FedSQL reads the new native CAS data types INT64 and INT32.

SAS 9.4M5 has the following enhancements:

- You can use PROC FEDSQL to execute on the CAS server. You connect to the CAS server using the SESSREF= or SESSUUID= procedure option. The SESSREF= option identifies the CAS session by its session name. The SESSUUID= option identifies the session by its universally unique identifier (UUID).
- Support for Amazon Redshift, Microsoft SQL Server, and Vertica data sources.
- New table options for Hive that allow additional database-specific options to be placed before and after the table name when you are creating a table.
- Support for querying SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) tables.
- The ENCRYPT= table option supports stronger AES encryption for SAS data sets.
- SAS Scalable Performance Data (SPD) Server tables can now also be encrypted with the ENCRYPT= option.
- You can now get information about views from DICTIONARY.COLUMNS queries.
- Support for numerous functions.

SAS 9.4M4 has the following enhancements:

- Support for SAS Scalable Performance Data Server tables.
- Support for specifying three-level table names when creating access tables in Hive 0.14 and later.
- The new DESCRIBE TABLE statement that writes a CREATE TABLE statement to the SAS log for the table specified in the DESCRIBE TABLE statement.

SAS 9.4M3 has the following enhancements:

- Support for HAWQ and Impala distributions of Hadoop; support for Impala includes bulk loading.
- You can specify DBMS-specific syntax to append to the CREATE TABLE statement by using the DBCREATE_TABLE_OPTS= table option.
- Set the encoding for a SAS data set by using the ENCODING= table option.
- Use the DECIMAL/NUMERIC(p,s) data type for data definition and for reading in HDMD.
- Use the DECIMAL/NUMERIC(p,s) data type and the VARBINARY data type for data definition and for reading in Hive.
- The Hive ARRAY, MAP, STRUCT, and UNION complex types read from Hive.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following enhancements:

- Support for Hive, HDMD, and PostgreSQL data sources is new. Not all FedSQL statements are supported for each data source. To determine statement support, see the documentation for FedSQL statements.
- The CAST function for ODBC enables you to convert a value from one data type to another.
- The DBCREATE_INDEX_OPTS= table option for SASHDAT enables you to add DBMS-specific clauses to the end of the CREATE INDEX statement.
• The SQUEEZE= table option enables you to write the SASHDAT file in compressed format.

SAS 9.4M1 has the following enhancements:

• support for Memory Data Store (MDS), SAP HANA, and SASHDAT data sources
• rename table and rename column functionality in the ALTER TABLE statement
• several new functions

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**Hadoop Support**

These are the enhancements to Hadoop for Base SAS and SAS/ACCESS for SAS 9.4M6:

• Information about IBM BigInsights and Pivotal has been removed from the *SAS Hadoop Configuration Guide for Base SAS and SAS/ACCESS* documentation. These Hadoop vendors have asked their customers to move to Hortonworks.

• If you are using Hortonworks version 3.0, select **No Filter** when using the SAS Deployment Manager to collect the Hadoop JAR files. This selection ensures that the correct line JAR files are obtained for running PROC HADOOP Pig jobs successfully.

In the December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3, the SCOREACCEL procedure provides an interface to the CAS server for DATA step and DS2 model publishing and scoring. Models can be published and run in the DATA step, Hadoop or Teradata. For more information, see “SCOREACCEL Procedure” in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

In SAS 9.4M5, PROC SQOOP supports Linux clusters that are secured with Kerberos.

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SAS 9.4M4 has the following enhancements:

• The default behavior of the CFG= option in the FILENAME statement, Hadoop access method has changed. If CFG= is not provided, the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH and SAS_HADOOP_JAR_PATH environment variables are scanned for the location of the required configuration files. In addition, Knox security is supported.

• The SPD Engine Hive SerDe can be used by the SAS Code Accelerator.

SAS 9.4M3 has the following enhancements:

• SAS provides a custom Hive SerDe for SPD Engine data that is stored in HDFS. The SerDe makes the data available for applications outside of SAS to query.

• You can use the **SQOOP procedure** to access Apache Sqoop from a SAS session to transfer data between a database and HDFS.

• **PROC HADOOP**

  • You can now connect to a Hadoop cluster by copying the Hadoop configuration files to a physical location that is accessible to the SAS client machine. Once the files are accessible to the client, you simply set the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH environment variable to the location of the configuration files.

  • You can use wildcard characters when specifying HDFS files for several HDFS statement options.
You can request recursive action to execute the operation on the specified directory as well as subdirectories for several HDFS statement options.

New HDFS statement options display the contents of files (CAT=), change file access permissions (CHMOD=), and list HDFS files (LS=).

You can submit a MapReduce program and Pig language code to a Hadoop cluster through the Apache Oozie RESTful API.

FILENAME, Hadoop access method

The Hadoop access method supports the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH environment variable. You no longer have to merge properties from multiple Hadoop configuration files into a single configuration file and specify the CFG= option.

The CONCAT and DIR Hadoop options are now mutually exclusive because the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH environment variable is available.

SAS 9.4 SPD Engine: Storing Data in the Hadoop Distributed File System

WHERE processing is optimized for MapReduce to support more WHERE expression conditions.

Concurrent access to data stored in HDFS is enhanced with a new distributed lock manager.

Parallel processing is expanded to write data.

SPD data sets can be read in HDFS through Hive.

The SAS FedSQL language has enhanced support for data types:

- The DECIMAL/NUMERIC(p,s) data type is supported for data definition and for reading in HDMD.
- The DECIMAL/NUMERIC(p,s) data type and the VARBINARY data type are supported for data definition and for reading in Hive.
- The Hive ARRAY, MAP, STRUCT, and UNION complex types read from Hive.

For an overview of SAS and Hadoop, see SAS and Hadoop Technology: Overview. To learn about common deployment scenarios, see SAS and Hadoop Technology: Deployment Scenarios.

In SAS 9.4M2 the SPD Engine improves Hadoop performance in these ways:

- Creating a large SAS index for a data set in HDFS is much faster because the index is partitioned.
- The scope of the SPD Engine I/O block size is expanded; the default block size is 1 megabyte. The block size affects compressed, uncompressed, and encrypted data sets. The block size influences the size of I/O operations when reading all data sets and writing compressed data sets.
- Expanded support for parallel processing enables you to request parallel processing for all Read operations of data stored in HDFS. Use the SPDEPARALLELREAD= system option, the PARALLELREAD= LIBNAME statement option, or the PARALLELREAD= data set option.
- You can optimize the performance of WHERE processing by requesting that the subsetting of the data be performed in the Hadoop cluster. This takes advantage of the filtering and ordering capabilities of the MapReduce framework. Use the ACCELWHERE= LIBNAME statement option or the ACCELWHERE= data set option.
SAS 9.4M1 has the following enhancements:

- The HADOOP procedure now provides the PROPERTIES statement to submit configuration properties to the Hadoop server.
- You can now specify the NOWARN option in the PROC HADOOP HDFS statement to suppress the warning message when there is an attempt to delete a file that does not exist.
- The SPD Engine is enhanced to read, write, and update data in a Hadoop cluster through the HDFS.
- The FILENAME Hadoop Access Method statement, which enables you to access files on an HDFS, has been enhanced. A new option, NEW, is used in output mode in conjunction with the DIR option to create the directory that is specified in the FILENAME Hadoop statement.


SAS 9.4M2 has the following enhancements:

- SAS Hadoop Configuration Guide for Base SAS and SAS/ACCESS is available from the support.sas.com third-party site for Hadoop. SAS Hadoop Configuration Guide for Base SAS and SAS/ACCESS explains how to configure SAS components so that you can use SAS technology to connect to Hadoop. Specific instructions are provided for the HADOOP procedure, the FILENAME statement Hadoop access method, the SAS Scalable Performance Data (SPD) Engine, and the SAS/ACCESS Interface to Hadoop.
- If MSGLEVEL=I, SAS writes Hadoop MapReduce job information to the SAS log.
- You can now submit HDFS commands through WebHDFS. The new SAS environment variable SAS_HADOOP_RESTFUL must be defined and set to the value 1. In addition, the Hadoop configuration file must include the properties for the WebHDFS location.

SAS LIBNAME Engine for SAS Federation Server

In SAS 9.4M4, the new APPLICATIONNAME= LIBNAME statement option enables you to specify the client application’s name for auditing purposes.

Execute the DATA Step in New Supported Environments

In SAS 9.4M5, the DATA step can run on the CAS server. For more information, see SAS Cloud Analytic Services: DATA Step Programming.

In SAS 9.4M2, DATA step processing in Hadoop is fully supported.

For more information, see SAS LASR Analytic Server: Reference Guide and SAS In-Database Products: User’s Guide.

In SAS 9.4M1, the DATA step can run in these environments, with limitations:
Output Delivery System (ODS)

The Report Writing Interface (RWI) enables you to create and manipulate predefined ODS objects in a DATA step to create highly customized output.

There are four new ODS destinations, EPUB, EPUB3, HTML5, and the ODS destination for PowerPoint:

- The ODS EPUB statement creates e-books with the .epub extension. E-books that use the .epub format can be read by a wide variety of e-book readers.
- The ODS HTML5 statement creates HTML output by using the 5.0 version of HTML.
- The ODS POWERPOINT statement creates PowerPoint slides. Slides can contain text, graphics, and tables.

There are three new procedures:

- The ODSLIST procedure creates lists that can be customized and nested.
- The ODSSTABLE procedure creates table templates and binds them with the input data set in one statement. You can also name your templates and store them in a template store.
- The ODSTEXT procedure creates lists and paragraphs for your output.

You can arrange output on a page by using the ODS LAYOUT statement. Output can be arranged in an absolute location (absolute), or it can be arranged dynamically (gridded). Absolute layout enables you to specify an exact page location by using x and y coordinates. Gridded layout enables you to arrange output in a two-dimensional grid structure. Absolute layout is limited to one page and is supported by PRINTER destinations (PDF, PS, and PCL). Gridded layout is supported for HTML, POWERPOINT, and PRINTER destinations (PDF, PS, and PCL).

The default style for all Printer family destinations (PDF, PS, and PCL) has changed from Printer to Pearl.

The default HTML style for batch output on all hosts has changed from Default to HTMLBlue.

The ODS GRAPHICS statement now supports the ATTRPRIORITY= option and the DRILLTARGET= option. The default for the ANTIALIASMAX= option has changed from 600 to 4000. In SAS 9.4M1, the DATASKINMAX= option specifies the maximum number of skinned graphical elements. Also, in SAS 9.4M1, the ODS GRAPHICS statement supports the BYLINE= option and the LOESSMAXOBS= options.

The default device driver for the RTF and TAGSETS.RTF destination has changed to EMF.

The BOX_SIZING option overrides the default value of BOX_SIZING for certain destinations. See these ODS statements: ODS EPUB, ODS EPUB3, ODS HTML, ODS HTML5, ODS PCL, ODS PDF, ODS PHTML, ODS POWERPOINT, ODS PRINTER, ODS PS, ODS RTF, and ODS TAGSETS.RTF statements in SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide.

SAS 9.4M6 has these new features:
A preproduction version of the ODS destination for Word enables users to customize different aspects of Microsoft Word documents such as themes, table of contents, and orientation.

The default style for HTML5 output has been changed from HTMLBlue to HTMLEncore.

The ODS PDF statement has these enhancements:
- The method that is used to build and compress PDF files has been enhanced, resulting in smaller file sizes.
- You can use the ACCESSIBLEPDF system option to create accessible PDF files, by default.
- The ACCESSIBLE_IDENTIFIER option adds an identifier to the metadata of the PDF file, confirming that the PDF produced by SAS meets the PDF Matterhorn Protocol.
- Alternate text can be added to images that are specified by the IMAGE=, PREIMAGE=, and POSTIMAGE= style attributes.
- In the Report Writing Interface TABLE_START method, you can add a visible caption before each table by using the CAPTION argument.

In the December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3, you can enable wrapping text in a designated Excel worksheet area by using the ODS EXCEL OPTIONS suboption FLOW.

SAS 9.4M5 has these new features:
- You can use the ODS EXCEL OPTIONS suboption SHEET_INTERVAL= "NOW" to create a new worksheet.
- The ODS HTML5 statement OUTLINE= option specifies whether metadata in the table of contents is included in the body file.
- The ODS PDF statement ACCESSIBLE option is fully supported. Use this option to enable accessibility features for PDF output.
- The ODS RTF statement now supports a NOTRKEEP option to control whether the values of a single variable that would span a page break continue to the next page.

SAS 9.4M4 has these new features:
- The ODS Graphics statement has these enhancements:
  - The new NBINSMAX option enables you to specify the maximum number of bins that are processed for histograms.
  - The new NXYBINSMAX option enables you to specify the maximum number of bins that are processed for heat maps.
- The ODS HTML5 statement supports accessibility. The ACCESSIBLE_GRAPH option is new in the ODS HTML5 statement. For more information, see “Accessibility with HTML5” in SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide.
- The ODS PDF statement supports the new preproduction option, ACCESSIBLE. The ACCESSIBLE option enables accessibility features for PDF output.
- The HEADING statement is new in the ODSTEXT procedure. When you use the HEADING statement, SAS generates HTML heading tags and displays the text that you specify as standard HTML text headings in the output. For more information, see “The ODSTEXT Procedure” in SAS Output Delivery System: Procedures Guide.
The DESCRIPTION= option is new for several methods in the Report Writing Interface (RWI) in ODS and for the ODS LAYOUT and ODS REGION statements. The DESCRIPTION= option enables you to specify alternative text for layouts and layout regions.

### Methods

- **IMAGE**
- **LAYOUT_ABSOLUTE**
- **LAYOUT_GRIDDLED**
- **REGION (absolute)**
- **REGION (gridded)**
- **TABLE_START**

The DESCRIPTION= option is also new for the following ODS LAYOUT and ODS REGION statements:

- ODS LAYOUT ABSOLUTE
- ODS LAYOUT GRIDDLED
- ODS REGION Statement, Absolute
- ODS REGION Statement, Gridded

### SAS 9.4M3 Enhancements

- You can use the **ODS EXCEL** statement to create output for native Microsoft Excel files in the SpreadsheetML format.
- The **ODS POWERPOINT** statement supports background color or images, several options to customize transitions between slides, and the dynamic or explicit population of gridded layouts by groups, tables, pages, or procedures.
- The default EPUB version is **EPUB3**.
- The ODS EPUB3 statement supports new EVENT= values for figures and custom entries in a table of contents.
- The **ODS ESCAPECHAR** statement supports new functions for use with the ODS EPUB3 statement:
  - Images and captions can be embedded in an EPUB3 e-book chapter. Audio and video are supported using the AUDIO and VIDEO functions, respectively.
  - You can include accessibility features for MathML by using the MATHML function.
  - You can create pop-up footnotes by using the NOTEREF function.
- The ODS EPUB and ODS EPUB3 statements no longer support the ENCODING= option. ODS uses the encoding that is specified in the SAS Registry. For more information, see “Changing the ODS EPUB and EPUB3 Encoding Settings” in *SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide*.
- The **ODS GRAPHICS** statement has these enhancements:
  - You can reset options to their default value by using the RESET option.
  - Two options have new names, LEGENDAREAMAX= and LOESSOBSMAX=. The original names, MAXLEGENDAREA= and LOESSMAXOBS= respectively, continue to be supported.
• You can push and pop ODS GRAPHICS settings to a stack by using the PUSH or POP options. To specify the maximum stack depth, use the STACKDEPTHMAX= option.

• To write the current ODS GRAPHICS setting to the SAS log, use the SHOW option.

• Audio and video are supported in HTML5 and EPUB output when you use the Report Writing Interface.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

• For the ODS EPUB and ODS EPUB3 statements, the ODS ESCAPECHAR statement now supports these functions: BOLD, EMPHASIS, ITALIC, PDF, and STRONG.

• The ODS HTML5 statement supports these new options:
  The SHOW_GRAPH_STYLES= option specifies whether the output contains elements from the graph style that is specified.
  The USE_CSS_RESET= option turns off the default CSS styles information.

• The following ODS tagsets have been deprecated: DOCBOOK, HTMLCSS, IMODE, MVSHTML, PYX, SASREPORT family of tagsets, TPL_STYLE_LIST, TRPL_STYLE_MAP, WML, WMLOLIST, and XHTML.

• The SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide has been divided into three documents:
  
  SAS Output Delivery System: Procedures Guide. Syntax and information about ODS procedures that were previously documented in SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide are now documented here.

  SAS Output Delivery System: Advanced Topics. Advanced topics, such as the report writing interface and cascading style sheets, that were previously documented in SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide are now documented here.

  SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide. In addition to the document’s restructuring, the section “ODS Styles Reference” has been added. This section is intended to help you find ODS style-related information. The Style Templates chapter contains a table of the recommended and default styles for each destination. This chapter also contains a gallery with examples of each style and a program that enables you to create a gallery of your own. The Style Elements chapter contains a table of all available style elements. The Style Attributes chapter contains a table of all available style attributes and their full descriptions.

SAS 9.4M1 has these enhancements:

• The following options are new for the EPUB, MARKUP family, PRINTER family, and RTF ODS destinations:
  
  • The DOM option specifies that the ODS document object model is written to the SAS log or an external file.
  
  • The CSSSTYLE= option specifies a cascading style sheet to apply to your output.

• The ODS EPUB3 statement supports HTML5, CSS2, CSS3, SVG, and user-specified audio and video. Any e-book reader that supports EPUB3 supports ODS EPUB3 audio and video.

• You can apply cascading style sheets (CSS) to many types of ODS output.
• The ODS GRAPHICS statement the DATASKINMAX= option specifies the maximum number of skinned graphical elements. Also, the ODS GRAPHICS statement supports the BYLINE= option and the LOESSMAXOBS= option.

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**ODS Statistical Graphics**

**General Enhancements**

Beginning in the May 2019 release of SAS 9.4M6 and SAS Viya 3.4, you can use *Introduction to SAS Platform Graphing* as a starting point for discerning charts and plots that you want to create. In this document, there is a gallery of charts and plots and the methods to create them using SAS visual tools or SAS graphing software in a programming environment.

**HTMLBlue** is the default style for the ODS HTML destination when you use SAS in the windowing environment and in batch mode. Previously, HTMLBlue was the default style only when you used SAS in the windowing environment.

A new ATTRPRIORITY= option for the ODS GRAPHICS statement specifies a priority for the cycling of attributes for group values. The DRILLTARGET= option enables you to specify the window where the drill-down output is displayed.

**ODS Graphics Procedures**

The SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures have new statements:

• The new INSET statement in the SGPANEL procedure adds a text box to each panel cell of the graph.

• The new BLOCK statement creates a plot that highlights ranges and creates rectangular blocks that contain text values.

• The new STYLEATTRS statement specifies group attributes for a graph.

• Two new statements in the SGPLOT procedure create an axis-aligned row or column of textual data. The XAXISTABLE and the YAXISTABLE statements place data values at specific locations inside or outside the axis.

Beginning in SAS 9.4M6, you can create pie charts and donut charts using the **SGPIE** procedure. For SAS 9.4M6, the SGPIE procedure is preproduction.

SAS 9.4M5 has these enhancements:

• ODS Graphics provides enhanced support for vector graphics and now supports data tips and drill-down capability with HTML5 output. In addition, the ODS GRAPHICS statement provides a number of new features and options to control graphic output. Several of these options enable you to control the processing of large data sets. For example, the OBSMAX= option specifies the maximum number of observations that are processed.

• For the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures, the new LEGENDITEM statement creates a legend item that can be included in the legend. For example, to display annotation text within the legend area, you can define a LEGENDITEM statement with TYPE=TEXT and specify the text in the TEXT= option.

• Numerous plot and axis options were added to the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures to control and enhance the output of your graphs. These options affect a
wide range of plot types. For example, you can display and change the appearance of line fill patterns in a number of plot types. This feature helps support accessibility. Graphs that use this feature do not rely on color alone to distinguish categories of data. Many other options were added to the procedures to facilitate enhanced output.

- The SGMAP procedure is a new ODS Graphics procedure that renders maps whose data has been prepared by any number of Base SAS mapping procedures such as GPROJECT. For more information, see “Creating Maps Using ODS Graphics and Mapping Procedures” on page 24.

SAS 9.4M4 has these enhancements:

- The ELLIPSEPARM statement is new for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. The ELLIPSEPARM statement plots an ellipse with specified axis lengths, a specified slope for the major axis, and the ellipse center. The ELLIPSEPARM statement does not perform computations on input data to derive the location and shape of the ellipse.

- The new ELLipse statement for the SGPANEL procedure adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to another plot.

The following SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedure enhancements have been added to SAS 9.4M3:

- Five new plot statements enable heat maps, spline plots, and bar charts that are compatible with all basic plots.

- The attribute mapping feature maps ranges of continuous numeric values to graphical properties.

- A wide range of new options apply to plots, legends, axes, axis tables, and discrete attribute maps. These options enhance the ability to produce sophisticated graphs.

In SAS 9.4M2, the ODS Graphics procedures have been enhanced with the following features:

- a new text plot
- a new gradient legend
- several new options for controlling legends, axis tables, and graphical output

The following SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedure enhancements have been added to SAS 9.4M1:

- The FRINGE statement creates a fringe plot on the X or X2 axis of a plot.

- DROPLINE creates one or more drop lines from data point or data points to one or both axes. The lines can be horizontal, vertical, or both.

- POLYGON creates a polygon plot from data that is stored in a data set.

- You can define your own marker symbols to be used in plots that contain markers. The SYMBOLCHAR statement defines a marker symbol by using a Unicode character. The SYMBOLIMAGE statement defines a marker symbol by using an image that exists in the local file system.

- You can use annotation macros within a DATA step to simplify the process of creating annotation observations.

For more information about these enhancements, see SAS ODS Graphics: Procedures Guide.
**ODS Graphics Designer**

The ODS Graphics Designer has these changes and enhancements:

- The new Auto Charts feature enables you to create a group of graphs dynamically with a single click.
- Axis tables create plots of input data along the vertical or horizontal axis, placing data values at specific locations inside the axis.
- High-low charts create a display of floating vertical or horizontal lines or bars that represent high and low values.
- There are several updates to enhance graphs, plots, charts, and the appearance of axes.
- New ODS styles have been added: HTMLBlue, Dove, Pearl, and Raven.
- To change the default appearance of graphs, you can specify attributes for group values.
- You can change the attribute priority that determines the rotation pattern that is used for group values.

The following SAS ODS Graphics Designer enhancements have been added to **SAS 9.4M3**:

- Subpixel rendering has been implemented, resulting in clearer images.
- Enhancements to individual plots enable you to create more sophisticated graphs.

The following SAS ODS Graphics Designer enhancements have been added to **SAS 9.4M1**:

- When working with automatically generated graphs, you can save the graphs as images or in other formats, including an ODS Graphics Designer file that you can later edit.
- For charts, such as bar charts, that enable you to specify a statistic, the default statistic is now MEAN. Previously, the default was SUM.
- You can save a graph to and open a graph from a remote server location.

For more information, see *SAS ODS Graphics Designer: User’s Guide*.

**ODS Graphics Editor**

The ODS Graphics Editor has these changes and enhancements:

- New ODS styles have been added: HTMLBlue, Dove, Pearl, and Raven.
- To change the default appearance of graphs, you can specify attributes for group values.
- You can change the attribute priority that determines the rotation pattern that is used for group values.

These enhancements are available in **SAS 9.4M3**:

- You can edit TEXTPLOT plot properties.
- Groups are supported in Histograms.
- Subpixel rendering results in clearer images.
• With some limitations, you can adjust the viewport and view 3-D graph parameters.

Starting with SAS 9.4M1, you can do the following:

• Modify several attributes and properties of a PATHDIAGRAM plot’s graphical elements.

• Change all of the attributes and properties of the plot and axes of a LINECHART plot in the Plot Properties dialog box. In prior releases, you could edit only the general properties.

For more information, see SAS ODS Graphics Editor: User’s Guide.

SAS Graph Template Language

The SAS Graph Template Language has numerous changes to enhance graphs in SAS 9.4, and in the first, second, third, and fourth maintenance releases for SAS 9.4.

In SAS 9.4M5, band plots, box plots, bubble plots, high-low charts, ellipse plots, and polygon plots now support fill patterns. Other changes enhance output. For more information, see “What’s New in SAS 9.4 Graph Template Language” in SAS Graph Template Language: Reference.

Creating Accessible Output Using ODS and ODS Graphics

Beginning with SAS 9.4M4, programmers can create accessible tables, graphs, and text by using the new accessibility features available in the following language elements: PROC PRINT, PROC REPORT, ODS Statistical Graphics procedures, or the ODS Report Writing Interface to create accessible output.

For recommendations and to learn about creating accessible output, see Creating Accessible SAS Output Using ODS and ODS Graphics.

SAS 9.4M6 has the following enhancements:

• Use the CAPTION= option to define a visible table caption, which is displayed when the ACCESSIBLETABLE system option has been specified. The CAPTION= option applies to PROC REPORT, PROC TABULATE, and the ODS Report Writing Interface. The CAPTION= option accepts #BY directives.

• New system options facilitate the creating of accessible content on a system-wide level:
  • The ACCESSIBLECHECK option checks your SAS programs for common violations of accessibility standards and writes messages to the SAS log if violations are found.
  • The ACCESSIBLEGRAPH option enables the ACCESSIBLE GRAPH option in the ODS HTML5 destination by default.
  • The ACCESSIBLEPDF option enables the ACCESSIBLE option in the ODS PDF destination by default.
  • The ACCESSIBLETABLE option makes table captions visible and changes the layout of some tables to make them accessible. This option applies to tables that are generated by the PRINT, REPORT, and TABULATE procedures as well as the Report Writing Interface.
• The option ATTRPRIORIETY=NONE in the ODS GRAPHICS statement is now the default setting for the Daisy ODS style. Daisy is the recommended style for accessible output. In addition, the Daisy, HighContrast, and HighContrastLarge styles include an enhanced FOCUSLINK indicator.

SAS 9.4M5 has the following enhancements:
• Image maps are supported with SVG output using HTML5. However, image maps are supported only when the HTML5 SVG mode is INLINE (the default value).
• You can customize the appearance of focus indicators. A new FOCUSLINK style element is available to be used in a style template. Three new style attributes enable you to customize the focus outline pattern, width, and color.
• You can specify line fill patterns for supported plot types with all styles. Previously, fill patterns were available only when you used certain gray-scale styles. You can also change the appearance of the fill patterns.
• Accessibility metadata can be added to graphs using the ACCESSIBLE_GRAPH option and the ODS HTML5 statement.

Creating Maps Using ODS Graphics and Mapping Procedures

The SGMAP procedure has the following enhancements in SAS 9.4M6:
• You can use the NOAUTOLEGEND option in PROC SGMAP to suppress automatically creating a legend.
• The SERIES statement and several of its options are added for plot creation. Examples of series plot lines are streets, railroads, and waterways.
• The GRADLEGEND statement and several of its options are added for customizing legends with a numeric response variable. Only discrete key legends were created prior to SAS 9.4M6.
• The PROC SGMAP CHOROMAP statement is at production level. The procedure now accepts numeric response values. Statement options DISCRETE and LINEATTRS= are new:
  • The DISCRETE option handles response variable values and affects both the filled polygons and their respective legend entries.
  • The LINEATTRS= option on the CHOROMAP and SERIES statements enables the control of color, line style, and line thickness on polygon borders and series lines such as railroads.
• The CHOROMAP statement now processes unprojected map coordinates (LAT, LATITUDE, LONG, LON, and LONGITUDE) in addition to the projected X and Y coordinates. Unprojected choromaps can be overlaid on Open Street Maps and Esri maps.
• You can specify the percentage of transparency of a plot using the TRANSPARENCY option in the BUBBLE statement and in the CHOROMAP statement.
• The ability to specify bubble sizes in the BUBBLE statement with the BRADIUSMIN and BRADIUSMAX options.
• The GROUP= option is added to the BUBBLE, SCATTER, and SERIES statements.
• The NOMISSINGGROUP option is added to the BUBBLE, SCATTER, and SERIES statements. This option enables the use of groups when plotting multiple items that might not be at the same data points, and the skipping of missing plot values when the plot is being drawn.

Additional mapping features are available in Base SAS:

• PROC GINSIDE, PROC GPROJECT, PROC GREDUCE, and PROC GREMOVE have moved from SAS/GRAPH to Base SAS and use ODS Graphics to create graphs. They are documented in SAS/GRAPH and Base SAS: Mapping Reference.

• The %CENTROID macro that supports the SGMAP procedure has moved from SAS/GRAPH to Base SAS and is now an autocall macro. Running the %ANOMMAC macro before using %CENTROID is no longer necessary.

Beginning with SAS 9.4M5, mapping features are available in Base SAS. You can use the new SGMAP procedure to create maps and then overlay plots such as text, scatter, or bubble plots. PROC GEOCODE and PROC MAPIMPORT are now a part of Base SAS. For more information, see SAS/GRAPH and Base SAS: Mapping Reference.

Also, in SAS 9.4M5, the maps data sets in the Mapsgfk library have been updated. The MAPSGFK= system option can now be updated using the APPEND= and INSERT= system options.

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**Performance**

On host platforms other than z/OS, SAS is more efficient in writing output data, especially large amounts of data, when the data is aligned on a page boundary. You can use the ALIGNSASIOFILES system option to align output data on a page boundary. ALIGNSASIOFILES is set by default.

The optimization processes that determine the page size for SAS data sets and utility files have been enhanced. If the optimization processes are not ideal for your SAS session, you can use the DATAPAGESIZE= system option to revert to the settings that were in place prior to SAS 9.4.

I/O between SAS and RAID devices can improve when you use the STRIPESIZE= system option. The STRIPESIZE= system option enables you to set the page size for a SAS library to be the same size as the RAID stripe.

SAS uses temporary utility files for processing SAS data sets. I/O performance improves when the page size of the utility files is compatible with the page size for the data set. Two new system options, UBUFNO= and UBUFSIZE=, enable you to configure buffers for utility files.

Processing a SAS view is improved using the VBUFSIZE= system option to set the size of the view buffer that holds output observations.

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**Extended Variable and Data Set Attributes**

You can create custom attributes for variables and data sets by using extended attributes. You manage extended attributes by using the DATASETS procedure.

In addition to the DATASETS procedure, these procedures support extended attributes:

• APPEND
Locked-Down State

In SAS 9.4M2, the **LOCKDOWN statement** is enhanced so that certain access methods and their related procedures are disabled by default when a SAS session is locked down. However, the SAS server administrator can re-enable one or more of these access methods. For a list of the default locked-down restrictions, see “SAS Processing Restrictions for Servers in a Locked-Down State” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*.

In SAS 9.4M1, if you are running SAS in a client/server environment, the SAS Application Server administrator can create an environment in which your SAS client has limited access to pre-defined directories and files on the server. All other directories and files are inaccessible. When SAS is in a locked-down state, access to some SAS language elements is also restricted.

Preserving the SAS Environment

When the **PRESENV=** system option is set, the Work library data sets and catalogs, and the values of global statements, macro variables, and system options can be preserved between SAS sessions. You use the **PRESENV** procedure to preserve your environment settings and variable definitions to be used in a subsequent SAS session.

JSON Support

The **JSON** procedure reads data from a SAS data set and writes the data to an external file in JSON representation.

In SAS 9.4M4, the **JSON LIBNAME statement** enables you to associate a libref with a JSON document.

In SAS 9.4M3, you can create and parse JSON text by using the DS2 JSON package.
Saving Macro Code from an Input Stream

The new STREAM procedure enables you to process arbitrary text that contains SAS macro specifications in an input stream. The procedure can expand macro code and store it in a file.

Transporting SAS Files

Moving and Accessing SAS Files has been updated to include information about the following changes:

- The CPORT and CIMPORT procedures now support the Extended Attributes feature.
- The CPORT and CIMPORT procedures do not transfer data mining database catalog entries from SAS 9.3 or earlier versions of SAS.
- The COMPRESS= option in the CIMPORT procedure is added to allow compressing the CIMPORT data set. You can specify the type of compression used.

SAS 9.4M5 has these enhancements:

- A section was added to the document about migrating data to UTF-8 encoding to support multilingual usage and to support SAS Viya.

In SAS 9.4M4, these macros in the autocall library have been enhanced:

- The %XPTCOMMN macro recognizes that when a data set conforms to the V5 specification and you use the %LOC2XMP macro to create a V5 or V6 transport file, PROC COPY and the XPORT engine can read the transport file.
- The %XPT2LOC macro no longer requires quotation marks to be part of the name in the transport file if a memname needs to be an n-literal string. In addition, creating an n-literal string was changed to occur when generating DATA step code that converts a transport file to a SAS data set.

SAS 9.4M3 has these enhancements:

- PROC CIMPORT supports the ability to import data sets created in non-UTF-8 SAS sessions into UTF-8 SAS sessions.

In SAS 9.4M2, macros have been added to the autocall library to read from or write to transport files in SAS Version 5 (V5) or SAS Version 8 (V8) formats. The macros are as follows:

- %LOC2XPT
- %XPT2LOC
- %XPTCOMMN

For more information, see “What's New in Moving and Accessing SAS 9.4 Files” in Moving and Accessing SAS Files.
Universal Printing

SAS now creates TIFF images and the **EMFPlus** and **EMFDual** metafile formats.

_Transparency_ is supported for EMF Universal Printers and GIF images within PostScript files.

You can add a _printer’s mark_ that is not visible in Universal Printing output by using the _COLOPHON_ system option.

You can animate multi-page GIF images and SVG files by setting these system options: _ANIMATION=_, _ANIMDURATION=_, _ANIMLOOP=_, _ANIMOVERLAY_, _SVAUTOPLAY_, _SVGFADEIN=_, _SVGFADEMODE=_, and _SVGFADEOUT=_.

SVG documents can be _magnified_ by setting the _SVGMAINTENAntbutton_ system option. SAS embeds a magnify tool in the document when the SVG document is created.

SAS supports the following new _font_ replacements:

- The Monotype Sans WT (J,K,SC,TC) fonts are replaced by the new Arial Unicode MS font.
- The Thorndale Duospace WT (J,K,SC,TC) fonts are replaced by the new Times New Roman Uni font.
- Sim Hei, SimSun, and NSimSun are replaced by CSongGB18030C-Light, CSongGB18030C-LightHWL, MYingHei_18030_C-Medium, and MYingHei_18030_C-MediumHWL.

In SAS 9.4M5, new AvenirNextforSAS and HelveticaNeueforSAS fonts replace the Avenir Next LT W04, Avenir Next Cyr W04, and Helvetica LT Pro fonts.

In SAS 9.4M4, Universal Printing supports the following new fonts:

- Helvetica LT Pro
- Symbola

In SAS 9.4M3, Universal Printing supports Avenir Next TrueType fonts.

In SAS 9.4M2, if you specify italic or bold style on a universal printer font that does not have an italic or bold style, the font is now displayed as italic or bold. For more information, see “Slanting and Emboldening Fonts” in SAS Language Reference: Concepts.

Encryption

SAS/SECURE is a product within the SAS. SAS/SECURE is now included with Base SAS. In prior releases, SAS/SECURE was an add-on product that was licensed separately. A separate license for SAS/SECURE is no longer required. This change makes encryption available in all deployments (except where prohibited by import restrictions).

SAS/SECURE increases the security of stored passwords by using SAS004 encoding. SAS004 encoding uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with 64-bit salt.

You can now use AES to encrypt SAS data sets. AES-encrypted data files are supported using these SAS language elements:
In Base SAS and the SPE Engine, you use the ENCRYPT= and ENCRYPTKEY= data set options to specify the encryption key.

**Table 1.1 Data Set Options to Specify an Encryption Key**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base SAS</th>
<th>“ENCRYPT= Data Set Option” in <em>SAS Data Set Options: Reference</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“ENCRYPTKEY= Data Set Option” in <em>SAS Data Set Options: Reference</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPE Engine</th>
<th>“ENCRYPT= Data Set Option” in <em>SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“ENCRYPTKEY= Data Set Option” in <em>SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **APPEND** procedure
- **CONTENTS** procedure
- **COPY** procedure
- **SASFILE** statement **ENCRYPTKEY=** option

The **SAS Logging Facility** now supports full logging and debugging of encryption activity.

On a Windows server or client, the user can import digital certificates to a Machine Store as well as to a Personal Store.

**Important:** TLS version 1.2 is the default protocol supported in SAS 9.4. Earlier versions of TLS and SSL are insecure.

**Important:** For SAS 9.4 and all maintenance releases of SAS 9.4, updated versions of OpenSSL are provided and updated through hot fixes for UNIX and z/OS.

**SAS 9.4M6** has these changes and enhancements:

- The default version of TLS that is supported by SAS is TLS 1.2 for Linux, UNIX, and z/OS. Windows versions of SAS support the TLS versions that Windows supports.
- TLS is supported for these Integrated Object Model (IOM) servers and server processes that provide IOM Bridge access:
  - SAS Metadata Server
  - SAS OLAP Server
  - SAS Workspace Server
  - SAS Stored Process Server
  - SAS Pooled Workspace Server
  - Object Spawner

On all IOM servers, the **NETENCRYPTALGORITHM** system option is specified to enable TLS encryption on the server.

- The **SSLCACERTDIR** system option specifies the location of the trusted certificate authorities (CAs) found in OpenSSL format. This option is valid on Linux, UNIX, and z/OS.
• **PROC S3** supports encryption when working with the Amazon S3 or Amazon Redshift environment. This support includes the new ENCKEY statement that enables you to register encryption keys. There are also new options available with the COPY, GET, GETDIR, INFO, PUT, and PUTDIR statements that enable encryption.

SAS 9.4M5 has these changes and enhancements:

• New system options have been added for Linux, UNIX, and z/OS:
  - **SSLCACERTDATA** specifies the trusted certification authority (CA) certificate in base64 encoded string.
  - **SSLCIPHERLIST** specifies a list of cipher suites to use.
  - **SLSNIIHOSTNAME** enables the client to use Server Name Indication (SNI) in the TLS handshake to identify the server name that it is trying to connect to. The environment variable, SSL_USE_SNI, is now used only to disable SNI.
  - By default the SNI is sent to the web servers in the TLS handshake.
  - New encoding type SAS005 uses AES encryption with a 256-bit fixed key and a 64-bit random salt value. SAS005 increases security for stored passwords by using the SHA-256 hashing algorithm and is hashed for additional iterations.
  - For more security, you can use SHA256-10000 for internal account passwords used in metadata. SHA256-10000 is the same as SHA256, but is hashed for additional iterations.
  - To access SAS Viya services, use the **SAS_VIYA_TOKEN** environment variable. This environment variable provides the OAuth token that is needed for a user to access SAS Viya services.
  - To allow a SAS 9.4 client to use the same TLS certificates as those used by SAS Viya, use the **CAS_CLIENT_SSL_CA_LIST** environment variable. The environment variable points to the path and filename of the file that contains the list of trusted certificate authority (CA) certificates.
  - Beginning in the December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5, on Linux, if the root CA is already in the OpenSSL trusted certificate store, Lua, Python, and SWAT clients should work without having to set the CAS_CLIENT_SSL_CA_LIST= environment variable.
  - When encrypting data at rest, you can now specify data set option **ENCRYPT=AES2**. AES2 is another key generation algorithm for AES encryption. Using the **PROC AUTHLIB CREATE** statement, you can use AES2 key generation for libraries and data sets that are bound using metadata objects.

In SAS 9.4M4, the OpenSSL libraries provided by SAS have been updated for UNIX and z/OS. For SAS 9.4 and all maintenance releases of SAS 9.4, updated versions of OpenSSL are provided and updated through hot fixes. For the latest information about OpenSSL security advisories under consideration for software fixes for SAS components, see [http://support.sas.com/security/openssl-security-advisories.html](http://support.sas.com/security/openssl-security-advisories.html).

In SAS 9.4M3, these are the encryption enhancements:

• The SAS Deployment Wizard automates the process of updating the TLS certificates on UNIX servers. At installation, a list of CA certificates that are distributed with Mozilla software products (Mozilla CA bundle) is used as the site-signed list. You can then use the SAS Deployment Wizard to add your own trusted certificates. The combination generates a new trusted CA list.

• The **SAS_SSL_CIPHER_LIST** environment variable enables you to specify the ciphers that can be used for OpenSSL under UNIX and z/OS.
**Note:** This environment variable was made available in maintenance releases prior to SAS 9.4M3 through hot fixes. However, beginning with SAS 9.4M5, a best practice is to use the `SSLCIPHERLIST=` system option to specify the ciphers that can be used for OpenSSL under UNIX, and z/OS.

- Certificates are now located in the trustedcerts.pem file. The location of the file is automatically specified during installation by using the SSLCALISTLOC= system option.

In SAS 9.4M1, the following enhancements were made:

- The default location for the TLS Certificate Authority (CA) changed for the UNIX and z/OS foundation servers. The default location is specified by the SSLCALISTLOC= option in configuration files.
- **Subject Alternative Names (SAN)** in TLS certificates are supported. Server Name Indications (SNI) in the TLS handshake between clients and servers are supported. These are now supported on UNIX and z/OS clients and servers.
- Environment variables `SSL_CERT_DIR` and `SSLCACERTDIR` can now be used to point to the location of certificates. These environment variables are supported on UNIX and z/OS servers.
- An administrator can store an AES encryption key for the metadata-bound library so that a user with access authorization can access the metadata-bound data set without supplying the key-in code.

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**Scalable Performance Data Engine**

The Scalable Performance Data Engine (SPD Engine) enables the caching of opened SPD Engine files. New SPD Engine data set options enable AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) encryption. For more information about updating data using the SPD Engine in a Hadoop environment, see “Hadoop Support” on page 13 and *SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference*.

In SAS 9.4M6 and SAS Viya 3.3, for both HDFS and non-HDFS file systems, access is expanded to the FEDSQL procedure, FedSQL language, DS2 procedure, and DS2 language.

**SAS 9.4M5** has the following enhancement:

- The SPD engine supports cross-environment data access (CEDA) with additional restrictions. For more information, see “Accessing SPD Engine Files on Another Host” in *SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference*.

**SAS 9.4M2** has the following changes and enhancements:

- SPD Engine does not support DLDMGACTION=NOINDEX, but does support ABORT, FAIL, PROMPT, and REPAIR.
- The new LIBNAME statement options enable you to do the following:
  - The `IOBLOCKSIZE=` option enables you to specify the size, in bytes, of a block of observations to be used in an I/O operation.
  - The `COMPRESS=` option enables you to compress an SPD Engine data set on disk as it is being created.
XMLV2 Engine

In SAS 9.4, XMLV2 engine functionality for the z/OS environment changed from preproduction to production. The engine is production in all SAS 9.4 operating environments.

In SAS 9.4M6, two LIBNAME statement options expand column variable lengths:

- The **CHARMULTIPLIER=** option expands column (variable) lengths by a multiplier value. These column (variable) lengths are specified in an XMLMap.
- The **DERIVECHARMULTIPLIER=** option expands column (variable) lengths by a default multiplier value that is based on the session encoding. These column (variable) lengths are specified in an XMLMap.

In SAS9.4M4, the new **PREFIXATTRIBUTES=** option specifies whether the element name is concatenated to the attribute name when generating each XMLMap COLUMN element.

National Language Support (NLS)

You can create a data set that contains information about a locale. The data in the data set is used by SAS to process locale information. You use the **LOCALEDATA** procedure to manage and view the data, and to save the data to the SAS registry. You specify the name of the locale data set by using the **LOCALEDATA=** system option.

SAS can now process data by using a time zone other than your local time zone. You use the **TIMEZONE=** system option to specify a time zone. New time zone formats use the ISO 8601 standard to format dates, times, and datetime values by using Universal Coordinate Time (UTC). New time zone functions enable you to determine time zones and time zone offsets, and to convert datetime values between SAS and UTC. A new SAS datetime constant enables a SAS datetime value to have a time zone offset.

In addition to the time zone functions, there are new functions for these tasks:

- converting characters to base characters by using the **BASECHAR** function
- removing leading and trailing blanks from a character string by using the **KSTRIP** function
- specifying the locale keys for the current SAS session by using the **SETLOCALE** function

You can specify a translation table to transcode parts of SAS between EBCDIC and ASCII by using the **MAPEBCDIC2ASCII=** system option.

To keep the language of the SAS log as English, set the **ODSLANGCHANGE** and **LOGLANGCHG** system options.

Set the language for international date formats and informats to the locale that is specified by the **LOCALE=** system option. To do this, specify the **LOCALE** argument for the **DFLANG=** system option.

SAS uses the value of the **LOCALE=** system option to set the **PAPERSIZE=** option to either LETTER or A4 when you specify the **LOCALE** argument for the **PAPERSIZE=** system option.
SAS now supports the English_Malta (en_MT), Greek_Cyprus (el_CY), and Irish_Ireland (ga_IE) locales.

ISO-8859–13 (Latin 7) and ISO-8859–15 (Latin 10) are new encodings that SAS supports.

SAS 9.4M5 has these changes and enhancements:

• To avoid character truncation when you copy data to a new encoding, you can use the macro %COPY_TO_NEW_ENCODING.
• SAS supports the locale Tagalog-Philippines.
• The DTWEEKV format writes a week and datetime number in decimal format by using the V algorithm.
• The CALL KSCANX routine returns the position and length of the nth word from a character string.
• The KCOUNTC function counts the number of individual characters in a character string.
• The KCOUNTX function counts the number of times that a specified substring appears within a character string.
• The KCOUNTW function counts the number of words in a character string.
• The KFIND function searches for a specific substring of characters within a character string.
• The KFINDC function searches a string for any character in a list of characters.
• The KFINDW function returns the character position of a word in a string or the number of the word in a string.
• The KSCANX function selects a specified word from a character expression.
• The KLEFT function documentation includes the table Unicode Spaces That Are Removed by KLEFT, KRIGHT, and KTRIM.
• Information about data normalization has been added to the KSTRIP function.
• The NLSTRMON informat reads the month name in the specified locale and converts it to a numeric value.

SAS 9.4M3 has these enhancements:

• New locales are Kazakh_Kazakhstan (kk_KZ) and Basque_Spain (eu_ES).
• The ManxGaelic_UnitedKingdom (gv_GB) locale is deprecated.
• The KINDEXB function searches a character expression for a string of characters.
• The KINDEXCB function searches a character expression for a character string as a pattern for languages that use DBCS.
• The 118N level changed for numerous functions. For more information, see “Internationalization Compatibility for SAS String Functions” in SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide.
• Sorting by the SORT and SQL procedures is based on the session locale when the SORTSEQ= system option is set to LINGUISTIC.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

• A new chapter was added to define time zones and to explain how SAS processes them.
• Formats:
The new **BESTDOTX** format specifies that SAS choose the best notation and use a dot as a decimal separator.

The country Latvia is added to these formats: **NLMNIEUR** and **NLMNLEUR**.

- **Functions:**
  - The new **KUPDATES** function inserts, deletes, and replaces character value contents.
  - The new **TZONEDSTNAME** function returns a daylight saving time name.
  - The new **TZONEDSTOFF** function returns the time zone offset value for the specified daylight saving time.
  - The new **TZONESSTNAME** function returns a standard time zone name.
  - The new **TZONESSTOFF** function returns the time zone offset value for the specified standard time.
  - The **KCVT** function was updated with DBCS, SBCS, and MBCS information, and references to DBCSLANG and DBCSTYPE were removed.
  - The **KUPDATE** function **NLSCOMPATMODE** option was removed.

- **Informs:**
  - The country Latvia is added to the **NLMNIEUR** and **NLMNLEUR** informats.
  - The new **NLDATEW** informat reads the date value in the specified locale, and then converts the date value to the local SAS date and the day of the week.
  - The new **NLDATM** informat reads the date value in the specified locale, and then converts the date value to the local SAS day of the week and the datetime.
  - The new **NLDATMAP** informat reads the date value in the specified locale, and then converts the date value to the local SAS datetime with a.m. or p.m.
  - Aliases were added to the **NLDATE**, **NLTIME**, and **NLDATM** informats.

- **System options:**
  - The new **NLDECSEPARATOR** system option specifies whether SAS produces locale-sensitive numeric output for the decimal separator or continues to format numbers with U.S. English preferences.
  - The **DFLANG** system option was enhanced to support the locale option.
  - The **NLSCOMPATMODE** system option is removed from the document.

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**Metadata**

SAS data can be bound to metadata and subject to metadata layer permissions. A metadata-bound library is a physical library that is tied to a corresponding metadata object. You use the **AUTHLIB** procedure to manage metadata-bound libraries.

In **SAS 9.4M6**, the database credentials that are specified in the **PROC METALIB DBAUTH** statement override any other predefined authentication types.

**SAS 9.4M5** has these enhancements:

- With the **PROC AUTHLIB CREATE** statement, you can use AES2 key generation for libraries and data sets that are bound using metadata objects.
• **PROC METALIB** has changed how it handles case updates for DBMS columns. In previous releases, when a column name in a DBMS table’s metadata definition matched a column name in the data source, but the column name had a different case (for example, lowercase instead of uppercase), the column definition was deleted and re-created to match the case of the column name in the data source. Beginning with SAS 9.4M5, **PROC METALIB** updates the column definition in-place. The change preserves column mappings. Case-only column updates to metadata for SAS data sources have been performed in all SAS 9.4 versions.

SAS 9.4M3 has the following changes and enhancements:

• The **METADATA** procedure supports the `<CLUSTER/>` XML element, which can be used to direct the METHOD=STATUS query in the IN= argument to the metadata server cluster’s master node without knowing or specifying its connection parameters.

• Cluster synchronization checking is available in the SAS Management Console Metadata Manager Analyze/Repair wizard and the sas-analyze-metadata batch tool. For more information, see *SAS Intelligence Platform: System Administration Guide*.

• The **METALIB** procedure statement **DBAUTH** enables you to specify database authentication credentials for libraries that have an authentication type of Prompt in their server definition, directly in the **PROC METALIB** request.

• The metadata engine enables you to specify database authentication credentials directly in the **LIBNAME** statement by using the **DBUSER=** and **DBPASSWORD=** options.

• The DATA step function, **METADATA_GETURI**, constructs a URL for SAS web applications by using information from the SAS Metadata Repository.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

• The **METALIB** procedure checks for and updates a table definition’s library ownership if the table definition being updated is using a different library definition than the one with which it was created. This is useful when importing and exporting data.

• The SAS Metadata Server sends alert email reminder messages after the initial notification of the alert condition “journal commit task stopped running.” The server terminates itself if the alert condition is not addressed within a configured period of time.

In SAS 9.4M1, an administrator can use the **AUTHLIB** procedure to require that all data sets in a metadata-bound library be automatically encrypted using the **REQUIRE_ENCRYPTION=YES** option in the CREATE or MODIFY statements.

The metadata server connection system options support use of a system connection profile to connect to the SAS Metadata Server.

The **METAOPERATE** procedure and the **METADATA** procedure have been enhanced to operate in a clustered **SAS Metadata Server configuration** and in a single **SAS Metadata Server** configuration.

The Metadata LIBNAME Engine supports extended attributes on SAS data sets and libraries.

A new metadata DATA step function, **METADATA_APPPROP**, returns the value of a specified property for a specified SoftwareComponent or DeployedComponent.

Processing of the **METAAUTORESOURCES** system option has changed. Now, library assignments that are stored in metadata are always applied before library assignments in the AUTOEXEC file.
SAS Logging Facility

The SAS Logging facility uses the ConsoleAppender to write messages to z/OS system consoles.

You can specify whether a logger’s additivity and level settings are permanent or can be modified programmatically by setting a logger’s IMMUTABILITY setting.

Three new loggers support auditing logging configurations.

Two new loggers support auditing access to SAS data sets.

Two new loggers support auditing access to metadata-bound libraries.

You can specify the client ID in the DEFAULT and TRACE conversion patterns.

Beginning with SAS Viya 3.4, you can retrieve a message key for an appender/layout combination that is generated in a log event using the K conversion character.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

- ConsoleAppender has the following new parameters:
  - The ImmediateFlush parameter enables you to force messages to be written to the console immediately as they are received.
  - The Target parameter enables you to write messages to the console’s standard error stream instead of the standard output stream. This parameter is valid only for Windows and UNIX environments.

- The new FilePermissions parameter of FileAppender and RollingFileAppender enables you to set permissions on log files.

- The default level for the root logger is INFO.

Application Response Measurement (ARM)

When you have an ARM appender that is defined in the XML configuration file, you no longer need to set the ARMAGENT=LOG4SAS system option. ARM sets ARMAGENT to LOG4SAS internally.

There are three new ARM metrics for the ARM_DSIO subsystem:

- NOBS reports the number of observations in the file.
- NVAR reports the number of variables in the file.
- NOBSREAD reports the number of observations read.

Email

When you send email by using SAS and an SMTP server, you can use the EMAILACKWAIT= system option to set the number of seconds to wait for an acknowledgment from the SMTP server.
The new `EMAILHOST=` system option arguments PORT, SSL, STARTTLS, USERID, PWD, and AUTH enhance email security.

In SAS 9.4M5, the `FILENAME` statement, EMAIL (SMTP) supports attaching more than one file using multiple `!EM_ATTACH!` directives. The `FILENAME` statement, ZIP access method supports GZIP files.

Beginning with SAS 9.4M4, you can set an email sensitivity flag on emails that originate from SAS using the `FILENAME Statement, EMAIL (SMTP) Access Method`.

**Procedures**

The `DELETE` procedure has been reinstated.

The International Components for Unicode (ICU) version is used to sort data sets with a linguistic collating sequence. The `CONTENTS` procedure or DATASETS procedure `CONTENTS` statement output shows the ICU version number of a data set that is linguistically sorted. With the `COPY` or `MIGRATE` procedure, if a data set's ICU version number differs from the current SAS session, the data set retains its sort order in the OUT= destination library, but the sort indicator is removed.

JMP files that you specify in the `IMPORT` or `EXPORT` procedure, or in a `LIBNAME` statement, must be Version 7 or later. This enables you to export SAS data sets to JMP files for viewing in a variety of ways, such as with the JMP Graph Builder iPad application.

With the `FORMAT` procedure, a month can be formatted using a shortened version by specifying the number of characters to use in the `%nB` directive. The range to specify a default length of an informat, picture, or format is 1–32767.

With the `OPTIONS` procedure, you can list options that can be saved using the `OPTSAVE` procedure or the `DMOPTSAVE` command.

The `PRINT` procedure enables you to specify labels for the sums and grand totals. For the PROC PRINT statement `STYLE=` option, style attributes for the HEADER location no longer affect the Obs column heading. You specify style attributes for the Obs column heading by using the OBSHEADER location.

The `PRINTTO` `PRINT=` statement opens the LISTING destination. You no longer need to specify the ODS LISTING statement before you use the PRINTTO procedure.

The `QDEVICE` procedure enables you to specify additional device libraries and catalogs. The `NAMETYPE` variable has been renamed to `TYPE`. The General and Font reports include new information. Character variable lengths in report output data sets have a fixed length of 128 characters. The `LENGTH` statement is no longer required when reports are merged or concatenated.

The `SQL` `IPONEATTEMPT` option enables the termination of an SQL query if implicit pass-through fails. The `BUFFERSIZE` option for the PROC SQL statement has been replaced with the `UBUFSIZE` option. The `BUFFERSIZE` option that was used before SAS 9.4 is the same as the `UBUFSIZE` option and is still supported. As of SAS 9.4, `UBUFSIZE` is the preferred option.

The `XSL` procedure now enables the `PARAMETER` statement to pass a parameter value to an XSL style sheet.

The following enhancements have been made to Base SAS statistical procedures:
• The CORR procedure can now create an output data set that contains polychoric correlation statistics and an output data set that contains polyserial correlation statistics.

• The FREQ procedure now does the following:
  • supports Blaker, exact mid-p, likelihood ratio, and logit binomial confidence limits
  • provides score confidence limits for the odds ratio and relative risk and displays them in the corresponding plots
  • provides Mantel-Haenszel, stratified Newcombe, and summary score estimates of the common risk (proportion) difference, which can be displayed in the risk difference plot
  • produces mid p-values for exact tests
  • colors mosaic plot tiles according to the values of the Pearson residuals or the standardized residuals
  • displays the Pearson residuals in the CROSSLIST table

• The UNIVARIATE procedure now enables you to overlay histograms that are associated with different levels of a CLASS variable onto a single plot. The procedure also offers improved maximum likelihood estimation for Johnson SU distribution parameters and it calculates the geometric means of analysis variables.

SAS 9.4M6 has these changes and enhancements:

• PROC FCMP has these option enhancements:
  • Use the OUTFILE= option to write referenced functions and the main program to a text file. Programs that have been parsed by PROC FCMP, including macro variables, can be exported.
  • The OUTITEMSTORE= option exports symbols, referenced functions, and the main program to the specified item store.

• PROC HDMD supports managed, external, and transactional tables for Hive 3.0. By default, a new table is created as managed and transactional.

• When you invoke a web service using PROC HTTP, you can set SSL options by using the SSLPARMS statement. This statement is not valid in SAS Viya 3.4.

• In May 2019, the documentation includes the following corrections:
  • PROC HTTP has a new authentication option, AUTH_NONE, and options that enable URL redirection, FOLLOWLOC and NOFOLLOWLOC.
  • You can use WEBUSERNAME= as an alias for the USERNAME= procedure option and WEBPASSWORD= as an alias for the PASSWORD= procedure option.
  • The CLEAR_COOKIE_CACHE procedure option has been renamed to CLEAR_COOKIES.
  • The NO_COOKIE_CACHE option has been renamed to NO_COOKIES.
  • Support for the OAUTH_BEARER= procedure option has been clarified.

• The default behavior of the PROC HTTP DEBUG statement has changed. The HTTP request body and response body are now written as binary, instead of text. The DEBUG statement also has new options, in addition to Level=, to enable you to specify the parts of the HTTP request that you want to debug.
• Information about the scope of variables and other objects that are defined for PROC LUA is added to the documentation.

• When you use the PROC PROTO LINK statement to load modules that are written in C or C++, you can specify only load modules whose paths are registered by the administrator using the PROTOLIBS= system option.

• You can create a table of contents that contains #BY directives using the CONTENT= option in PROC PRINT, PROC REPORT, and PROC TABULATE when used with the ACCESSIBLETABLE system option.

• The CAPTION= option for PROC REPORT and the PROC TABULATE TABLE statement creates a visible and accessible table caption when used with the ACCESSIBLETABLE system option.

• PROC S3 supports server-side encryption in an Amazon S3 or Amazon Redshift environment. This support includes the new ENCKEY statement that enables you to register encryption keys. Support for server-side encryption was also added to the COPY, GET, GETDIR, INFO, PUT, and PUTDIR statements.

• If you use the V9 engine to create a PROC SQL view that contains a USING clause, the view is not accessible in SAS 9.4M5 or earlier releases. For more information, see CREATE VIEW Statement.

SAS Viya 3.4 has these enhancements:

• Database and client versions are now shown in the output for PROC CONTENTS and the PROC DATASETS CONTENTS statement.

• The PROC LUA representation for the Lua constant Math. Huge has changed from nil to 1.79769313486238308. PROC LUA also has new string-manipulation functions.

• PROC S3 supports additional regions, and alternate locations and profile specifications for the credentials file.

• PROC SCOREACCEL has these enhancements:
  • Models published to CAS, Teradata, and Hadoop can be deleted.
  • You can specify the name of the authentication domain that contains the credentials that are used to access Teradata.
  • You can publish a format item store and one or more CAS blob table names that contain analytic stores.
  • You can specify whether to include a KEEP statement in the DS2 model program that was automatically generated from an analytic store model.
  • MAPRED or SPARK can be specified as the platform where the Hadoop Embedded Process is to be executed.
  • You can specify a folder where the Hadoop and Spark configuration files reside.

The December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3 has these enhancements:

• The FMTC2ITM procedure converts one or more format catalogs into a single item store that can be used with the CAS server. Use the item store as input to the CAS server addFmtLib action to add a format library to a session.

• PROC LUA supports the VARCHAR data type.

• You can manage objects in Amazon S3 using the S3 procedure.

• Publish and execute DATA step and DS2 models in CAS or an external database using the SCOREACCEL procedure.
SAS 9.4M5 has these changes and enhancements:

- PROC AUTHLIB supports AES2 encryption.
- PROC COPY copies data using CAS server actions when the IN= option and the OUT= option are both set to the CAS engine libref. No data is transferred between SAS and the CAS server.
- PROC DS2 supports Amazon Redshift, Microsoft SQL Server, and Vertica data sources. PROC DS2 is available in both SAS 9.4 and SAS Viya. You connect to the CAS server using the SESSREF= or SESSUUID= procedure option. The SESSREF= option identifies the CAS session by its session name. The SESSUUID= option identifies the session by its universally unique identifier (UUID). The NOLIBS CONN= option includes connection parameters for SAS Scalable Performance Data (SPD) Server.
- The new DSTODS2 procedure enables you to translate a subset of your SAS DATA step code into DS2 code.
- PROC FEDSQL supports Amazon Redshift, Microsoft SQL Server, and Vertica data sources. PROC FEDSQL is available in both SAS 9.4 and SAS Viya. You connect to the CAS server using the SESSREF= or SESSUUID= procedure option. The SESSREF= option identifies the CAS session by its session name. The SESSUUID= option identifies the session by its universally unique identifier (UUID). The NOLIBS CONN= option includes connection parameters for SAS Scalable Performance Data (SPD) Server.
- These procedures support CAS tables that have variables with a data type of VARCHAR: CONTENTS, COPY, DATASETS COPY and CONTENTS statements, EXPORT, IMPORT, and PRINT. PROC CONTENTS reports the number of characters or bytes for a variable.
- PROC FCMP supports dictionaries and Analytic Store scoring models.
- PROC HTTP adds a DEBUG statement, OAUTH_BEARER= and TIMEOUT= procedure options, and PROC HTTP response status macro variables.
- PROC REPORT, TABULATE, MEANS, and SUMMARY can summarize data using the CAS server.
- PROC SQOOP supports workflows and Kerberos on Linux, and the WFHDFSPATH= option is now optional.

SAS 9.4M4 has these changes and enhancements:

- PROC RANK and PROC SORT support the Hive database management system.
- PROC DS2 and PROC FEDSQL can be used to read, write, and update SPD Server tables.
- The S3 Procedure enables you to perform object management for objects in Amazon S3. These objects include buckets, files, and directories.

SAS 9.4M3 has these changes and enhancements:

- The AUTHLIB procedure PURGE statement removes any retained metadata-bound library credentials older than a given date of replacement. The MODIFY statement PURGE= option can be used to remove all retained metadata-bound library credentials if all tables in the library are successfully modified to the newer credentials.
- The DATEKEYS procedure provides a way to create and manage date keys that are associated with time computations. A SAS date key is used to describe a date or time interval that is associated with special events such as holidays and sale periods.
• You can use the PROC FCMP STATIC statement to retain a variable’s value from a previous call until the variable is reassigned.

• PROC HADOOP
  • You can use wildcards in syntax in several HDFS statement commands such as COPYTOLOCAL.
  • You can request recursive action in an HDFS statement operation that executes the operation on the specified directory as well as subsequent directories.
  • There are new HDFS statement commands to list files (LS), list contents of files (CAT), and change permissions (CHMOD).
  • An alternate method to specify the location of the Hadoop configuration file is to specify the location by using the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH environment variable.
  • You can submit a MapReduce program and Pig language code to a Hadoop cluster through the Apache Oozie RESTful API.

• PROC HTTP
  • Expands method support to include all methods that support the HTTP/1.1 standard and are supported by the target server.
  • Custom request headers can be specified as name=value pairs in a HEADERS statement or by submitting a fully formatted input file from a fileref.
  • Input data can be specified in a quoted string or submitted from a fileref.
  • For web servers that support it, the procedure uses connection caching and cookie caching by default. You can toggle the behavior of both types of caching and clear the caches within the procedure by specifying procedure arguments. Or you can turn cookie caching off by using a macro variable.

• The documentation for the HDMD procedures has moved from SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference to Base SAS Procedures Guide.

• Using the LUA procedure, you can run LUA code within a SAS session. The LUA procedure also enables you to call SAS functions from within blocks of LUA code.

• For the MIGRATE procedure, the default value of BUFSIZE has changed. The new default is the buffer page size of the current session. To continue using the previous behavior, which is to clone the page size of the members from the source library, specify BUFSIZE=KEEPSIZE.

• The PRINTTO procedure enables you to restore the previous location of the SAS log and LISTING output files. SAS saves the path of the SAS log and LISTING output files in automatic macro variables.

• The PRODUCT_STATUS procedure returns a list of the SAS Foundation products that are installed on your system, along with the version numbers of those products.

• PROC SQL supports linguistic collation with the SORTSEQ statement option.

• The following procedures support the Impala, HAWQ, and SAP HANA database management systems:
  • PROC DS2
  • PROC FedSQL
  • PROC MEANS
  • PROC RANK
SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

- The **CIMPORT** procedure **SORT** option causes the data set that is being imported to be re-sorted according to the destination operating system’s collating sequence.

- The **DS2** procedure **XCODE=** option controls the behavior of the SAS session when an NLS transcoding failure occurs. In addition, the **SYSCC** macro variable now contains the current SAS condition code that is returned to your operating environment.

- The **FEDSQL** procedure **XCODE=** option controls the behavior of the SAS session when an NLS transcoding failure occurs.

- The **FONTREG** procedure **OPENTYPE** statement specifies one or more directories to be searched for valid OpenType font files. The ability to use a fileref was added. This ability enables you to use the **FILENAME** statement and its features.

- The **OPTIONS** procedure **LISTOPTSAVE** option lists the system options that can be saved by using the **OPTSAVE** procedure or the **DMOPTSAVE** command. The **OPTIONS** procedure now displays passwords in the SAS log as 8 Xs, regardless of the actual password length.

- The **REPORT** procedure now supports statistical keywords **P20**, **P30**, **P40**, **P60**, **P70**, and **P80**. A new section was added to describe the use of ODS Styles with **PROC REPORT**.

- When SAS is in a locked-down state, the **SOAP** procedure is not available if the HTTP access method has not been re-enabled in the autoexec file.

In SAS 9.4M1, the following enhancements were made:

- The **CIMPORT** procedure provides the ability to determine the encoding of data sets in a transport file through the **ENCODINGINFO=** option. The encoding information is displayed in the SAS log.

- The **CIMPORT** and **CPORT** procedures now transport data sets with time zone offsets. **PROC CPORT** must specify the **DTECOPIY** option.

- A link and supporting text were added for Microsoft Excel functions that are available to **PROC FCMP**.

- The **HTTP** procedure now allows the **HTTP_TOKENAUTH** option to generate a one-time password from the metadata server to access the SAS Content Server, and supports user identity authentication. If the server that you are connecting to supports the NTLM (for the **UNIVARIATE** procedure Windows only) protocol or the Kerberos authentication protocols, then you do not need to specify a user name and password. As long as your current user identity has permissions, authentication is established.

DATA Step Language Elements

In SAS 9.4M1, you can save either column labels or column names for the data set that you are viewing in **VIEWTABLE**.
In addition to the language elements that are mentioned in other sections of this overview, these language elements are new or enhanced:

**Data Set Options**
In SAS Viya 3.4, you can use the WHERE= data set option for input on the CAS server. It is not supported for creating output data sets on the CAS server.

In the December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3, when you use the CAS LIBNAME engine, you can use the MAXTABLEMEM= data set option to specify the maximum amount of memory in bytes that each thread should allocate for in-memory blocks before converting to a memory-mapped file.

In SAS 9.4, you can use the EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= system option to extend the observation count for the SAS session. The default value of the EXTENDOBSCOUNTER= data set option has been changed to YES.

*Note:* A SAS data set that is created with EXTENDOBSCOUNTER=YES is incompatible with releases prior to SAS 9.3.

Beginning with SAS 9.4M5, the ENCRYPT= data set option supports AES2 encryption.

**Component Objects**
In the May 2019 release of SAS 9.4M6, you can use a Python object to execute a Python function using PROC FCMP. You can execute the Python object using either PROC FCMP or the DATA step. You cannot submit Python objects to the CAS server.

Similarly, in the May 2019 release of SAS Viya 3.4, you can create and submit Python objects if your site installs one of these products, or a later version of these products:

- SAS Event Stream Processing 6.1
- SAS Intelligent Decisioning 5.3
- SAS Model Manager 15.2

The documentation has been reorganized to differentiate objects that you create using PROC FCMP and objects that you create using the DATA step.

Use the keysum argument tag in the DECLARE statement or _NEW_ operator to specify the name of a variable that tracks the key summary for all keys.

Use the DO_OVER method in an iterative DO loop to traverse the duplicate keys.

**Formats and Informats**
In SAS Viya 3.4, you can read and write a UUID (universally unique identifier) using the $UUIDw. informat and the $UUIDw. format.

In SAS 9.4M4, the new ODDSRw.d format supports writing values as odds ratios.

In SAS 9.4M2, new aliases were added for some time zone informats. For more information, see “Enhancements to Existing Informats” in *SAS Formats and Informats: Reference*.

New ISO 8601 formats, B8601DX, B8601LX, B8601TX, E8601DX, E8601LX, and E8601TX can be used to format dates, times, and datetime values for time zones by using Universal Coordinate Time (UTC).

Some format values might differ slightly when the DECIMALCONV= system option is set to STDIEEE.

**Functions**
In SAS 9.4M6, you can manage a GIT repository using a set of new GIT functions.
In SAS Viya 3.4, these functions and CALL routines are new:

- New functions to support hashing message strings and message authentication codes.
- You can sort a list of variables using the SORT function or the CALL SORT routine.

In the December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3, you can set the working directory using the DLBCDIR function.

SAS 9.4M5 has these changes and enhancements:

- SAS supports three families of pseudorandom number generators: Mersenne twister generators, a permuted congruential generator (PCG), and two ThreeFry generators. New random-number generators (RNG) generate numbers in parallel and distributed environments. You can select from a number of algorithms using the CALL STREAMINIT and CALL STREAM routines. New best practices for generating random numbers are to use these routines. SAS also supports a hardware-based RNG on certain chipsets.

The older random-number functions (NORMAL, UNIFORM, RANBIN, RANCAU, RANEXP, RANGAM, RANNOR, RANPOI, RANTBL, RANTRI, and RANUNI) are deprecated. These functions are still supported in the DATA step, but are not recommended for serious statistical analyses. Because the underlying algorithm is not appropriate for parallel computations, the legacy functions are not supported in newer SAS procedures that are designed to execute in parallel on a grid of computers. For more information, see “Using Random-Number Functions and CALL Routines in the DATA Step” in SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference.

- Using the CALL STREAMINIT routine, you can specify the type of random-number generator that you would like to use.
- The CALL STREAM routine specifies a random-number stream to use for subsequent calls to the RAND function.
- The CALL STREAMREWIND routine rewinds a stream to its initial state for subsequent random-number generation.

In SAS 9.4M4, a reference to the ICSF cryptographic software from IBM is added to the SHA256 function for the z/OS platform.

In SAS 9.4M3, these functions are new or enhanced:

- To determine the category of a format or informat, or to query decimal and width ranges for format or informat values, use the FMTINFO( ) function.
- The HOLIDAY functions are no longer experimental:
  - HOLIDAYCK returns the number of occurrences of the holiday value between two dates.
  - HOLIDAYCOUNT returns the number of holidays defined for a SAS date value.
  - HOLIDAYNAME returns the name of the holiday that corresponds to the SAS date or a blank string if a holiday is not defined for the SAS date.
  - HOLIDAYNX returns the \( n \)th occurrence of the holiday relative to the date argument.
  - HOLIDAYNY returns the \( n \)th occurrence of the holiday for the year.
  - HOLIDAYTEST returns 1 if the holiday occurs on the SAS date value.
The SHA256HMACHEX function returns the result of the message digest of a specified string by using the HMAC algorithm.

SAS has several new functions:
- **COT** returns the cotangent.
- **CSC** returns the cosecant.
- **DOSUBL** imports macro variables from the calling environment, and exports macro variables back to the calling environment after the function invokes the SAS code in the text string.
- **FCOPY** copies a record from one fileref to another fileref, and returns a value that indicates whether the record was successfully copied.
- **SEC** returns the secant.

The CALL IS8601_CONVERT routine allows the year, month, day, hour, minutes, and seconds to have missing values.

The **PUTC** and **PUTN** functions can override the justification of your output. You can center, right-align, or left-align the output that you create.

If the **SCAN** or **KSCAN** function returns a value to a variable that has not yet been given a length, then that variable is given the length of the first argument.

The **DATE**, **DATETIME**, **TIME**, and **TODAY** functions return date and time values for the time zone that is specified by the **TIMEZONE=** system option.

In the Normal Mixture distribution for the **CDF**, **PDF**, **SDF**, **LOGCDF**, **LOGPDF**, **LOGSDF**, **QUANTILE**, and **SQUANTILE** functions, weights must be nonnegative. If the sum of the weights does not equal 1, they are treated as relative weights and adjusted so that the sum equals 1.

**Statements**

In the May 2019 release of SAS 9.4M6 and SAS Viya 3.4, you can use the **INFILE** statement **STATUS** option to specify a variable whose value contains the return status code from a URL request.

In SAS 9.4M6, you can enable the **LIST** statement to write log data in hexadecimal format for all lines of your input data using the **HEXLISTALL** argument in the **DATA** statement.

SAS Viya 3.4 has these enhancements:
- The **FILE** statement **MEMVAR** option enables you to specify a file to open.
- The **INFILE** statement has new options:
  - The **MEMVAR** option enables you to open the individual files contained in a directory or contained in a directory-based file such as a ZIP file.
  - The **RESET** option specifies whether to close the current input file and open a new file, or close and reopen the current input file.

The December 2017 release of SAS 9.4M5 and SAS Viya 3.3 has this enhancement:
- You can store and retrieve files within the SAS Viya File Service using the **FILENAME** Statement, **FILESRVC Access Method**.

SAS 9.4M5 has the following changes and enhancements:
- Global statements now reside in a new documentation, **SAS Global Statements: Reference**
• The FILENAME statement, EMAIL (SMTP) access method supports attaching more than one file using multiple !EM_ATTACH! directives.

• The FILENAME statement, ZIP access method supports GZIP files.

**SAS 9.4M4** has the following changes and enhancements:

• **FILENAME, Hadoop access method**
  - The default behavior of the CFG= option has changed. If CFG= is not provided, the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH and SAS_HADOOP_JAR_PATH environment variables are now scanned for the location of the required configuration files.
  - Knox security is now supported.

• **FILENAME Statement, EMAIL (SMTP) Access Method**, can set an email sensitivity flag on emails that originate from SAS.

• The **JSON LIBNAME statement** enables you to associate a libref with a JSON document.

**SAS 9.4M3** has the following changes and enhancements:

• **FILENAME, FTP access method**
  - Filenames can contain UTF-8 characters. Only hosts whose FTP servers support the OPTS UTF8 ON or OPTS UTF-8 ON FTP protocol commands can read these filenames.
  - The FTP access method supports Secure FTP by using Transport Layer Security (TLS). There are three new statement options available:
    - The AUTHTLS option enables you to issue the FTP AUTH TLS command.
    - The PBSZ option enables you to specify the FTP Data Channel Protection Buffer Size.
    - The PROT option enables you to specify the FTP Data Channel security command.

• **FILENAME, Hadoop access method**
  - The Hadoop access method supports the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH environment variable. You no longer have to merge properties from multiple Hadoop configuration files into a single configuration file and specify the CFG= option.
  - The CONCAT and DIR Hadoop options are now mutually exclusive because the SAS_HADOOP_CONFIG_PATH environment variable is available.

• **FILENAME, ZIP access method**
  - You can specify an encoding for ZIP file entry names and comments that are different from the current session encoding by using the NAMEENCODING= option.
  - Wildcards (*) are supported in the MEMBER= syntax for reading or checking the existence of entries in the ZIP file.

**SAS 9.4M2** has the following changes and enhancements:

• The following SAS statements have been enhanced:

  Using the **FILENAME Statement, EMAIL (SMTP) Access Method**, you can embed attachments in an email by using HTML. In addition, you can now
specify a message/rfc822 content type. In SAS 9.4M4, you can set an email sensitivity flag on emails that originate from SAS.

Using the FILENAME Statement, Hadoop Access Method, you can now submit HDFS commands through WebHDFS. The new SAS environment variable SAS_HADOOP_RESTFUL must be defined and set to the value 1. In addition, the Hadoop configuration file must include the properties for the WebHDFS location.

For more information, see “Enhanced SAS DATA Step Statements” in SAS DATA Step Statements: Reference.

- The following FILENAME statement access methods are not available when SAS is in a locked-down state: EMAIL (SMTP), FTP, Hadoop, SOCKET (TCPIP), and URL (HTTP). However, the SAS server administrator can re-enable one or more of these access methods.

FILENAME Statement, DATAURL Access Method enables you to read data from user-specified text.

You can use the FILENAME Statement, Hadoop Access Method to create a directory.

Stream-record format has been added to the RECFM= option for the FILENAME Statement, SFTP Access Method. Data is transferred in image (binary) mode.

The FILENAME Statement, URL Access Method has new options to specify an Accept: header and to create connections when accessing a URL through a proxy.

You can use the FILENAME Statement, WebDAV Access Method to perform the following tasks: write a file to a SharePoint document library, specify the name of an authentication domain metadata object, and create and delete a directory.

The FILENAME Statement, ZIP Access Method enables you to access ZIP files.

The LOCK statement NOMSG option disables errors and warnings to the SAS log.

The MODIFY and SET statement option CUROBS creates and names a variable that contains the observation number that was just read from the data set. A new option, KEYRESET, controls whether a KEY= search should begin at the top of the index for the data set that is being read.

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**System Options**

The default values of these system options have changed:

- The default value of the CPUCOUNT= system option is ACTUAL or 4 for systems that have more than four processors.

- The default value of the DMSOUTSIZE= system option is 2147483647.

- The default value of the LRECL= system option is 32767.

- The default value of the YEARCUTOFF= system option is 1926.

You can specify the SAS Clinical Standards Toolkit global standards library by using the CSTGLOBALLIB= option. Use the CSTSAMPLELIB= option to specify the sample library.

The DECIMALCONV= system option enables you to process floating-point numbers that follow the IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic 754–2008.
In the LOGPARM= system option, the file that is specified by the SYSIN option can be used in the log name by using the %P directive. ROLLOVER=n is not supported for logs in z/OS data sets.

The SQLPONEATTEMPT= system option enables the termination of an SQL query if implicit pass-through fails.

Instead of a note, you can specify whether to issue a warning message or an error message to the SAS log when a variable is not initialized. You can also specify not to issue a note. You use the VARINITCHK= system option to specify what is written to the SAS log.

In the May 2019 release of SAS Viya 3.4, the SORTDUP= system option is removed from the documentation. The suggested practice to remove duplicate rows from a data set is to use the PROC SORT NODUPKEY option.

New system options in SAS 9.4M6 support accessible output. For more information, see “Creating Accessible Output Using ODS and ODS Graphics” on page 23.

SAS 9.4M5 has the following changes and enhancements:

- Instead of using the DSACCEL system option to enable parallel processing of the DATA step on the CAS server, you use the DSCAS system option.
- Options that allow the K, M, G, or T numeric notation for kilo, mega, giga, or tera can now be specified as KB, MB, GB, or TB.
- The value of the MAPSGFK= system option can be modified using the APPEND= and INSERT= system options.

SAS 9.4M4 has the following changes and enhancements:

- The SVGTITLE= system option is enhanced for accessibility. If one or more TITLE= statements are specified before ODS GRAPHIC procedures that create SVG images, the values of the TITLE statements are added to the value of the SVGTITLE= option.
- The QUOTELENMAX system option displays a warning in the SAS log if a string in quotation marks is too long.

SAS 9.4M3 has the following changes and enhancements:

- You can control the locations of the SAS/IML package collections by using the IMLPACKAGEPRIVATE=, IMLPACKAGEPUBLIC=, and IMLPACKAGESYSTEM= system options.
- The UBUFNO=, UBUFSIZE=, and VBUFSIZE= options are included in the PERFORMANCE PROC OPTIONS Group. The FONTSLOC= option is included in the ODSPRINT= PROC OPTIONs Group.

In SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

- If MSGLEVEL=I, then SAS writes Hadoop MapReduce job information to the SAS log.
- On host platforms other than z/OS, the UTILLOC= system option accepts a filename as an argument. The file contains a list of directories that SAS can use to select the location for utility files. Allowing SAS to select utility file locations can help balance server I/O workloads.
- The OPTIONS procedure displays passwords in the SAS log as 8 Xs, regardless of the actual password length.
In SAS 9.4M1 has the following changes and enhancements:

• The OPTMODEL procedure can now use the SAS language compiler for nonlinear statistical modeling or optimization in the `CMPLIB=` system option.

• The `DSACCEL=` system option enables you to specify whether a DATA step is enabled for parallel processing in supported environments. The DATA step can run, with limitation, in the SAS LASR Analytic Server and Hadoop environments.

• The `DS2ACCEL` system option specifies whether DS2 code is enabled for parallel processing in supported environments that use the SAS In-Database Code Accelerator.

**SAS Macro Facility**

These automatic macro variables are new:

• `SYSDATASTEPHASSE` ensures that the macro is being executed as part of the proper phase of a DATA step. The value indicates the current active phase of the DATA step.

• `SYSHOSTINFOR` contains the operating environment information that is displayed when the HOSTINFOR option is specified.

• `SYSPROCESSMODE` contains the name of the current SAS session run mode or server type.

• `SYSTIMEZONE` contains the time zone name based on the current value of the TIMEZONE option.

• `SYSTIMEZONEIDENT` contains the time zone ID based on the current value of the TIMEZONE option.

• `SYSTIMEZONEOFFSET` contains the time zone offset based on the current value of the TIMEZONE option.

SAS 9.4M5 has these enhancements:

• These automatic macro variables are new:
  
  • Use `SYINCLUDFILEDEVICE` to determine the device type on the current `%INCLUDE` file.
  
  • Use `SYINCLUDDIR` to determine in which directory the current `%INCLUDE` file was found.
  
  • Use `SYINCLUDFILEFILEREF` to determine whether a fileref was used to access the current `%INCLUDE` file.
  
  • Use `SYINCLUDFILENAME` to determine the name of the current `%INCLUDE` file.
  
  • Use `SYMAXLONG` to return the maximum long integer value allowed under Linux.
  
  • The `_USER_` option has been added to the `%SYRPUT` statement.

In SAS 9.4M3, the `MVARSIZE` system option now has a default value of 65,534.

In SAS 9.4M2, two new options were added to the `%PUT` statement:

• The `_READONLY_` option lists all user-defined read-only macro variables, regardless of scope.
• The _WRITABLE_ option lists all user-defined read and write macro variables, regardless of scope.

In December 2014, a new appendix lists all SAS macro error and warning messages, causes, and solutions.

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**Utility Macros**

In SAS Viya 3.4, you can use the %TSLIT macro to eliminate double quotation marks around literal text. The macro adds single quotation marks around the input value.

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**SAS under UNIX**

You can set the number of seconds that SAS waits for a locked file to become available by setting the FILELOCKWAIT= system option.

The HOSTINFOLOG system option writes additional operating environment information to the SAS log when SAS starts.

When the RTRACE system option argument VER is set, SAS writes the version number and other trace information for each module that SAS loads.

The X command now supports the SETENV | UNSETENV commands to set or delete the environment.

In SAS 9.4M5, you can use the new environment variable AUTHINFO to specify the location of the authinfo file that you use to authenticate to a CAS server.

In SAS 9.4M4, the following new options are available in the CLEANWORK utility:

• The -V option supports the generation of verbose log output.

• The -LOG option enables you to save output to a log file.

SAS 9.4M3 has the following enhancements:

• The default value for the MVARSIZE system option has changed from 32K to 65,534.

• You can run external Lua files from the command line by invoking the –SYSIN option. You can also run an external Lua file from within SAS by using an %INCLUDE statement.

• A new chapter has been added to the SAS 9.4 Companion for UNIX Environments that describes useful utilities that are available for system administrators.

• When you use the X command with the SETENV command to create an environment variable, the value of the environment variable is fully expanded before the environment variable is created.

SAS 9.4M2 has the following changes and enhancements:

• It is no longer necessary to use the UUID Generator Daemon to generate UUIDs for SAS sessions that execute on UNIX hosts. For more information, see “What Is the Object Spawner?” in *SAS Language Reference: Concepts*.

• The BMDP procedure has been deprecated. If you call the BMDP procedure, SAS does not attempt to run BMDP software. However, the BMDP engine, which enables SAS to convert to and from BMDP files, is still available.
• The new PERMISSION= option for the FILE and FILENAME statements enables you to specify Read, Write, and Execute permissions for the specified fileref. You also specify whether the permissions that you set apply to you, to the group owner of the file, or to other users.

• The following FILENAME statement access methods are not available when SAS is in a locked-down state: EMAIL, FTP, Hadoop, HTTP, SOCKET, TCPIP, and URL. However, the SAS server administrator can re-enable one or more of these access methods.

• The OPLIST system option automatically masks any password values that are specified when invoking SAS. Only the masked values appear in the SAS log.

• You can expand the filename that is generated by the RTRACELOC system option to include the process ID, date, and system time. Include %p, %d, or %t, respectively, to include these values in the filename. Here is an example:

   mytrace.%d.%t.%p

• A new chapter was added to explain environment variables that are used under UNIX environments.

• Any path that you provide in a SAS program must include characters that are recognized by both the PATHENCODING environment variable and the SAS session encoding. Specifically, to specify a PATHENCODING value of UTF-8 in a SAS session that uses English (LANG=EN), you must specify a session encoding of UTF-8 or SAS_U8.

• A new chapter, “Performance Considerations under UNIX,” explains the use of the iotest.sh tool for measuring system performance.

In SAS 9.4M1, the following access methods are new:

• ACTIVEMQ enables SAS programs to send messages to and receive messages from an ActiveMQ message broker through the HTTP protocol.

• JMS enables SAS programs to send messages to and receive messages from any JMS API-compliant message service.

For more information, see “What’s New in the SAS 9.4 Companion for UNIX Environments” in SAS Companion for UNIX Environments.

SAS under Windows

Beginning with SAS 9.4, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, and Windows Vista are no longer supported.

Additional operating environment information can be written to the SAS log when the HOSTINFOLONGLONG system option is set.

You can set the number of seconds that SAS waits for a locked file to become available by setting the FILELOCKWAIT= system option.

JRE 1.6.0_23 was replaced with JRE 1.6.0_24.

In the SAS Help and Documentation, accessibility to many equations is improved. These equations are encoded using mathML. Screen readers can easily read equations, and low-vision users can enlarge equations.

SAS 9.4M5 has these enhancements:

• Windows 2016 is supported.
• JRE 1.7 Update 151 replaces previous versions of the JRE. For more information, see “What's New in the SAS 9.4 Windows Companion” in SAS Companion for Windows.

In SAS 9.4M2, the following changes were made:

• The **Cleanwork Utility**, cleanwork.exe, is now a console-based application and is installed as part of Base SAS in the SASROOT directory.

• The new PERMISSION= option for the **FILE** and **FILENAME** statements enables you to specify Read, Write, and Execute permissions for the specified fileref. You also specify whether the permissions that you set apply to you, to the groups that you are a member of, or to all users.

• The following **FILENAME** statement access methods are not available when SAS is in a locked-down state: EMAIL, FTP, Hadoop, HTTP, SOCKET, TCPIP, and URL. However, the SAS server administrator can re-enable one or more of these access methods.

• You can expand the filename that is generated by the **RTRACELOC** system option to include the process ID, date, and system time. Include %p, %d, or %t, respectively, to include these values in the filename. Here is an example:

```
mytrace.%d.%t.%p
```

In SAS 9.4M1, the following changes were made:

• Details were added in support of the Windows 32-bit architecture.

• The accessibility topic was removed. An accessibility topic is available from the Base product documentation page.

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**SAS under z/OS**

These SAS language elements are new:

• The **ZDSRATT** function returns RACF security attributes for a z/OS data set name or returns UNIX security attributes (including ACL definitions) for a UFS file or directory.

• The **HOSTINFOLOG** system option specifies to print additional operating environment information in the SAS log when SAS starts.

• The **SORTCUT** system option specifies a cutoff value that is the number of observations in a data set for which SAS sorts the data. If the number of observations is greater than the value of the **SORTCUT** system option, the host sort performs the sort.

These SAS language elements have been enhanced:

• In the May 2019 release of SAS 9.4M6, the **FILE statement** and the **INFILE statement** cannot modify or override the device type that was set by an earlier **FILENAME** statement.

• The **ZDSLST** function supports the specification of up to 30 path components in a UFS directory path.

• The **FILENAME** statement supports the DATAURL, EMAIL, WebDAV, and ZIP device types.

• The default value of the **CARDIMAGE** system option is NOCARDIMAGE.
The following system options have been deprecated:

- AUTHENC R
- AUTHPROVIDERDOMAIN
- HELPCASE

The USEREXIT option specifies the name of the exec that the SASRX exit calls as a user exit instead of executing SASCP.

Diagnostic messages can be created when a utility file is closed if you set the TKOPT_TKIOP_DIAG_SPACE option in the TKMVSENV file. These messages detail the space allocation that is associated with the utility file allocation and the amount of space that the utility file actually used.

In SAS 9.4M6, the default value of the MSYMTABMAX option is 2,097,152 bytes (2MB).

SAS 9.4M5 has these changes and enhancements:

- SAS supports eight-character TSO user IDs on z/OS V2R3.
- SAS supports the CSSTMP email server on z/OS V2R3.
- PROC RELEASE does not release unused space in a PDSE.
- The FILEBUFNO system option specifies how many memory buffers to allocate for reading and writing.

SAS 9.4M4 has the following enhancements:

- SAS supports the IBM z/OS V2R2 Extended Format Generation Data Groups (GDGs).
- The INFILE and FILE statements support BUFNO= processing.
- The SHA256 function has been enhanced. A reference to the ICSF cryptographic software from IBM has been added for the z/OS platform.

In SAS 9.4M2, the following changes were made:

- Large block size support for SAS Libraries on tape devices improves performance and efficiency. To enable this capability for a particular library, specify DLLBI=YES in the LIBNAME statement. To enable this capability for all sequential libraries on tape, specify the DLLBI system option.
- The LOCKDOWN feature is supported for foundation servers. This allows the server administrator to specify a restricted set of z/OS data sets and UFS paths that are available to clients of the server. When SAS is in the locked-down state, access to certain system interfaces is also disabled.
- If the zHPF facility is enabled on the processor, on the disk device, and on the channels that connect them, then SAS generates TCW channel programs. These TCW channel programs execute in transport mode when reading direct access bound libraries that are residing in DSORG=PS data sets. This style of channel program can perform I/O in less elapsed time than the CCW channel programs (command mode) that are traditionally used by SAS. CCW channel programs are still used for Write operations, and they are also used for read processing if zHPF is not available or is disabled.

For more information, see “What's New in SAS 9.4 Companion for z/OS” in SAS Companion for z/OS.
Additional Information

For more information about new features, see these documents:

- SAS Cloud Analytic Services: User’s Guide
- SAS Cloud Analytic Services: CASL Reference
- Base SAS Procedures Guide
- Base SAS Procedures Guide: Statistical Procedures
- Encryption in SAS
- Moving and Accessing SAS Files
- SAS and Hadoop Technology: Overview
- SAS Companion for UNIX Environments
- SAS Companion for Windows
- SAS Companion for z/OS
- SAS Component Objects: Reference
- SAS Data Set Options: Reference
- SAS DATA Step Statements: Reference
- SAS Global Statements: Reference
- SAS DS2 Programmer’s Guide
- SAS DS2 Language Reference
- SAS FedSQL Language Reference
- SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services
- SAS Formats and Informats: Reference
- SAS Functions and CALL Routines: Reference
- SAS Global Statements: Reference
- SAS Guide to Metadata-Bound Libraries
- SAS Graph Template Language: Reference
- SAS Graph Template Language: User’s Guide
- SAS Interface to Application Response Measurement (ARM): Reference
- SAS Language Reference: Concepts
- SAS Language Interfaces to Metadata
- SAS Logging: Configuration and Programming Reference
- SAS Macro Language: Reference
- SAS ODS Graphics Editor: User’s Guide
- SAS ODS Graphics: Procedures Guide
• SAS Output Delivery System: User’s Guide
• SAS Output Delivery System: Procedures Guide
• SAS Output Delivery System: Advanced Topics
• SAS Scalable Performance Data Engine: Reference
• SAS SQL Procedure User’s Guide
• SAS System Options: Reference
• SAS XMLV2 and XML LIBNAME Engines: User’s Guide
• SAS SPD Engine: Storing Data in the Hadoop Distributed File System
• SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference
• SAS Intelligence Platform: Security Administration Guide
• SAS Intelligence Platform: Application Server Administration Guide
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