SAS® Micro Analytic Service 5.6: Programming and Administration Guide

SAS® Documentation
May 5, 2025

The correct bibliographic citation for this manual is as follows: SAS Institute Inc. 2024. *SAS® Micro Analytic Service 5.6: Programming and Administration Guide*. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.

SAS® Micro Analytic Service 5.6: Programming and Administration Guide

SAS Institute Inc., SAS Campus Drive, Cary, NC 27513-2414

May 2025

5.6-P1:masag

Contents

About This Book

Audience

SAS Intelligent Decisioning, SAS Model Manager, and SAS Event Stream Processing include SAS Micro Analytic Service, which enables you to publish SAS analytics, business rules, and user-written modules into operational environments. In addition, a variety of SAS analytics is available to you, and you can author custom logic in DS2 or Python, as well as deploy a combination of the module types that are specified above.

This guide is intended for developers and information technology administrators who use a SAS Event Stream Processing, SAS Intelligent Decisioning, or SAS Model Manager environment. Because aspects of SAS Micro Analytic Service differ according to environment, ensure that you refer to the section that applies to your environment.

Included here is information about how SAS Micro Analytic Service processes transactions and events, as well as tips, best practices, and restrictions on programming DS2 or Python to run in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Technology administrators can find information about how to configure SAS Micro Analytic Service. Also included is information about how to configure Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service to run Python code (optional).

What's New in SAS Micro Analytic Service 5.6

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service is a memory-resident, high-performance program execution service that is included in selected SAS solutions. It provides hosting for DS2 and Python programs and supports a "compile-once, execute-many-times" usage pattern. In addition to supporting a rich variety of SAS analytics and business rules, SAS Micro Analytic Service enables you to author DS2 or Python code that is customized to your specific needs.

SAS Micro Analytic Service 5.6 Enhancements

SAS Micro Analytic Service 5.6 includes bug fixes and security enhancements.

Accessibility

For information about the accessibility of any of the products mentioned in this document, see the usage documentation for that product.

Part 1

Understanding SAS Micro Analytic Service

Chapter 1

Introduction to SAS Micro Analytic Service

What Is SAS Micro Analytic Service?

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service is a memory-resident, high-performance program execution service. As a SAS platform service, it is not available for individual license, but is included in selected SAS solutions. SAS Micro Analytic Service provides hosting for DS2 and Python programs and supports a “compile-once, execute-many-times” usage pattern. SAS Micro Analytic Service is multi-threaded and can be clustered for high availability. It can host multiple programs simultaneously, as well as multiple user or business contexts that are isolated from one another.

SAS Micro Analytic Service contains a core engine that is written in C for high performance and, when deployed as part of SAS Event Stream Processing, includes C++ classes that integrate with SAS Event Stream Processing. These capabilities allow both to execute within the same process space for maximum performance. The combination of SAS Event Stream Processing and SAS Micro Analytic Service enables SAS analytics, business logic, and user-written programs to operate on streams of data in motion.

About Using SAS Micro Analytic Service

SAS Micro Analytic Service is integrated with SAS Event Stream Processing and deployed with SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager. Note the following information about using SAS Micro Analytic Service with these solutions:

- When used in a SAS Intelligent Decisioning environment, SAS Micro Analytic Service is called as a web application with a REST interface. The REST interface (known as the SAS Micro Analytic Score service) provides easy integration with client applications and adds persistence and clustering for scalability and high availability.

  SAS Intelligent Decisioning generates DS2 programs that implement user-created rule sets and rule flows. It can combine SAS analytics, such as score code generated

by SAS Enterprise Miner, with business rules in order to form decision logic. SAS Micro Analytic Service is used to compile and execute the generated code. For more information, see *SAS Intelligent Decisioning: User's Guide*.

- When SAS Model Manager is installed, a publishing destination is created automatically for SAS Micro Analytic Service. Users can publish models to the SAS Micro Analytic Service publishing destination and then score them within the publishing destination. For more information, see *SAS Model Manager: User's Guide*.
- Users of SAS Model Studio can publish to SAS Micro Analytic Service if SAS Model Manager is also installed.
- Users of SAS Event Stream Processing or SAS Intelligent Decisioning can publish SAS analytics, such as predictive models that were created with a variety of SAS products and analytical procedures. They can also author custom programs using the SAS DS2 or Python programming languages or in the SAS Intelligent Decisioning web application. The custom programs execute inside SAS Event Stream Processing applications. SAS Micro Analytic Service can host multiple programs simultaneously.

  For more information about SAS Event Stream Processing, see the product documentation at http://support.sas.com.

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports a subset of the DS2 programming language, which includes language features that are suitable for the high-performance execution of transactions.

SAS Intelligent Decisioning generates DS2 programs that implement user-created rule sets and rule flows. It can combine SAS analytics, such as score code generated by SAS Enterprise Miner, with business rules in order to form decision logic. SAS Micro Analytic Service is used to compile and execute the generated code.

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports the Python programming language. Python programs that are written for SAS Micro Analytic Service might include custom functions. They can use any third-party Python packages that have been deployed to a local Python environment.

Chapter 2

Concepts

Overview

DS2 and Python programs that are published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, whether user-written or generated by SAS analytical solutions, are known as *modules*. This term reflects the language-neutral nature of SAS Micro Analytic Service interfaces.

A module is a collection of methods. For DS2, a module represents one DS2 package and its methods. For Python, a module is a collection of Python functions.

Module methods can be used for a wide variety of other purposes, including computing scores, processing data, or making business decisions.

For SAS Event Stream Processing, module methods can be used to process events in a continuous query. The results of such processing create derived events that flow to downstream components in the continuous query. In addition to generating derived events, module methods can influence SAS Event Stream Processing by interrogating and setting event opcodes and flags. Event opcodes and flags are covered in more detail in the DS2 and Python programming chapters that follow.

For SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager, module methods can be used to automate data-driven decisions. This is accomplished by executing analytical models and business rules against the latest data from online channels, combined with data from operational databases and other data sources.

SAS Micro Analytic Service uses two internal component types to manage the modules that are published to it. These are the module context and the revision. A third component, the user context, provides isolated execution environments that contain sets of module contexts and revisions. SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically manages user and module contexts for the user.

SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically manages user contexts for SAS Event Stream Processing by maintaining one user context per event stream processing object.

The SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service, used by SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager, automatically creates and manages one user context per tenant.

Before writing modules to deploy to SAS Micro Analytic Service, see the following information:

- For DS2 modules, see the programming guidelines for your environment:
  - SAS Event Stream Processing: Chapter 5, "DS2 Programming for SAS Micro Analytic Service," on page 25
  - SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager: Chapter 10, "DS2 Programming for SAS Micro Analytic Service," on page 83
- For Python modules, see the programming guidelines for your environment:
  - SAS Event Stream Processing: Chapter 8, "Python Support in SAS Micro Analytic Service," on page 67
  - SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager: Chapter 13, "Python Support in SAS Micro Analytic Service," on page 125

User or Business Context

A *context* is a container for the programs that SAS Micro Analytic Service executes. It is also an isolated execution environment. That is, programs executing in one context are not visible to any other context. Therefore, contexts can be used to provide a separate environment for each user or different business unit, or for any other usage requiring isolation. As noted in the previous section, programs that are hosted by SAS Micro Analytic Service are known as modules. A context is a container of modules.

Because business context and user context are interchangeable terms that describe the two common uses of this single component, this document uses the term *user context* for simplicity.

Module Context

A module represents program code. In the case of DS2, each module represents exactly one DS2 package. If you are unfamiliar with DS2 packages, see "Understanding DS2 Methods and Packages" in *SAS DS2 Language Reference*. Every module is owned by exactly one user context.

In the case of Python, each module represents a collection of related Python functions, and each module method represents one of those functions.

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports module revisions and is capable of hosting and executing multiple revisions of a module concurrently. When SAS Micro Analytic Service compiles a DS2 or Python module, it creates a revision of that module. Therefore, a module context is a container of revisions. A module context also houses any compiler warning or error messages that were generated from the latest compilation or compilation attempt.

Note: SAS Micro Analytic Service runs the latest revision of a module by default.

Note: The Micro Analytic Service REST interface supports running only the latest revision of a module.

Revision

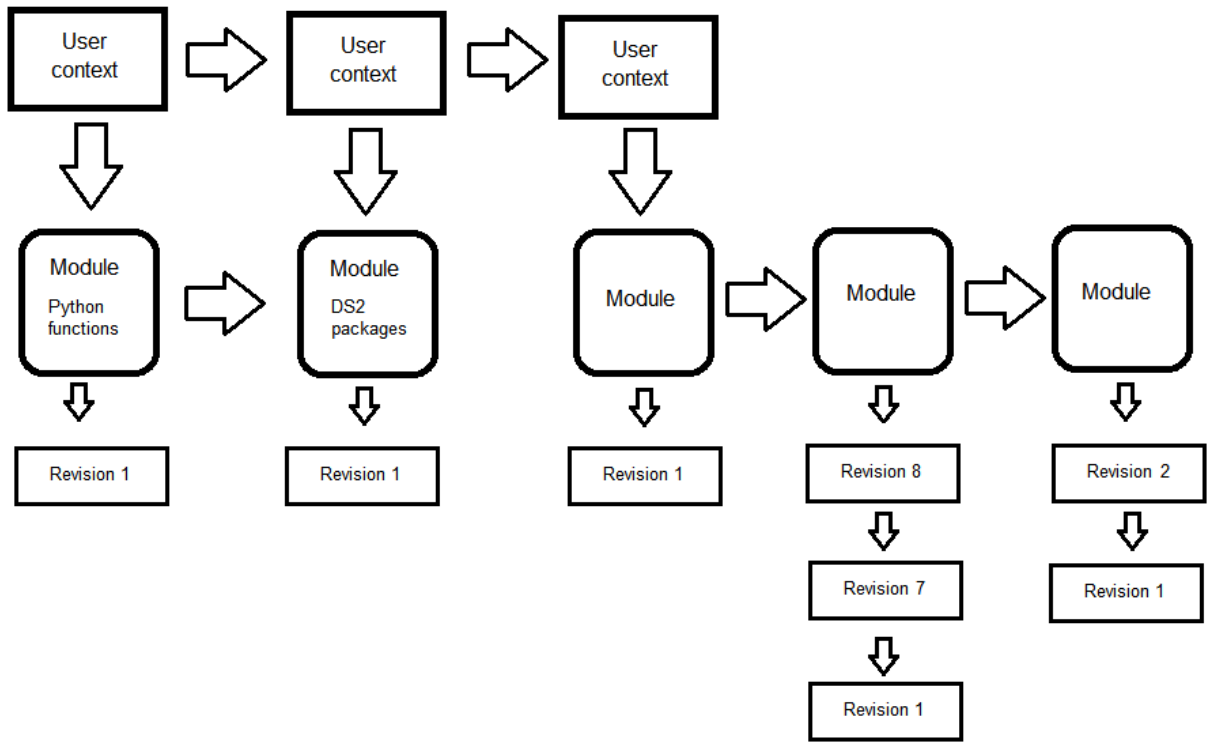
A revision is a version of a module. Each revision contains source code, an executable code stream (optimized binary executable), and metadata. The metadata describes the methods and method signatures of the module.

Revisions provide several advantages, including the ability to roll back to a previous version of a module.

SAS Micro Analytic Service assigns a revision number to each revision, which is a monotonically increasing integer beginning with 1. A revision is uniquely identified by module name and revision number. When you reference a revision, specifying revision number 0 selects the latest revision.

Note: When modules are published to SAS Micro Analytic Service by SAS Event Stream Processing, only the latest revision is retained.

Figure 2.1 *Component Hierarchy*



Note: Revisions can be added and deleted, which might result in non-sequential revision numbers. In the figure above, this is illustrated by one of the module's revisions going from Revision 1 to Revision 7.

Architecture

SAS Micro Analytic Service has a layered architecture:

Core Engine
: The SAS Micro Analytic Service core engine is written in C and is multi-threaded for high performance.

  Note: SAS Event Stream Processing integrates with SAS Micro Analytic Service via a private C interface to the core engine. This interface allows SAS Event Stream Processing to call SAS Micro Analytic Service directly, in-process, for maximum performance. When SAS Micro Analytic Service is deployed with SAS Event Stream Processing, Java and REST layers are omitted.

Java Layer
: a thin Java layer communicates with the core engine through the Java Native Interface (JNI). Commands from the REST interface are passed to the core engine through this Java layer.

REST
: adds functionality such as persistence and clustering support.

  Note: SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager interface with SAS Micro Analytic Service via REST, and uses all three layers of the architecture.

Part 2

Using SAS Micro Analytic Service with SAS Event Stream Processing

Chapter 3

Publishing to SAS Micro Analytic Service in SAS Event Stream Processing

Overview

SAS Event Stream Processing uses data flow models, known as continuous queries, that define how events are routed among the various windows that make up a continuous query.

Source windows are required for each continuous query. All event streams enter continuous queries by being published or injected into a Source window. Source windows are typically connected to one or more derived windows. Derived windows can detect patterns in the data, transform the data, aggregate the data, analyze the data, or perform computations based on the data. For more information, see the SAS Event Stream Processing documentation at http://support.sas.com.

The derived window in which SAS Micro Analytic Service operates is the Calculate window. Within a continuous query application, Calculate windows can be configured to receive events from one or more source windows. These source events can be processed by modules published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, which can in turn generate zero or more derived events. These derived events can be subscribed to by downstream windows. For more information, see "Working with SAS Micro Analytic Service Modules" in *SAS Event Stream Processing: Using Streaming Analytics*.

SAS Event Stream Processing Studio can be used to author continuous queries. Continuous queries can include elements that publish modules to SAS Micro Analytic Service, and which identify the methods to use to process specific event streams. Up to one method can be specified for each window that streams events directly into a Calculate window (for example, for each upstream window connected to a Calculate window by an edge).

Object Hierarchy

SAS Event Stream Processing provides an assortment of elements for use in building continuous query applications, enabling a wide variety of business needs to be met. Some of the elements that incorporate SAS Micro Analytic Service functionality are described briefly below. For more information, see the SAS Event Stream Processing documentation at http://support.sas.com.

At a minimum, each event stream processing application consists of a SAS Event Stream Processing Engine (a container of projects), at least one project (a container of continuous queries), and at least one continuous query that contains windows and the edges that connect them.

Each project maintains a SAS Micro Analytic Service environment that is shared among the continuous queries within the project. DS2 and Python modules are published to SAS Micro Analytic Service by including the <mas-modules> tag (a sub-element of <project>).

SAS Micro Analytic Service operates on the data that is contained in events received by Calculate windows. The Calculate window provides an XML element for mapping source window events to module methods. The XML tag is named <mas-map>, which is a sub-element of <window-calculate>.

XML Example

Here is an example of an XML continuous query definition. SAS Micro Analytic Service related elements are highlighted.

```
<engine port='55555'>
  <description>
    This example has one source window and one calculate
    window. The calculate window uses DS2 code to calculate
    a value from the source window.

    The engine element creates the single engine top level container which
    sets up dfESP fundamental services such as licensing and logging.
    This single engine instance wraps one or more projects that wrap
    one or more continuous queries and different types of windows.
  </description>
  <projects>
    <project name='trades_proj' pubsub='auto' threads='4'>
      <description>
        This is to create a project. A project specifies a container
        that holds one or more continuous queries and are backed by a
        thread pool of user defined size. You can specify the pubsub
        port and type, number of threads for the project, index type,
        and a tag token data flow model.
      </description>
        <mas-modules>
          <mas-module language="ds2" module="module_1" func-names='compute_volume'>
            <description>
              <![CDATA[This is a SAS Micro Analytic Service module in DS2 ]]>
```

```
            </description>
            <code>
              <![CDATA[
              ds2_options sas;  /* SAS-style missing value handling */
              package module_1/overwrite=yes;
                method compute_volume(int quantity, double price, in_out int volume);
                  volume = quantity * price;
                end;
              endpackage;
              ]]>
            </code>
            </mas-module>
          </mas-modules>
      <contqueries>
        <contquery name='trades_traders_cq' trace='cw1'>
          <description>
            This specifies the continuous query container that holds
            a collection of windows and enables you to specify the
            connectivity between windows. You can turn on tracing
            for a list of windows, and specify the index type for
            windows in the query.
          </description>
          <windows>
            <window-source name='Trades' index='pi_RBTREE'>
              <description>
                This defines a source window. All event streams must
                enter continuous queries by being published or
                injected into a source window.
              </description>
              <schema>
                <fields>
                  <field name='tradeID' type='string' key='true'/>
                  <field name='security' type='string'/>
                  <field name='quantity' type='int32'/>
                  <field name='price' type='double'/>
                  <field name='traderID' type='int64'/>
                  <field name='time' type='string'/>
                </fields>
              </schema>
              <connectors>
                <connector class='fs' name='pub'>
                  <properties>
                    <property name='type'>pub</property>
                    <property name='fstype'>csv</property>
                    <property name='fsname'>input.csv</property>
                    <property name='transactional'>true</property>
                  </properties>
                </connector>
              </connectors>
            </window-source>
            <window-calculate name='cw1' algorithm='MAS'>
              <description>
                This defines a calculate window. The window passes
                all fields of the event as variables to the DS2 program.
              </description>
              <schema>
```

```
                    <fields>
                      <field name='tradeID' type='string' key='true'/>
                      <field name='security' type='string'/>
                      <field name='quantity' type='int32'/>
                      <field name='price' type='double'/>
                      <field name='traderID' type='int64'/>
                      <field name='time' type='string'/>
                      <field name='volume' type='int32' key='true'/>
                    </fields>
                  </schema>
                  <mas-map>
                    <window-map module="module_1" revision="0" source="Trades"
                       function="compute_volume"/>
                  </mas-map>
                  <connectors>
                    <connector class='fs' name='sub'>
                      <properties>
                        <property name='type'>sub</property>
                        <property name='fstype'>csv</property>
                        <property name='fsname'>output.csv</property>
                        <property name='snapshot'>true</property>
                      </properties>
                    </connector>
                  </connectors>
                </window-calculate>
              </windows>
              <edges>
                <description>
                  This fully specifies the continuous query with window
                  connectivity, which is a directed graph.
                </description>
                <edge source='Trades' target='cw1' role='data'>
              </edges>
            </contquery>
          </contqueries>
          <project-connectors>
            <connector-groups>
              <connector-group name='sub_group'>
                <connector-entry connector='trades_traders_cq/cw1/sub'
                    state='running'/>
              </connector-group>
              <connector-group name='pub_group'>
                <connector-entry connector='trades_traders_cq/Trades/pub'
                   state='finished'/>
              </connector-group>
            </connector-groups>
            <edges>
              <edge source='sub_group' target='pub_group'/>
            </edges>
          </project-connectors>
        </project>
      </projects>
    </engine>
```

Data Type Mappings

SAS Micro Analytic Service executes within the Calculate windows of continuous query applications. A continuous query can specify that events from one or more upstream windows be processed by SAS Micro Analytic Service when those events are received by a given Calculate window. This specification maps each such input window's events to one of the methods that have been published to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

During continuous query initialization, when a window's events are registered with a method, SAS Micro Analytic Service inspects the window's event schema and automatically maps the event's fields to method input parameters. This is done by matching event field names with parameter names. It is legal for some, none, or all of the names to match. It is also legal for methods to have no input parameters. In that case, no input mapping is done. SAS Micro Analytic Service performs similar matching of the specified method's output parameter names with the Calculate window's event field names. Therefore, at run time, when an event is received from the specified window, method input values are taken from that event, the method is executed, and the results are used to create a derived event. The event flows downstream from the Calculate window to any subscribers.

The following table describes the data type mappings between event field types and DS2 method parameter types, and between event field types and Python function argument types. SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically translates the data types as needed according to the table below. The Event Stream Processing Event Field Type column lists the schema tag of each data type.

Event Stream Processing Event Field Type	Event Stream Processing Type Description	DS2 Method Parameter Type	DS2 Type Description	Python Function Argument Type	Python Type Description
Boolean	8-bit signed	bool	Boolean	bool	Boolean
int32	32-bit signed integer	int	32-bit signed integer	long	Long integer
int64	64-bit signed integer	BIGINT	64-bit signed integer	long	Long integer
double	IEEE double	double	IEEE double	float	Floating-point real
string	UTF-8 string	CHAR, NCHAR, varchar, NVARCHAR	UTF-8 string	string	Unicode string
money	192-bit fixed decimal	double	IEEE double	float	Floating-point real
date	Date and time, as seconds since January 1, 1970	BIGINT	Seconds since January 1, 1970	long	Seconds since January 1, 1970

Event Stream Processing Event Field Type	Event Stream Processing Type Description	DS2 Method Parameter Type	DS2 Type Description	Python Function Argument Type	Python Type Description
stamp	Date and time, as microseconds since January 1, 1970	BIGINT	Microseconds since January 1, 1970	long	Microseconds since January 1, 1970
array(i32)	32-bit signed integer array	int **`parameter`**[]	32-bit signed integer array	list	List of longs
array(i64)	64-bit signed integer array	bigint **`parameter`**[]	64-bit signed integer array	list	List of longs
array(dbl)	IEEE double array	double **`parameter`**[]	IEEE double array	list	List of floating point real
rstring	UTF-8 string	char nchar varchar nvarchar	UTF-8 string	string	Unicode string
blob	Binary large object	varbinary	Variable-length binary data	bytes	bytes

Note the following information about data types:

- A string translates to either a single character type or to a varying length string type in DS2, depending on how the DS2 method parameter is declared. Be careful not to pass a multi-character string to a single CHAR argument in DS2, as run-time errors might occur.
- The money type is presented to DS2 or Python as double or float, respectively.
- The Event Stream Processing blob event field type is not supported by Python 2.*x*. To use a blob in Python 2.*x*, you must encode it (and subsequently decode it) as a string and use the rstring event field type.
- The SAS Event Stream Processing Engine uses the UNIX epoch for date and time values (January, 1, 1970). The values are presented to DS2 or Python as BIGINT or long, respectively, using the SAS epoch (January 1, 1960). Native DS2 and Python date and time types are not supported for public arguments. Seconds since 1960 is the SAS datetime value, which makes calling SAS date and time functions convenient in DS2. Stamp translates similarly, but with microsecond resolution rather than second resolution.
- For the base data types (string, int32, int64, double, datetime, timestamp, and money), data is stored inline in the event. This allows for fast indexing and serialization.
- For the array(i32), array(i64), array(dbl), blob, and rstring data types, data is not stored in an event, but rather in another location in memory. The event contains a pointer to the actual data. All of these object data types are reference counted at the object level. This allows an object to be referenced in multiple events, which saves memory and the amount of time that it would take to create a new object and copy

the data. However, note that these data types cannot be used as key fields for an event.

- When using the field type of blob in Python modules, note the following information:
  - When you use the Source window event schema field type of blob to map a field with a public Python function's input argument, a Python bytes object is created for that input argument.
  - When Python bytes objects are returned as output arguments, they can be mapped to a derived event schema scalar fields of type blob.
  - When a Python function's output argument returns a list of bytes objects, and that list maps to a scalar derived event schema field of type blob, then multiple derived events are created from the output list of bytes returned from the function.

Chapter 4

Generating Derived Events

Processing Event Opcodes and Flags

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service is embedded in the Calculate windows of continuous query applications. One or more upstream windows are connected to a Calculate window by edges. Events *flow* from upstream windows to the Calculate window along these edges.

Modules, which have been published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, process these events. A module is a collection of methods, and each such upstream window can be bound to a specific method. When an event flows from an upstream window to the Calculate window, the method that is associated with that specific upstream window is called. SAS Micro Analytic Service executes the method using input data from the event, and then generates one or more derived events that contain the results of the method execution.

Methods can be used to perform a wide variety of tasks such as scoring, advanced analysis, and real-time decision making.

Operation Codes and Flags

Each event contains an operation code, or opcode, and a set of flags. For more information about these constructs, see *SAS Event Stream Processing: Overview*. SAS Micro Analytic Service module methods offer you the option of examining a Source window event's opcode and flags and setting the opcode and flags of a derived event.

Note: This practice is recommended only for advanced SAS Event Stream Processing users.

These are the opcodes:

- insert
- update
- delete
- upsert
- safedelete

One or more flags can be set in a given event, depending on the event opcode and circumstances. Here are the possible flags:

- N — normal
- P — partial update
- R — retention

DS2 and Python module authors can add zero or more of the following special arguments to their DS2 method or Python function signatures:

_inOpcode
: populated with the Source window event opcode when the module method is called. _inOpcode is an input argument and, if included, must appear before any output arguments in the method signature. _inOpcode is a string type, and its value must be **`insert`**, **`update`**, **`delete`**, **`upsert`**, or **`safedelete`** when the method is called.

_outOpcode
: used to either set the opcode of the derived event to emit, or to cause no derived event to be emitted. If _outOpcode is omitted from the method signature, SAS Micro Analytic Service transfers the opcode of the Source window event to the derived event. This is the standard behavior under normal circumstances. If _outOpcode is included in the method signature and is set to missing, emission of the derived event is skipped. If _outOpcode is included and is not set to missing, the value of _outOpcode is used to set the opcode of the derived event. The value that is set must be either **`insert`**, **`update`**, **`delete`**, **`upsert`**, or **`safedelete`**. To achieve normal processing when _outOpcode is included, the method author must also include _inOpcode and set _outOpcode=inOpcode. _outOpcode is an output argument. Therefore, it must appear after all input arguments in the method signature.

_inFlags
: populated with the Source window flags when the module method is called. _inFlags is a string type containing one character per Source window event flag that is set. For example, **`N`** and **`NR`** are possible values. Reserve space for at least three characters for the _inFlags argument. _inFlags is an input argument. Therefore, if included, it must appear before any output arguments in the method signature.

_outFlags
: used to set the flags of the derived event to emit. If _outFlags is omitted from the method signature, SAS Micro Analytic Service transfers the flags of the Source window event to the derived event. This is the standard behavior under normal circumstances. If _outFlags is included and is set to missing, SAS Micro Analytic Service defaults to standard behavior and copies the Source window event flags to the derived event.

DS2 Opcodes Example

The following simple example illustrates how to conditionally set the derived event opcode.

In this example, if the Source window event's opcode is **`delete`**, and its quantity is greater than 2000, set the derived event's opcode to **`update`**, and set the price to 8.50. Otherwise, preserve normal processing by assigning _inOpcode to _outOpcode, and set the price to 10.00.

```
ds2_options sas;
package module_1/overwrite=yes;
method test_function(varchar(16) _inOpcode, int quantity,
  in_out double price, in_out varchar _outOpcode);
    if (_inOpcode = 'delete') and (quantity > 2000) then
    do;
        _outOpcode = 'update';
        price = 8.50;
    end;
    else
    do;
        _outOpcode = _inOpcode;
        price = 10.00;
    end;
end;
endpackage;
```

Derived Event Suppression and NULL Key Fields

In a DS2 method, when output arguments that are mapped to derived event key fields are set to NULL or MISSING, the following rules (in order of precedence) are observed:

- If all key fields are NULL, the derived event is silently suppressed.
- If some, but not all, of the key fields are NULL, a warning is issued indicating that the derived event is being suppressed because of an incomplete key set.
- If the _outOpcode pseudo argument is present but NULL, the derived event is silently suppressed.

Generating Multiple Derived Events from a Single Source Event

Overview

The methods that are published to SAS Micro Analytic Service can be used to generate multiple derived events when a single source event is received. This is accomplished by coding an array output argument for each derived event field. The values in the arrays are then used to populate the fields of multiple derived events.

A SAS Micro Analytic Service module method can produce one or more arrays. When such a method is mapped to a SAS Event Stream Processing Source window, and when at least one of the output array names matches a derived event field name, multiple derived events can be generated. The number of elements in the matching array or arrays at run time determines the number of events that are generated. As is the case with scalar outputs, any array output that does not match a derived event field name is ignored.

When you are authoring a method that is capable of generating more than one event, the best practice is to produce parallel arrays of the same size. When you follow this practice, each array element contributes one value to each of the derived events, in order. The arrays can contain different numbers of elements across method calls (for example, they might generate one derived event for one call, three derived events for another, and so on). However, for a single method call, the best practice is to produce the same number of elements in each array.

If you ignore these best practices, you can still generate multiple events, but keep the following rules in mind:

- The longest array that maps to a derived event field determines the number of events that are generated.
- When the longest array is being determined, trailing missing values are not counted.
- If an array is shorter than the number of events to be generated, missing values are set in the corresponding field of the derived events for which the array has no data.

Scalar output values, if any, are repeated in the corresponding fields of every derived event.

Unique Keys

SAS Event Stream Processing requires that every event have a unique key composed of one or more event fields. Therefore, the source event's key cannot be duplicated in multiple generated derived events. In that case, SAS Event Stream Processing halts processing and returns a duplicate key error. Because of this, the method author must ensure that each derived event has a unique key value. To do that, produce an array containing unique key values and mark the matching event field as a key in the derived event schema. This technique is useful whenever you author your own module.

SAS Micro Analytic Service can execute modules that are generated by SAS analytics products, where the analytic functions do not produce arrays of unique key values. To accommodate such functions, SAS Micro Analytic Service provides a key generation feature. To use this feature, add a key field named _masRowNum of type int32 to the derived event schema, making it part of a composite key. When _masRowNum is present, SAS Micro Analytic Service populates the field with the row number of each derived event, in order, starting with 1. This feature ensures that the composite key value is unique across multiple generated derived events.

Here is an example of a derived event schema:

```
ID*:int32,_masRowNum*:int32,symbol:int32,
   quantity:int32,price:double,total:double
```

Note: The module method does not need to produce a SAS Event Stream Processing key value when the meta field _masRowNum is present.

Setting Opcodes and Flags on Multiple Derived Events

When a set of derived events is generated from a single source event, you can explicitly set opcodes or flags in the derived events either individually or as a group. To set individual opcodes, use the _outOpcodeArray meta argument. Similar to _outOpcode, _outOpcodeArray can also be used to suppress the generation of any of the individual derived events.

To set flags in the derived events individually, use the _outFlagsArray meta argument.

To set the same opcode in all the derived events that are generated from a single source event, use the _outOpcode meta argument and omit the _outOpcodeArray meta argument. Similarly, to set the same flags in all the derived events that are generated from a single source event, use the _outFlags meta argument and omit the _outFlagsArray meta argument.

For information about the meta arguments _outOpcodeArray, _outFlagsArray, _outOpcode, and _outFlags, see "Operation Codes and Flags" on page 19.

Multiple Derived Events and NULL Key Fields

In a DS2 method that generates multiple derived events from a single input event, when output arguments that are mapped to derived event key fields are set to NULL or MISSING, the following rules (in order of precedence) are observed:

- For any given derived event of a set, if all key fields are NULL, the derived event is silently suppressed.
- For any given derived event of a set, if some of the key fields are NULL, but some are not, a warning is issued indicating that the derived event is being suppressed because of an incomplete key set.
- For any given derived event of a set, if _outOpcodeArray is present but the corresponding _outOpcodeArray value is NULL or MISSING, the corresponding derived event is suppressed.
- If _outOpcodeArray is present and the entire array is NULL or MISSING, the entire derived event set is suppressed.

Chapter 5

DS2 Programming for SAS Micro Analytic Service

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports a subset of the DS2 programming language that is suitable for high-performance transaction processing in real time. This chapter covers only that subset. Note that DS2 batch processing is not supported.

The DS2 programming language is thread safe. This helps increase the time to publish DS2 modules and reduces the memory footprint. Note that this does not apply to DS2 run-time behavior. For example, the values of package-scoped variables are thread-specific. In that situation, you would need to use the DS2 package MASState for state sharing.

For more information about the DS2 programming language, see *SAS DS2 Language Reference*.

DS2 Source Code Prerequisites

The DS2 source code submitted to SAS Micro Analytic Service should begin with the following statement, just above the PACKAGE statement:

```
"ds2_options sas;"
```

This statement instructs DS2 to use SAS missing value handling and helps ensure that your DS2 program behaves the same as if it were run in SAS Foundation. DS2 source code should end with this statement:

```
"endpackage;"
```

The code cannot contain DATA statements, PROC statements, or THREAD statements. The source code should contain one and only one DS2 package, and this package can contain as many methods as desired.

It is a best practice to include a line feed character at the end of each source code line. This line feed character makes it easier to use compiler warning and error messages that include line numbers.

Note: DS2 supports only a specific style of comment. Comments start with the characters /*, and they end with the characters */. All characters between the starting and ending characters are part of the comment text. When there is ambiguity in determining a token, the compiler always chooses the longest possible sequence of characters that can make up a token. Comments cannot be nested. For more information, see "Comments" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

DS2 Identifiers

For DS2 method, package, and argument names, SAS Micro Analytic Service supports regular identifiers and delimited identifiers. When you are using a delimited identifier, any character is allowed, including multi-byte and non-ASCII characters. You must

begin and end delimited identifiers with double quotation marks. For more information, see “DS2 Identifiers” in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

You can specify DS2 delimited identifiers by using any of the following parameters in a SAS Event Stream Processing XML file:

- **func-names**
- **function**
- **field name**

Depending on the parameter that you use, the format requirements differ as follows:

- If you use either the **func-names** parameter or **function** parameter, double quotation marks must be included and the *-novalidate* option must be added to the server's invocation command. In addition, all of the specified function names must be enclosed in single quotation marks. Here is an example:

  ```
  func-names='func1,func2,"éfunc3é",func4'
  ```

  Note: You can use double quotation marks if you specify *"* instead of the quotation marks that are part of the delimited identifier. Here is an example: **func-names=""éfunc3é""**.

- If you use the **field name** parameter, you must not include the double quotation marks. Here is an example:

  ```
  field name='éfunc3é'
  ```

SAS Micro Analytic Service and SAS Foundation

Although DS2 is supported by both SAS Foundation and SAS Micro Analytic Service, SAS Micro Analytic Service has a lightweight, high-performance engine that does not support either the full SAS language or PROC statements. Therefore, PROC statements cannot be used. However, here is an effective DS2 authoring and testing mechanism: develop your DS2 packages in SAS Foundation using PROC DS2 and publish those packages to SAS Micro Analytic Service after removing the surrounding PROC DS2 syntax.

Here is an example PROC DS2 step that illustrates the above mechanism:

```
proc ds2;
   package myPackage / inline;
      dcl package logger logr('App.Test');
      method copyArray( char(12) in_array[*], in_out char out_array[4] );
          out_array := in_array;
          logr.log('i', 'dim(in_array): $s,   dim(out_arry): $s',
                        dim(in_array),       dim(out_array) );
      end;
   endpackage;
   data _null_;
      method init();
         dcl package logger logr('App.Test');
         dcl int i;
         dcl package myPackage p();
         dcl char(12) inarr[6];
         dcl char(12) outarr[4];
         inarr[1] = 'one';
```

```
            inarr[2] = 'two';
            inarr[3] = 'three';
            inarr[4] = 'four';
            inarr[5] = 'five';
            p.copyArray(inarr, outarr);
            do i = 1 to dim(outarr);
               put outarr[i]= ;
            end;
         end;
      enddata;
      run;
quit;
```

Here is the log that is returned. Note that in this example, the input array contains six elements but the output array is limited to four.

```
INFO App.Test - dim(in_array): 6,   dim(out_arry): 4
INFO App.Program - outarr[1]=one
INFO App.Program - outarr[2]=two
INFO App.Program - outarr[3]=three
INFO App.Program - outarr[4]=four
```

Programming Blocks

Each DS2 module represents exactly one package, and therefore the DS2 PACKAGE statement plays a major role in SAS Micro Analytic Service. A DS2 package contains one or more methods, and methods can contain a wide variety of DS2 language constructs. Package methods work well with rapid transaction processing because they can be called over and over again with little overhead, as transactions flow through the system. By contrast, the DS2 THREAD and TABLE statements are batch-oriented and are not supported.

The following code blocks are supported:

- PACKAGE…ENDPACKAGE
- METHOD…END
- DO…END

The following code blocks are batch-processing oriented and are not supported:

- TABLE…ENDTABLE
- THREAD…ENDTHREAD

Similarly, the following statements are not supported: OUTPUT and SET

- OUTPUT
- SET

Restrictions When Working with DS2 and SAS Micro Analytic Service

Character Restrictions

The following characters are not allowed in module IDs, package names, public method names, and submodule names:

- backslash (\)
- forward slash (/)
- period (.)
- semicolon (;)

User-Defined Formats

SAS Micro Analytic Service does not support the use of SAS sessions. Because a SAS session is required to create and access user-defined formats, SAS Micro Analytic Service does not support the use of user-defined formats.

About How DS2 Processes Missing and Null Values

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports only SAS missing value mode (SAS mode) for the processing of null and missing values. It does not support ANSI mode. Here is some key information about how DS2 processes missing and null values in SAS mode:

- A blank-filled character value is treated as a missing value.
- Null values are interpreted as SAS missing values, which are known values.
- Only DOUBLE or CHAR data types can have missing values. Data types other than DOUBLE or CHAR can have only null values.
- The DS2 NULL function returns a 1 only for a null value. It returns a 0 for any non-null value, including a SAS missing value.
- The DS2 MISSING function checks if a value is a null or missing value and returns a numeric result. If the argument does not contain a null or missing value, SAS returns a value of 0. If the argument contains a null or missing value, SAS returns a value of 1.

For more information, see the following:

- "How DS2 Processes Nulls and SAS Missing Values" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*
- "NULL Function" in *SAS DS2 Language Reference*
- "MISSING Function" in *SAS DS2 Language Reference*

The datagrid package process null values differently than the DS2 package. For more information, see "About How Datagrid Processes Null and Missing Values" on page 140.

About the DS2 init() Method

When an init () method is present within a DS2 package that is published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, be aware of the following information:

- If the top-level package has an init() method, SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically executes it in the following circumstances:
  - when the DS2 module is published.
  - if a fatal runtime error is encountered. In this case, SAS Micro Analytic Service destroys and re-creates the DS2 execution context for that DS2 module.
- SAS Micro Analytic Service calls the init() method only for the top-level DS2 package.

  An application (such as SAS Intelligent Decisioning or SAS Event Stream Processing) publishes DS2 code to SAS Micro Analytic Service via a composite module. A composite module consists of a top-level DS2 package. It includes at least one public method that is available for execution by the client application.
- A composite module can contain submodules that are either DS2 packages or analytic store models (ASTORES). If a DS2 submodule contains init() methods and you want those init() methods to be called only one time per execution context, ensure that the init() method in the top-level package is implemented such that it makes the submodule init() method calls.You must not overload the init() method.

  If you want the init() method in a submodule to be called once, but not at publish time, add conditional logic to a method that is called after publishing. Ensure that the condition evaluates to false after the desired init() method has been called one time.
- If you publish DS2 modules that contain package-scope variables to SAS Micro Analytic Service, you must be careful as to how you use them. By default, a pool of worker threads services requests. When SAS Micro Analytic Service is initialized, any free worker can service execution requests. A set once, read many pattern is acceptable in this type of environment.
- SAS Micro Analytic Service expects that the init() method has no parameters and expects no fatal errors.
- You must not overload the init() method.
- The init() method must not have a return value.

SYSGET Function Restrictions

For security reasons, you cannot use the SYSGET function to retrieve the value of an environment variable from DS2 code that is running in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Public and Private Methods and Packages

Overview

Public and private packages and methods are SAS Micro Analytic Service concepts, rather than DS2 features.

Public methods are DS2 package methods that can be called by clients that are external to SAS Micro Analytic Service, such as the SAS Event Stream Processing Calculate window. In order to be available, a method can contain only those parameters that map to the following types and return a void result:

Scalar Types	Array Types
binary	bigintArray
bigint	dateTimeArray
dateTime	decimalArray
decimal	integerArray
integer	stringArray
string	
varbinary	

For more information about the DS2 types that correspond to the above types, see "Argument Types Supported in Public Methods" on page 34.

When a public method is registered with SAS Event Stream Processing as an event processor, the method's arguments are automatically mapped to the fields of the given source window and Calculate window events. You register the method either by calling dfESPproject::registerMethod_MAS() or by including it in a window-map entry of an XML project definition. For an example, see "XML Example" on page 12.

Note: The method-argument-to-event-field mappings are by name and are case sensitive.

A method that contains other types of parameters or returns a non-void value is a considered *private method* and cannot be called externally. However, these methods can be called by other methods. Private methods are often used as utility or library methods to help solve larger problems.

Public packages are packages that contain public methods that can be called externally.

A public package with no public methods is effectively a private package. Though private packages cannot be called externally, they can help to structure and manage code. Private packages can be used to hide internal implementations, share common code between public packages, hold a library of utility code, and so on.

Important: DS2 package methods to be used for event processing must follow the "Public Method Rules".

Public Method Rules

Public methods must conform to the following rules:

- The return type must be void. Rather than using a single return type, public methods can return multiple outputs, where each output argument specifies the in_out keyword in the method declaration. Non-void methods are treated as private.

- Arguments that are passed by reference (meaning ones that specify in_out) are treated as output only. True update arguments are not supported by public methods. This restriction results in more efficient parameter marshaling and supports all interface layers.
- Input arguments must precede output arguments in the method declaration. It is permissible for a method to have only inputs or only outputs. However, if both are present, all inputs must precede the outputs.
- DS2 packages might not be passed as arguments in public methods. The presence of a DS2 package argument results in the method becoming private.
- The VARARRAY statement might not be present in the argument list of a public method. VARARRAY is a DS2 statement, not a data type. The presence of VARARRAY in a methods argument list causes the method to become private.
- For information about the data types that can be used as public method arguments, see "Supported DS2 Data Types" on page 92.

Public Method Example

The example below illustrates a valid public method. It has a void return type (no RETURNS clause), uses only publicly supported data types, and treats in_out arguments as output only.

```
method quickSortStep (int lowerIndex, int higherIndex, in_out double numbers[10]);

      dcl int i;
      dcl int j;
      dcl int pivot;
      dcl double temp;

      i = lowerIndex;
      j = higherIndex;

      /* Calculate the pivot number, taking the pivot as the
       * middle index number. */
      pivot = numbers[ceil(lowerIndex+(higherIndex-lowerIndex)/2)];

      /* Divide into two arrays */
      do while (i <= j);
            /**
             * In each iteration, identify a number from the left side that
             * is greater than the pivot value. Also identify a number
             * from the right side that is less than the pivot value.
             * Once the search is done, then exchange both numbers.
             */
            do while (numbers[i] < pivot);
              i = i+1;
            end;
            do while (numbers[j] > pivot);
                j = j-1;
            end;
            if (i <= j) then do;
                temp = numbers[i];
                numbers[i] = numbers[j];
                numbers[j] = temp;
```

```
                /* Move the index to the next position on both sides. */
                i = i+1;
                j = j-1;
            end;
        end;

        /* Call quickSort recursively. */
        if (lowerIndex < j) then do;
            quickSortStep(lowerIndex, j, numbers);
        end;
        if (i < higherIndex) then do;
            quickSortStep(i, higherIndex, numbers);
        end;
    end;
```

Here is another example of a public method that illustrates the use of the HTTP package calling out to a web service using a POST request and then getting a response.

```
method httppost( nvarchar(8192) url,
                 nvarchar(67108864) payload,
                 in_out nvarchar respbody,
                 in_out int hstat, in_out int rc );
  declare package http h();
  rc = h.createPostMethod( url );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.setRequestContentType( 'application/json;charset=utf-8' );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.addRequestHeader( 'Accept', 'application/json' );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.setRequestBodyAsString( payload );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.executeMethod();
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  hstat = h.getStatusCode();
  if hstat lt 400 then h.getResponseBodyAsString( respbody, rc );
  else respbody = '';
  Exit:
  h.delete();
end;
```

Private Method Example

The example below generates a private method in SAS Micro Analytic Service. It has a non-void return type. That is, it has a RETURNS clause in the declaration, which specifies a single integer return value.

```
method isNull(double val) returns int;
  return null(val) OR missing(val);
end;
```

Method Overloading

SAS Micro Analytic Service does not support method overloading. The DS2 programming language does support method overloading for programs running in other environments, but not when running in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

CAUTION:
If you publish a DS2 package that contains overloaded methods, run-time errors can occur.

Argument Types Supported in Public Methods

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports a subset of the DS2 data types for use as public method arguments. Data types in the unsupported list can still be used in the body of a (public or private) DS2 package method, and as arguments to private methods. The lists of publicly supported and unsupported data types are included below.

Note: Any additional types added to the DS2 programming language in future releases should be considered unsupported unless otherwise stated in the SAS Micro Analytic Service documentation.

Supported DS2 Data Types

- BIGINT
- BINARY(n)
- CHAR(n)
- DOUBLE
- INTEGER
- NCHAR(n)
- NVARCHAR(n)
- VARBINARY(n)
- VARCHAR(n)

Note: With the exception of BINARY and VARBINARY, these data types are supported for both scalar values and arrays. BINARY and VARBINARY are supported only for scalar values.

Unsupported DS2 Data Types

- DATE
- DECIMAL(p, s)
- NUMERIC(p, s)
- PACKAGE
- TIME(p)
- TIMESTAMP(p)
- TINYINT

Promoting DS2 Execution Issues to a SAS Micro Analytic Execution Failure

When SAS Micro Analytic Service executes a DS2 method that encounters an error or warning, it is logged but SAS Micro Analytic Service does not return a failure code. This can lead to problems or failures in the execution of subsequent code. This is particularly the case if a method does not check and react to nonzero codes that are returned from calls within the method.

To promote this group of underlying issues as a SAS Micro Analytic Service execution error, you can set any value to one of the following environment variables:

- **MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_ERROR**: Detects underlying errors that are encountered during the execution of DS2 methods. When detected, the SAS Micro Analytic Service execution operation returns a failure (nonzero) return code to the client.

  By default, MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_ERROR is disabled. To enable it, set the value to 1. To disable it, set the value to 0.

- **MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_WARNING**: Detects underlying warnings and errors that are encountered during execution of DS2 methods. When detected, the SAS Micro Analytic Service execution operation returns a failure (nonzero) return code to the client.

  By default, MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_WARNING is disabled. To enable it, set the value to 1. To disable it, set the value to 0.

Important: If one of these environment variables is set and the DS2 code encounters a warning or an error, the execution of the code does not stop; it continues with the next statement. When the execution is complete, SAS Micro Analytic Service inspects the status and sends the return code in the HTTP response.

These variables are set in **`/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/microanalyticservice.conf`**.

Note: If this file does not exist, you must create it.

Setting one of these environment variables can help surface problems during early stages of code development.

Implicit Data Type Conversions

When the data types in the event schema differ from the data types in the corresponding method arguments, certain implicit data conversions are supported. The following table contains the supported data type conversions. A conversion is supported to and from each type.

Data Type in Schema	Module Method Argument Data Type
64-bit integer	• 32-bit integer • double • Boolean

Data Type in Schema	Module Method Argument Data Type
32-bit integer	• 64-bit integer • double • Boolean
double	• 32-bit integer • 64-bit integer • Boolean

SAS Micro Analytic Service confirms that a 64-bit integer value can successfully be converted to a 32-bit integer value without overflow, but not all conversions are tested. If problems are encountered, including those that are outside the SAS Micro Analytic Service domain, an error occurs. For more information about numerical representation, see the topics in Numerical Accuracy in SAS Software.

Determining Whether DS2 Code Is Executing in SAS Micro Analytic Service

The DS2 function inmas() discovers whether SAS Micro Analytic Service is running in the current process and, if so, determines whether the current thread is a member of the SAS Micro Analytic Service worker thread pool. If it is, then the DS2 code is running inside SAS Micro Analytic Service.

The function returns 1 (TRUE) if the DS2 code is executing in SAS Micro Analytic Service, and 0 (FALSE) otherwise.

This can be useful to know when, for example, you have DS2 code that works in various locations, but not in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Performing Calls between SAS Micro Analytic Service Modules

Overview

When a DS2 module references another DS2 package, the DS2 compiler does the following:

1. Copies, from the source code repository, the source code of the referenced package into the source code of the module to be published. The code is copied inline.

   Note: The current DS2 language infrastructure supports source code repositories only.

2. Compiles the combined source code into a single executable code stream.

A drawback to this approach is that the DS2 package code is repeated in every module that references it. This results in increased memory usage for every redundant copy of a package and longer compilation times.

SAS Micro Analytic Service resolves these issues via the DS2 MASCall package. This package contains methods that enable separate DS2 modules, published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, to call one another across separate module executables.

In addition to a smaller memory footprint and shorter compilation times, this functionality enables a library of modules to be reused by many higher-level modules without penalty.

Using the MASCall Methods

When using the MASCall methods, a zero return code indicates success. Unless otherwise noted, a nonzero return code indicates failure. For more information about nonzero return codes, see Appendix 7, "SAS Micro Analytic Service Return Codes," on page 309. If you encounter a nonzero return code, check the applicable log file.

MASCall Methods

Here are the package MASCall methods:

- allocParms(module_name, method_name)

  This method creates a parameter list for the latest revision of the specified method.

- allocRevParms(module_name, revision_number, method_name)

  This method is similar to allocParms, but it enables you to specify a revision number.

Important: The called module name is case-sensitive on UNIX systems. It is not case-sensitive on Windows systems.

After allocParms() or allocRevParms() is called, the parameter setter methods operate on the newly created parameter list.

Note that for both the setter and getter methods, arg_index is zero-based. The argument takes a numeric index value, not a parameter method name.

Here are the setter methods:

- Scalar argument setters are of the form:

  return_code = set<type>(arg_index, value)

- Array argument setters are of the form:

  return_code = set<type>Array(arg_index, array_value)

Executing the Target Method

After the input values are set, you can execute the target method by making one of the following calls. This calls the external module method that was previously specified by allocParms() or allocRevParms():

- callModule()

  Use this method to make external calls and wait for them to run to completion.

- asyncCallModule()

  Use this method to make external module calls without waiting for them to run. For more information about using this method, including how to enable its use, see "Additional Information about the asyncCallModule Method" on page 38.

Note: The asyncCallModule method is not currently supported for use with SAS Event Stream Processing.

As is noted above, because the method to execute was previously specified using allocParms() or allocRevParms(), callModule() and asyncCallModule() do not accept parameters.

Return Codes and Output

For all methods that return a status code, you must check the return code to determine whether the call was successful. A zero return code indicates success. A nonzero return code indicates the following:

- **callModule()** : a problem occurred when executing the method specified in the allocParms or allocRevParms method.
- **asyncCallModule()** : a problem occurred when adding the request to a queue for asynchronous processing.

When you are using asyncCallModule() to execute an external module's method, any output arguments that are declared in an external module method signature are ignored.

When you are using callModule() to execute an external module's method, the output values that are returned by the method execution can be retrieved using these MASCall getter methods:

- Scalar argument getters are of the form:

  value = get<type>(arg_index)

- Array argument getters are of the form:

  get<type>Array(arg_index, array_value, rc)

  Note: DS2 passes arrays and output values by reference.

After the output values are retrieved, call releaseParms() to release the parameters and other resources used for the method. This releases the memory resources used for memory execution and prevents memory leaks.

Calling an External Method for Multiple Sequential Transactions

If the specified external method will be called multiple times with no changes to its signature, you do not need to call releaseParms() and a subsequent allocParms() between each transaction. SAS Micro Analytic Service resets the parameters upon the next call to a setter method. If no setter methods are called before the next call to callModule() or asyncCallModule(), then the same input arguments are used.

Depending on your code and environment, using this design might increase performance.OK

Additional Information about the asyncCallModule Method

- By default, the asynchCallModule feature is disabled. To enable it, use the core.numasynchthreads property in SAS Environment Manager to specify the number of asynchronous processing threads to reserve for use by asynchCallModule.

  For more information, see “sas.microanalyticservice.system: core” on page 221.

- It is expected that you will design routines and tune the system so that the methods are executed at some point. However, requests that are made via asynchCallModule do not time out. Execution is not guaranteed if requests are made faster than they can be serviced. Therefore, if a request takes a long time to run, this could cause a backlog of requests that are waiting to run.

If outstanding asyncCallModule requests are queued to run and SAS Micro Analytic Service is terminated, SAS Micro Analytic Service logs a message indicating that the requests will not be processed.

- If the method that is called via asyncCallModule fails or encounters errors, the errors are logged.
- Nesting asyncCallModule is prohibited. This means that asyncCallModule returns a nonzero return code if it is already executing within an asynchronous call.

  A return value of 1 from the isWithinAsyncCall() method indicates that a call is currently executing within a cross-module call.

MASCall Dynamic Call Interface

The MASCall dynamic call interface enables you to call one module from another. This dynamic call interface does not retain the original called module into the caller. This means that you can modify the called module after the caller has been published, as long as it has the same signature. This is beneficial because, without using the MASCall dynamic call interface, a called module is compiled with the caller module. Therefore, if the called module is changed in the system, the caller module still refers to the original called module.

The benefits of using the MASCall dynamic call interface are as follows:

- You can change the called module with a different module after publishing the caller.

  This can be useful if your versioning strategy requires that you change the called module after publishing the caller that is deployed. You can also deploy the new caller with the new module.
- Only a single copy of the called module code exists in the system, even if multiple callers exist. This reduces the memory footprint.

When using a dynamic call interface, run-time performance might be slightly affected and some extra code is required in the caller. Also, note that no compatibility errors are generated from the compiler, only run-time errors.

Examples

Here are DS2 MASCall package example method calls, where **mc** is the DS2 MASCall instance variable that is created by calling the package constructor, which takes no arguments. Here are two ways to construct a MASCall package instance named **mc**:

- Example 1:

```
declare package mascall mc();
```

- Example 2:

```
declare package mascall mc;
mc = _new_ mascall();
```

General example:

```
rc = mc.allocParms( module_name, method_name );
rc = mc.setDouble( 0, additionalDiscount );
rc = mc.setString( 1, currentPhone );
rc = mc.setString( 2, currentPlan );
rc = mc.callModule();
treatments = mc.getString( 3 );
```

```
mc.releaseParms();
```

The complete set of DS2 package methods follows, where **rc** is the integer return code, and **mc** is the package instance. Note that arg_index is zero-based. The argument takes a numeric index value, not a method parameter name.

Parameter resource management:

```
rc = mc.allocParms(    module_name, method_name );
rc = mc.allocRevParms( module_name, revision, method_name );
     mc.releaseParms();
```

Scalar argument setters:

```
rc = mc.setString(   arg_index, value );
rc = mc.setLong(     arg_index, value );
rc = mc.setInt(      arg_index, value );
rc = mc.setDouble(   arg_index, value );
```

Array argument setters:

```
rc = mc.setStringArray(   arg_index, string_array    );
rc = mc.setLongArray(     arg_index, bigint_array    );
rc = mc.setIntArray(      arg_index, integer_array   );
rc = mc.setDoubleArray(   arg_index, double_array    );
```

Execute or call a module's method:

```
rc = mc.callModule( );
```

Scalar argument getters:

```
string_var =    mc.getString(   arg_index );
long_var =      mc.getLong(     arg_index );
int_var =       mc.getInt(      arg_index );
double_var =    mc.getDouble(   arg_index );
```

Array argument getters:

```
mc.getStringArray(   arg_index, string_array,    rc );
mc.getLongArray(     arg_index, bigint_array,    rc );
mc.getIntArray(      arg_index, integer_array,   rc );
mc.getDoubleArray(   arg_index, double_array,    rc );
```

Using Analytic Store Models

About Analytic Store Models

An analytic store file, called an ASTORE file, is a system that allows the state of a trained analytical model to be saved in a transportable form. This enables it to subsequently be used to score new data in a variety of environments. Many SAS analytical procedures save the results from the training phase of model development as analytic store models. A key feature of an ASTORE file is that it can be easily transported from one platform to another. When an analytic store is published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, the state of the predictive model is restored and is available for scoring new data.

Publishing an Analytic Store Model

Unlike DS2 and Python modules, analytic store models are not published to SAS Micro Analytic Service as source code. Instead, analytic store models consist of binary code and metadata. Client applications deliver analytic store models to SAS Micro Analytic Service as ASTORE disk files.

Note: For information about calling an analytic store model by a DS2 module, see the next section.

Calling Analytic Store Models Using DS2

If an analytic store model has been registered with SAS Micro Analytic Service, it can be called by a DS2 module.

A DS2 module that calls an analytic store model must include an init() method that invokes the score package's setvars() and setkey() methods.

Note: Failure to set this option can cause the system to stop responding on module deletion or on shutdown.

The setvars() method is used by the DS2 score package to map variables to the analytic store model's input and output parameters. The setkey() method takes a SHA-1 hexadecimal key as input and uses it to look up the analytic store model.

SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically calls the init() method, if present, when a DS2 module is published.

Example

```
ds2_options sas;
package astoretest/overwrite=yes;
dcl package score sc();
dcl double CLAGE;
dcl double CLNO;
dcl double DEBTINC;
dcl double DELINQ;
dcl double NINQ;
dcl double VALUE;
dcl double _P_;
dcl double P__EVENT_0;
dcl double P__EVENT_1;
dcl nchar(32) I__EVENT_;
dcl nchar(4) _WARN_;
varlist allvars [_all_];

method init();
   sc.setvars(allvars);
   sc.setkey(n'EB3D1CA20AA0CB74465D25EEE2290E13692AF750');
end;

method preCode();
   _P_ = 0.999;
end;
```

```
method postCode();
end;

method term();
end;

method astoreScore(double inCLAGE, double inCLNO, double inDEBTINC,
                   double inDELINQ, double inNINQ, double inVALUE,
                   in_out double out_P_, in_out double outP__EVENT_0,
                   in_out double outP__EVENT_1, in_out nchar outI__EVENT_,
                   in_out nchar out_WARN_);
    CLAGE = inCLAGE;
    CLNO = inCLNO;
    DEBTINC = inDEBTINC;
    DELINQ = inDELINQ;
    NINQ = inNINQ;
    VALUE = inVALUE;

    preCode();
    sc.scoreRecord();
    postCode();

    out_P_ = _P_;
    outP__EVENT_0 = P__EVENT_0;
    outP__EVENT_1 = P__EVENT_1;
    outI__EVENT_ = I__EVENT_;
    out_WARN_ = _WARN_;
end;

endpackage;
```

Configuring ASTORE File System Paths

In order to publish decisions that use analytic store models to a SAS Micro Analytic Service destination, you must configure access to the location where the ASTORE files are located. Also, users who need to work with analytic store models must have Read and Write access to ASTORE directories. For more information, see "Configuring Access to Analytic Store Model Files" in *SAS Viya Administration: Models*.

Composite Modules

Composite modules enable DS2 code running in SAS Micro Analytic Service to call one or more analytic store models. A composite module consists of one DS2 module and zero or more analytic store models, which are known as the members of the composite. All members of a composite module are published, replaced, or deleted as a set. For example, if one member of a composite module fails to publish, then all members of the composite fail to publish. Also, any prior revisions of the composite module remain unchanged.

Like other module types, the revisions of a composite module are owned by a module context, have dictionaries, and can be queried for compilation messages, creation date-times, and so on. The members of a composite module can include either a DS2 module or an analytic store model, or both. Other module types, such as Python and C, are not supported as composite members.

Only the methods of the DS2 module of the composite are exposed for client applications to call.

To avoid name collisions with DS2 modules that exist outside a composite module, each composite revision has its own namespace. Therefore, each composite module must be self-contained and without dependencies on any non-member module. Unlike other module types, composite modules can be called only externally (for example, driven by SAS Event Stream Processing events).

In SAS Event Stream Processing, a composite module is defined by specifying a DS2 module that calls an analytic store model or models in the **<mas-module>** tag and by including the new **<module-members>** and **<module-member>**sub-tags of **<mas-module>**. Each **<module-member>** sub-tag should specify the location of an ASTORE file on disk. The following example is an excerpt from an ESP continuous query XML definition:

```
<mas-modules>

 <mas-module language="ds2" module="module_1" func-names='astoreScore'>
  <code-file>/your_ds2_folder/your_astore_caller.ds2</code-file>
  <module-members>
   <module-member member='astore_1'
    SHAkey='EB3D1CA20AA0CB74465D25EEE2290E13692AF750' type='astore'>
    <code-file>/your_astore_model_folder/your_astore_modelcode-file
    </codefile>
   </module-member>
  </module-members>
 </mas-module>

</mas-modules>
```

For more information, see *SAS Event Stream Processing: Using SAS Event Stream Processing Studio*.

Chapter 6

State Sharing between Modules

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service provides two ways to share data between modules that are executing within a user context: shared vectors and shared hash tables. *Shared vectors* are collections of data values. *Shared hash tables* are containers of shared vectors; the vectors accessed by using keys.

When it is possible to represent the data, or *state*, that you want to share across modules by a small number of vectors, the vectors can be shared with other modules by name. However, vector lookup by name is a linear search and is therefore inefficient when larger numbers of vectors are present. In such cases, shared hash tables are highly recommended because of their efficiency.

Note: If vectors are not contained in a shared hash table, the number of vectors is limited to 64.

When using shared hash tables, an efficient non-cryptographic hashing function is applied to a key to quickly compute the desired vector's location within the hash table. Shared hash tables also use non-locking synchronization mechanisms to further increase efficiency.

Whether using shared vectors or shared hash tables, DS2 authors can use the MASState package to create, share, retrieve, and delete data. In all cases, a zero return code indicates success. Unless otherwise noted, a nonzero return code indicates failure. For information about nonzero return codes, see Appendix 7, “SAS Micro Analytic Service

Return Codes," on page 309. If you encounter a nonzero return code, check the applicable log file for more information.

Important: SAS Micro Analytic Service shared state vectors and shared hash tables are available only for DS2 modules. They are not supported for Python modules.

Important: These features support in-memory state sharing. They are not intended for state-sharing across cluster nodes.

Shared Vectors

Overview

Collections of state data fields that are managed as a unit are referred to as *state vectors*. Here are some key points about state vectors:

- A state vector contains one or more values, which are referred to by vector name and a zero-based index.
- The data values in a state vector can contain the same data types or a mix of data types.
- The number of data elements that is contained in a state vector is limited only by the available memory.
- A state vector is similar to a database record in that it can contain multiple data values of various types. However, it differs from a database record in that data values are positional, rather than organized in named columns.
- You can initialize a shared state vector from a DS2 package method, including the init() and constructor methods.
- A shared state vector name must be unique within the current user context. State vector values can have any of the following DS2 data types:
  - BIGINT
  - BINARY
  - DOUBLE
  - DOUBLE ARRAY
  - INTEGER
  - INTEGER ARRAY
  - VARCHAR
  - VARCHAR ARRAY

  Note: Binary data handling requires that you work within the limitations that are briefly discussed in a note in "Scalar Setters Example" on page 50. In SAS Micro Analytic Service, *binary data* typically refers to binary or character long objects. These can be expressed as pointer and length pairs or as character strings. Because DS2 does not support pointers directly, operations on binary data are typically performed with string manipulation functions.

State Vector Types

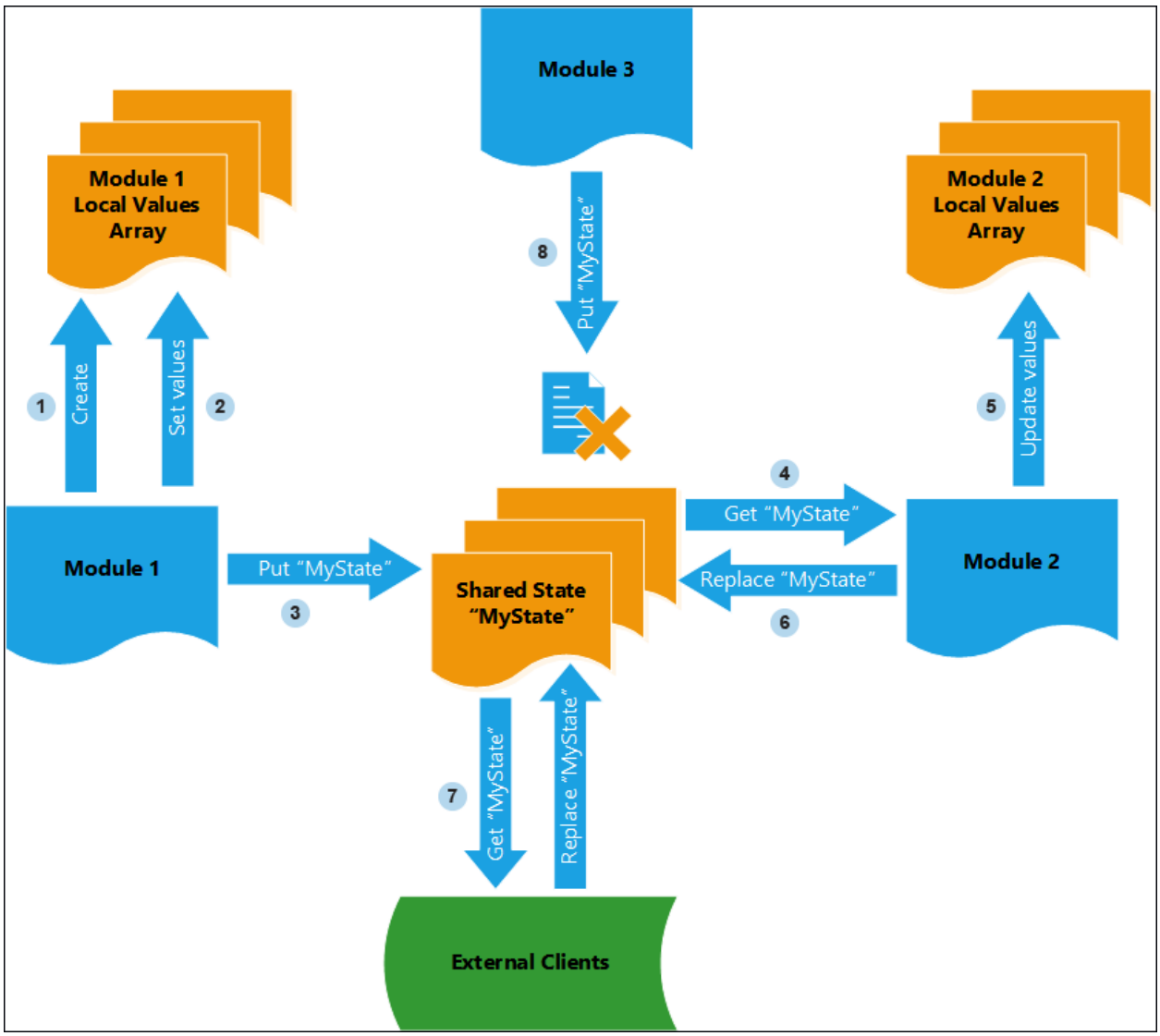
There are two categories of MASState package methods— those that operate on local state vectors and those that control state vector sharing.

Setting and retrieving individual values is always performed using local state vectors. When a shared state vector is fetched, a local copy of that vector is created and returned to the caller.

Similarly, when a state vector is shared, a copy of the local vector is created and made centrally available for fetching by other modules and transactions.

Working with local state vectors has the advantage of allowing a set of values to be updated and shared as a unit. This eliminates race conditions that could otherwise occur, and enables consistent and complete state representations.

Figure 6.1 *The State Vector Sharing Process*



1 Module 1 creates a local values array.

2 Module 1 sets the values for the array.

3 These values are published as a shared state vector and assigned the name MyState. This makes a deep copy of the vector.

4 Module 2 retrieves the MyState local vector. This makes a deep copy of the vector.

5 Module 2 updates the values and replaces the values in the local values array.

6 Module 2 replaces the values in the MyState shared state vector.

7 External clients retrieve and replace values for the MyState shared state vector.

8 Module 3 attempts to create a shared state vector called MyState. This is rejected because a shared state vector with that name already exists.

The MASState package includes 28 methods. The following sections contain usage examples for each of these methods.

Note that each example assumes that an instance of the MASState package, called st, has been created:

```
dcl package masstate st()
```

Local State Vector Methods

The following methods control the creation and deletion of local vectors.

createVector(name, size)

This method creates a local state vector with the specified name, and space for the number of values that is indicted by the specified size. The following example creates a local state vector named MyVector with a size of 4:

```
rc = st.createVector('MyVector', 4);
```

deleteVector(name)

This method deletes the local state vector referenced by name. The following example deletes the local vector created above:

```
rc = st.deleteVector('MyVector');
```

deleteAllVectors()

This method deletes all local vectors. The following example deletes all local vectors managed by the current MASState package instance:

```
rc = st.deleteAllVectors();
```

Shared State Vector Methods

The following methods control the sharing and unsharing of state vectors with other modules, and across transaction boundaries.

shareVector(name)

This method creates a copy of the named local state vector and makes it accessible to other modules within the current user context. The name passed to shareVector() must be unique within the user context. Otherwise, a duplicate name error is returned and the vector is not shared. To update an existing shared state vector, call replaceSharedVector().

```
method setValuesAndShareVector(in_out int rc);
```

```
    /* Create local vector */
    rc = st.createVector('MyVector', 4);

    /* Populate it with values*/
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 0, 100);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 1, 200);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 2, 300);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 3, 400);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;

    /* Share vector with other modules */
    rc = st.shareVector('MyVector');
end;
```

fetchSharedVector(name)

This method fetches the shared state vector referenced by name and returns a local copy of it. It is used to retrieve stateful data that has been published or updated by other modules. After calling this method, the MASState package instance holds a local copy of the shared state vector, which can be referenced by name.

```
method fetchSharedVector(in_out int rc);
    rc = st.fetchSharedVector('MyVector');
end;
```

unshareVector(name)

This method removes sharing for the vector referenced by name. The shared copy of the vector is deleted from the current user context, and modules are no longer able to access it. If no shared vector with the given name exists, this is considered a valid condition and unshareVector() does not return an error. The unshareVector() method does not affect a local state vector.

```
method unshareVector(in_out int rc);
    rc = st.unshareVector('MyVector');
end;
```

replaceSharedVector(name)

This method creates a copy of the named local state vector and replaces the existing shared state vector of the same name, making the updated data accessible to other modules within the user context. The name that is passed to replaceSharedVector() must refer to an existing shared state vector. Otherwise, a **`not found`** error is returned and the data is not shared.

```
method setNewValuesAndReplaceSharedVector(in_out int rc);

    /* Populate vector */
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 0, 111);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 1, 222);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 2, 333);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 3, 444);
```

```
    if (rc ne 0) then return;

    /* Share vector with other modules */
    rc = st.replaceSharedVector('MyVector');
end;
```

isVectorShared(name)

This method returns integer 1 (TRUE) if a shared state vector with the given name exists within the current user context. Otherwise, it returns integer 0 (FALSE).

```
method isVectorShared(in_out int result);
    result = st.isVectorShared('MyVector');
end;
```

Setter and Getter Examples

Setter and getter methods are provided for each data type. These methods operate on local vectors only. Individual data items are referenced by local vector name and by the zero-based index of the data value.

The examples in this section illustrate each type-specific setter method. The MASState package guards against errors such as index out of range and invalid data. As a best practice, you should check return codes, and if applicable, return them to the caller.

Scalar Setters Example

```
method testScalarSetters(varchar(32) strVal,
                         int intVal,
                         bigint longVal,
                         double dblVal,
                         bigint refVal,
                         bigint refSize,
                         in_out int rc);
    rc = -1;

    /* Populate the vector with scalars of each type */
    rc = st.setString('AllScalarsVector', 0, strVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('AllScalarsVector', 1, intVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setLong('AllScalarsVector', 2, longVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setDouble('AllScalarsVector', 3, dblVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setReference('AllScalarsVector', 4, refVal, refSize);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
end;
```

Note: setReference() accepts a bigint reference value (for example, a pointer to a blob or other binary data in memory) and a size (blob size in bytes or length of other binary data). This is due to current limitations of the DS2 BINARY data type. The getReference method returns a DS2 BINARY data type. (See “Scalar Getters Example” on page 51.) The asymmetrical nature of this setter/getter pair is due to limitations with BINARY processing that exist only on the setter side. With the exception of BINARY, all other data types are handled symmetrically.

Array Setters Example

```
method testArraySetters(varchar(32) strVal[3],
                        int intVal[3],
                        bigint longVal[3],
                        double dblVal[3],
                        in_out int rc);
    rc = -1;

    /* Populate the vector with arrays of each type */
    rc = st.setStringArray('AllArraysVector', 0, strVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setIntArray('AllArraysVector', 1, intVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setLongArray('AllArraysVector', 2, longVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setDoubleArray('AllArraysVector', 3, dblVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
end;
```

Scalar Getters Example

```
method testScalarGetters(in_out varchar strVal,
                         in_out int intVal,
                         in_out bigint longVal,
                         in_out double dblVal,
                         in_out varbinary refVal,
                         in_out int rc);

    /* Retrieve scalars of each type from the vector */
    strVal = st.getString('AllScalarsVector', 0);
    if (missing(strVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    intVal = st.getInt('AllScalarsVector', 1);
    if (missing(intVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    longVal = st.getLong('AllScalarsVector', 2);
    if (missing(longVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    dblVal = st.getDouble('AllScalarsVector', 3);
    if (missing(dblVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    refVal = st.getReference('AllScalarsVector', 4);
end;
```

Note that the reference value is returned as a DS2 BINARY type, as indicated in “Scalar Setters Example” on page 50.

Array Getters Example

```
method testArrayGetters(in_out varchar strVal[3],
                        in_out int intVal[3],
                        in_out bigint longVal[3],
                        in_out double dblVal[3],
                        in_out int rc);

    /* Retrieve arrays of each type from the vector */
    st.getStringArray('AllArraysVector', 0, strVal, rc);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    st.getIntArray('AllArraysVector', 1, intVal, rc);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    st.getLongArray('AllArraysVector', 2, longVal, rc);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    st.getDoubleArray('AllArraysVector', 3, dblVal, rc);
end;
```

Shared Hash Tables

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service shared hash tables enable high-performance sharing of in-memory stateful data between modules and across transactions. Shared hash tables consist of key/value pairs, where the keys are strings and the values are state vectors. For more information about state vectors, see the previous section "Shared Vectors".

Here are some key points about shared hash tables:

- State vectors with different sizes can reside within the same shared hash table.
- Shared hash tables are visible to all modules within the same user context.
- Up to eight hash tables can exist per user context, and each hash table can contain up to 2,147,483,659 state vectors. Each state vector can contain any number of data elements.
- You can initialize a shared state vector from a DS2 package method, including the init() and constructor methods.

About Using Shared Hash Tables in DS2

The MASState package contains all the methods that are required for DS2 modules to share data across SAS Micro Analytic Service modules and transaction boundaries. These methods include operations on local state vectors and on shared hash tables.

Data can be shared among modules when you do either of the following:

- call methods that create a local state vector, populating it with values, and then putting it in a shared hash table.
- call methods that get an existing vector from a shared hash table (which makes a local copy), modifying its contents, and then replacing the vector in the hash table.

Shared hash tables are accessible by all DS2 modules within a user context.

When you create a new local state vector, you assign it a name. The name must be unique within the hash table in which the vector will be stored. This name is used as follows:

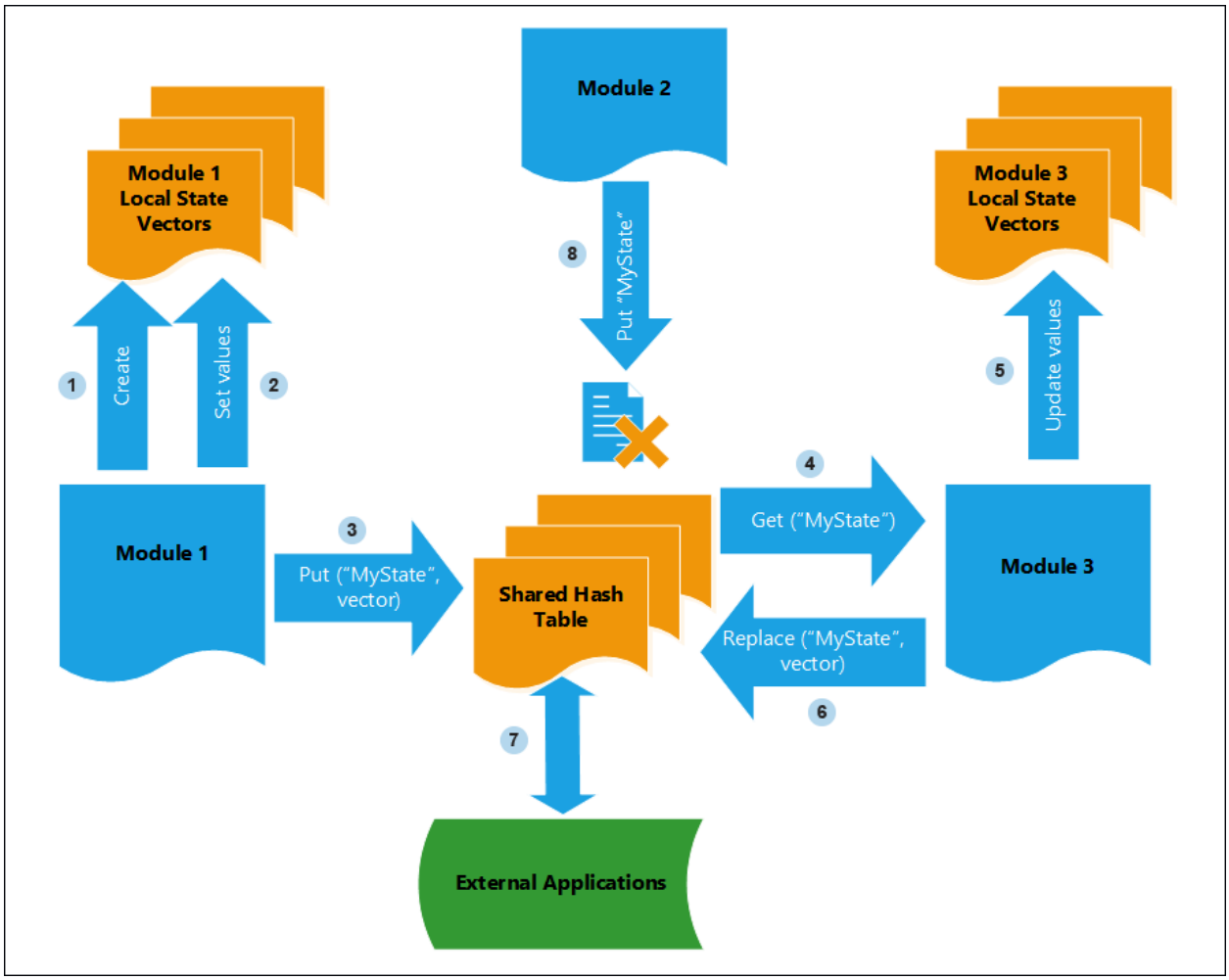
- as a key when subsequently storing the vector in a shared hash table.

  That is, the name is used internally as input to a hashing algorithm that quickly computes the hash table location where the vector will be stored.

- when deleting the state vector.
- when storing or retrieving state vector data values.
- when retrieving the vector from a shared hash table.
- when replacing the vector within a shared hash table.

Up to eight shared hash tables can be defined per user context. Hash tables are referenced by index numbers zero through seven, where index zero refers to the default hash table. The default hash table is created automatically when a new user context is created. It is operated on by convenience methods that omit the table index argument. The convenience methods are clear(), isEmpty(), size(), containsKey(), put(), get(), replace(), and remove(). They are described in "Methods That Operate on the Default Shared Hash Table" on page 54.

Figure 6.2 *The Shared Hash Table Process*



1 Module 1 creates a local state vector.

2 Module 1 sets the values for the local state vector.

3 Module 1 puts these values, contained in the MyState vector, into a shared hash table.

4 Module 3 gets the MyState vector.

5 Module 3 updates the values in its local state vector.

6 Module 3 replaces the MyState state vector in the shared hash table.

7 External applications access the shared hash table to retrieve and replace the MyState state vector.

8 Module 2 attempts to store a state vector called MyState in the shared hash table. This is rejected because a state vector with that name already exists in the table.

Methods That Operate on the Default Shared Hash Table

Method Signature	Description
int clear()	Removes all state vectors from the default hash table. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int isEmpty()	Returns 1 if the default hash table contains no state vectors, and zero otherwise.
bigint size()	Returns the number of state vectors currently in the default hash table.
int containsKey(key)	Returns 1 if the default hash table contains a state vector with a name matching key, and zero otherwise.
int put(key)	Inserts the state vector with the name indicated by the key into the default shared hash table. Returns zero if successful. Nonzero result codes are returned if a duplicate key exists in the default hash table or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int get(key)	Finds a state vector in the default shared hash table with a name matching key. If found, a local copy of the state vector is made, and a zero result code is returned. If not found, a nonzero result code is returned. *Note:* If a local state vector with a name matching key already exists, and a state vector matching the key is found in the default hash table, then the existing local state vector is overwritten with the data values that are retrieved from the default shared hash table.

Method Signature	Description
int replace(key)	Finds a state vector in the default shared hash table with a name matching key. If found, the state vector in the default hash table is replaced with a copy of the corresponding local state vector and a zero result code is returned. Nonzero result codes are returned if the key is not found in the default hash table, or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int Remove(key)	Finds a state vector in the default shared hash table with a name matching key. If found, removes it and returns a zero result code. A nonzero result code is returned if the key does not exist in the default hash table.

Default Shared Hash Table Example

In the following example, method createAndPutVector() inserts a new state vector containing two integer values into the default shared hash table. Method incrementSharedValue() retrieves a state vector, named MyVector, from the default shared hash table, making a local copy. It increments the integer data value within the vector and then replaces the MyVector state vector in the default shared hash table.

```
ds2_options sas;
package statepkgtest/overwrite=yes;
dcl package masstate st();

 method createAndPutVector(varchar(32) key, in_out int rc);
   rc = st.createVector(key, 2);
   rc = st.setInt(key, 0, 100);
   if (rc ne 0) then return;
   rc = st.setInt(key, 1, 200);
   if (rc ne 0) then return;
   rc = st.put(key);
   rc = st.deleteVector(key);
end;
method incrementSharedValue(in_out int rc, in_out int int0Val);
   rc = st.get('MyVector');
   if (rc eq 0) then do;
       int0Val = st.getInt('MyVector', 0);
       int0Val = int0Val + 1;
       rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 0, int0Val);
       rc = st.replace('MyVector');
   end;
end;
endpackage;
```

Methods That Operate on Non-default Shared Hash Tables

Note: For the methods in the table, the following arguments apply:

- **tableIndex** indicates the hash table (0-7) on which to operate.
- **key** is a string value that uniquely identifies a vector within the hash table.

Method Signature	Description
int hashTblCreate(**tableIndex**)	Creates a new empty hash table, which can be referenced by the given table index. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int hashTblDestroy(**tableIndex**)	Removes all state vectors from the indicated hash table, and then deletes the table. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int hashTblClear(**tableIndex**)	Removes all state vectors from the indicated hash table. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int hashTblIsEmpty(**tableIndex**)	Returns 1 if the indicated hash table contains no state vectors, and zero otherwise.
bigint hashTblSize(**tableIndex**)	Returns the number of state vectors currently in the indicated hash table.
int hashTblContainsKey(**tableIndex**, **key**)	Returns 1 if the indicated hash table contains a state vector with a name matching key, and zero otherwise.
int hashTblPut(**tableIndex**, **key**)	Inserts the state vector into the indicated hash table at the position indicated by key. Returns zero if successful. Nonzero result codes are returned if a duplicate key already exists in the indicated hash table, or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int hashTblGet(**tableIndex**, **key**)	Finds a state vector in the indicated hash table with a name matching key. If found, a local copy of the state vector is made, and a zero result code is returned. If not found, a nonzero result code is returned. *Note:* If a local state vector with a name matching key already exists, and a state vector matching the key is found in the indicated hash table, then the existing local state vector is overwritten with the data values that are retrieved from the hash table.

Method Signature	Description
int hashTblReplace(**`tableIndex`**, **`key`**)	Finds a state vector in the indicated hash table with a name matching key. If found, the state vector in the indicated hash table is replaced with a copy of the corresponding local state vector and a zero result code is returned. Nonzero result codes are returned if the key is not found in the hash table, or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int hashTblRemove(**`tableIndex`**, **`key`**)	Finds a state vector in the indicated hash table with a name matching key and, if found, removes it and returns a zero result code. A nonzero result code is returned if the key does not exist in the hash table.

Chapter 7

Best Practices for DS2 Programming in SAS Event Stream Processing

Overview

This section describes best practices that are recommended when programming in DS2 for any environment. They are not unique to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Return Results

If a DS2 method, or any method it calls, can result in a status code or failure, always include a method output argument for returning the result to the caller.

Global Packages versus Local Packages

Overview

The scope of a package instance makes a difference. Package instances that are created in the global scope typically are created and deleted (allocated and freed) once and used over and over again. Package instances that are created in a local scope are created and deleted each time the scope is entered and exited. For example, a package instance that is created in a method's scope is created and deleted each time a method is called. The creation and deletion time can be costly for some packages.

The following examples use the hash package. This technique can be used for all packages.

Example of Optimized Code

This example creates a hash package instance that is global, created and deleted with the package instance, and reused between calls to load_and_clear.

```
/** FAST **/
package mypack;
  dcl double k d;
  dcl package hash h([k], [d]);

  method load_and_clear();
    dcl double i;
    do k = 1 to 100;
      d = 2*k;
      h.add();
    end;
    h.clear();
  end;
endpackage;
```

Example of Poorly Optimized Code

This example creates a hash package instance that is local to the method and created and deleted for each call to load_and_clear.

```
/** SLOW **/
package mypack;
  dcl double k d;

  method load_and_clear();
    dcl package hash h([k], [d]);
    dcl double i;
    do k = 1 to 100;
      d = 2*k;
      h.add();
    end;
    h.clear();
  end;
```

```
endpackage;
```

Replacing SCAN (and TRANWRD) with DS2 Code

Consider the following code:

```
i = 1;
onerow = TRANWRD(SCAN(full_table, i, '|'), ';;', ';-;');
do while (onerow ~= '');
    j = 1;
    elt = scan(onerow, j, ';');
    do while (elt ~= '');
        * processing of each element in the row;
        j = j+1;
        elt = SCAN(onerow, j, ';');
    end;
    i = i+1;
    onerow = TRANWRD(SCAN(full_table, i, '|'), ';;', ';-;');
end;
```

You can make the following observations:

- SCAN consumes adjacent delimiters. Therefore, TRANWRD is required to manipulate each row into a form that can be traversed element by element.
- SCAN starts at the front of the string each time. Therefore, the aggregate cost is O(N^2).
- SCAN and TRANWRD require NCHAR or NVARCHAR input. If full_table is declared as a CHAR or VARCHAR input, it must be converted to NVARCHAR, then processed, and then converted back to VARCHAR in order to be captured into the onerow value.

Here is code that replaces this type of loop with a native DS2 solution and that thus avoids these problems by collecting the necessary details into a package:

```
dcl package STRTOK row_iter();
dcl package STRTOK col_iter();
row_iter.load(full_table, '|');
do while (row_iter.hasmore());
    row_iter.getnext(onerow);
    col_iter.load(onerow, ';');
    do while (col_iter.hasmore());
        col_iter.getnext(elt)
        * processing of each element;
    end;
end;
```

The supporting package, STRTOK, is shown below. It can be used to replace SCAN and TRANWRD pairs anywhere in DS2.

```
/** STRTOK package - extract subsequent tokens from a string.
 * So named because it mirrors (in a safe way) what is done by the original
 * strtok(1) function available in C.
 */
package sasuser.strtok/overwrite=yes;
  dcl varchar(32767) _buffer;
  dcl int strt blen;
```

```
dcl char(1) _delim;

/* Loads the current object with the supplied buffer and delimiter
 * information. This avoids the cost of constructing and destructing the
 * object, and allows the declaration of a STRTOK outside of the loop
 * in which it is used.
 */
method load(in_out varchar bufinit, char(1) delim);
  _buffer = bufinit .. delim;
  _delim = delim;
  strt = 1;
  blen = length(_buffer);
end;

/* Are there more fields? 1 means there are more fields. 0 means there are
 * no more fields.
 */
method hasmore() returns integer;
  if (strt >= blen) then return 0;
  return 1;
end;

/* The void-returning GETNEXT method places the next token in the supplied
 * variable, tok.
 */
method getnext(in_out varchar tok);
  dcl char(1) c;
  dcl int e;
  tok = '';
  if (hasmore()) then do;
    e = strt;
    c = substr(_buffer,e,1);
    do while (c ~= _delim);
      tok = tok .. c;
      e = e + 1;
      c = substr(_buffer,e,1);
    end;
    strt = e + 1;
  end;
end;

/* The value-returning GETNEXT method returns the next token. This version is
 * more computationally expensive because it requires an extra copy, as
 * opposed to the void-returning version, above.
 */
method getnext() returns varchar(32767);
  dcl varchar(32767) tok;
  getnext(tok);
  return tok;
end;

/* Construct a STRTOK object using the parameters as initial values.
 */
method strtok(varchar(32766) bufinit, char(1) delim);
  load(bufinit, delim);
end;
```

```
  /* Construct a STRTOK object without an initial buffer to be consumed.
   */
  method strtok();
    strt = 0; blen = 0;
  end;
endpackage; run;
```

Using STRTOK instead of SCAN and TRANWRD avoids the CHAR to NCHAR conversions and reduces the CPU load due to how STRTOK retains the intermediate state between calls to the getnext() methods. Therefore, it is O(N) instead of O(N^2).

Hash Package

With both the DATA step and DS2, note the size of the key. A recent program carried out many hash lookups with a 356-byte key. Hashing is an O(1) algorithm; the "1" with the hash package is the length of the key. The longer the key, the longer the hash function takes to operate.

```
dcl char(200) k1 k2;
dcl double d1 d2;

/* If k1 and k2 are always smaller than 200, then    */
/*  size them smaller to reduce the time spent in    */
/*  the hash function when adding and finding values */
/*  in the hash package.                             */
dcl package hash([k1 k2], [d1 d2]);
```

Character-to-Numeric Conversions

When converting a string to a numeric value, note the encoding of the string. When the string is a single-byte encoding, DS2 translates the value to a TKChar (UCS-2 or UCS-4) for conversion. The longer the string, the longer the time it takes to do the conversion.

```
dcl char(512) s;
dcl nchar(512) ns;
dcl double x;
s = '12.345';
ns = '12.345';

x = s;                /* slow */
x = substr(s,1,16);   /* faster */
x = substr(ns,1,16);  /* even faster, avoids transcoding */
```

Data Type Conversions

When a source or derived event window includes an array of a particular type, and the corresponding argument type in the module method is another type, a data type

conversion can occur automatically. This happens only under certain circumstances. For more information, see "Implicit Data Type Conversions" on page 35.

Passing Character Values to Methods

In SAS Micro Analytic Service, DS2 method input parameters are passed by value. What this means is that a copy of the value is passed to the method. When passing character parameters, a copy of the parameter is made to ensure that the original value is not modified. Making sure that character data is sized appropriately ensures that less copying occurs.

DS2 method output parameters, which are specified by the **in_out** keyword, are passed by reference. Therefore, no copy is made.

```
method copy_made(char(256) x);
  ...
end;

method no_copy(in_out char x);
  ...
end;
```

Performing the Computation Once

If a computation is repeated multiple times to compute the same value, you can perform the computation once and save the computed value. For example, the following code block performs the computation, compute(x), four times:

```
if compute(x) > computed_max then computed_max = compute(x);
if compute(x) < computed_min then computed_min = compute(x);
```

If compute(x) always computes the same value for a given value of x, then the code block can be modified to perform the computation once and save the computed value:

```
computed_x = compute(x);
if computed_x > computed_max then computed_max = computed_x;
if computed_x < computed_min then computed_min = computed_x;
```

Moving Invariant Computations Out of Loops

If a computation inside a loop computes the same value for each iteration, improve performance by moving the computation outside the loop. Compute the value once before the loop begins and use the computed value in the loop. For example, in the following code block, compute(x) is evaluated during each iteration of the DO loop:

```
do i = 1 to dim(a);
  if (compute(x) eq a[i]) then ...;
end;
```

If compute(x) is invariant (meaning that it always computes the same value for each iteration of the loop), then the code block can be modified to perform the computation once outside the loop:

```
computed_x = compute(x);
do i = 1 to dim(a);
  if (computed_x eq a[i]) then ...;
end;
```

Chapter 8

Python Support in SAS Micro Analytic Service

Introduction

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports modules that are written in the Python programming language. A Python module represents a group of related Python functions.

Input arguments are given in the function's argument list. The objects, variables, and expressions listed in a Python function's return statement are positional with respect to the output variables.

The output variables are listed in the function's "Output:" docstring that is specified in the first statement of the function. Any method that includes the "Output:" docstring is considered a public method. Otherwise, it is considered a private method. For more information, see the sections later in this chapter.

Input and output argument names live in a single namespace and therefore cannot be the same. This means that update arguments are not supported. This is true for all module types in SAS Micro Analytic Service, even though the Python language does not enforce such a restriction.

Here is an example of a Python public function that can be hosted by SAS Micro Analytic Service.

```
import sys
import math
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
def nppd(a):
    "Output: ser1"
    npa = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
    ser1 = pd.Series([212, a, -273])
    return ser1.tolist()

def trucks(Eng_Load, Oil_Temp, Eng_RPM):
    "Output: ser1, x, syspath"
    inputs = pd.Series([Eng_Load, Oil_Temp, Eng_RPM])
    b = np.arange(100)
    number = 0
    for index, item in enumerate(inputs):
        number += item + b[index + 7]
    # is it even or odd?
    x = math.fmod(number, 2)
    return nppd(Oil_Temp), x, getsyspath()

def getsyspath():
    "Output: p"
    p = [None] * 50
    # print(sys.path)
    syspaths = sys.path
    i = 0
    for path in syspaths:
       p[i] = path
       i = i + 1
    return p
```

Here is an example of a Python public function that has input arguments a and b, and no output.

```
def calcATimesB(a, b):
  "Output: "
  print ("Function with no output variables.")
  c = a * b
  print ("Result is: ", c, ", but is not returned")
  return None
```

After Python is configured, see Appendix 2, “Executing Python Modules in DS2 Modules,” on page 239 for more information.

Example

The following example illustrates the use of each SAS Event Stream Processing data type as input to and as output from a public Python function.

```
#
#    Name: scalarsTest.py
# Purpose: Test the Python program for scalar types
#
# Inputs (name)         (type)
#       inString        String
#       inBool          Boolean
```

```
#       inLong          Long
#       inDouble        Double
#       inTimestamp     Long microseconds since 1960
#       inDatetime      Long seconds since 1960
#       inMoney         Double
#
# Outputs (name)        (type)
#       outString       String
#       outBool         Boolean
#       outLong         Long
#       outDouble       Double
#       outTimestamp    Long microseconds since 1960
#       outDatetime     Long seconds since 1960
#       outMoney        Double
#
# Note: Event stream processing presents the timestamp as
#       long microseconds since 1960 and datetime as long
#       seconds since 1960.

# Import the datetime module to perform datetime operations.
import datetime

def scalarsTest(inString, inBool, inLong, inDouble,
     inTimestamp, inDatetime, inMoney):
    "Output: outString, outBool, outLong, outDouble,
      outTimestamp, outDatetime, outMoney"

    if inString == None:
        outString = None
    else:
        # Convert the casing of the string input.
        outString = inString.swapcase()

    if inBool == None:
        outBool = None
    else:
        # Reverse value of the Boolean.
        outBool = not inBool

    if inLong == None:
        outLong = None
    else:
        # Add 10 to long.
        outLong = inLong + 10

    if inDouble == None:
        outDouble = None
    else:
        # Add 10.1 to the double.
        outDouble = inDouble + 10.1

    if inTimestamp == None:
        outTimestamp = None
    else:
        # Since this is defined as a stamp in event stream processing
        # schema, this number is long microseconds since 1960.
```

```
        # Add one second == 1000000 microseconds.
        outTimestamp = inTimestamp + 1000000

    if inDatetime == None:
        outDatetime = None
    else:
        # Since this is defined as date in the event stream processing schema,
        # this number is long seconds since 1960.
        # Add one day.
        outDatetime = inDatetime + (3600 * 24)

    if inMoney == None:
        outMoney = None
    else:
        # Add 25 cents.
        outMoney = inMoney + 0.25


    # Return all of the outputs.
    return outString, outBool, outLong, outDouble, outTimestamp,
     outDatetime, outMoney
```

Public and Private Methods

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service enables the use of hosting public and private methods, where a method is a Python function. Note that public and private methods are SAS Micro Analytic Service concepts, and are not Python features.

In general, any method that includes the "Output:" docstring is considered a public method. If a method does not have the "Output:" docstring, then it is considered a private method. However, there are syntax requirements that must be followed for the docstring and the output arguments. For more information, see “About Public Methods” on page 71.

Python modules can be published containing all public methods, or a mixture of public and private methods.

Both public and private methods can call other functions that either exist within the module internally or in external Python packages, including third-party libraries.

About Private Methods

Here are details about using a private method:

- A private method can be called internally by other methods (either public or private).
- A private method cannot be called directly (externally).
- Private methods are useful when used as utility functions within a package.

About Public Methods

Here are details about using a public method:

- For a function that has at least one output argument, there must be a space between "Output:" and the first output argument name. For examples, see the next section "Examples: Public and Private Methods" on page 72.
- When there is more than one output argument, the output argument names must be comma separated.
- Line two of the function must begin with a docstring, and the first non-whitespace token must be "Output:".
- All public functions that return more than one output argument must return a tuple containing all of the output arguments.

  This can be done by returning all of the arguments separated by commas.
- When returning zero arguments from a public function you are still required to include the "Output:" docstring to indicate a public function. It should simply be "Output:", with no output arguments listed.
- Order does matter. Therefore, the order in the return statement must match the order in the "Output:" line. A best practice is to copy and paste from one to the other.

Return Values

When Python integers are returned, they are converted to int64_t. If the Python integer is too large for the int64_t type, a run-time error is reported.

Although Python packages might support abstract types that provide an additional layer on top of the built-in scalar types, such as integer and float, they cannot be returned from SAS Micro Analytic Service public functions. Packages that have these abstract types provide functions that can be used to extract the built-in type. Here is an example:

```
return numpy.float(x), numpy.int(y)
```

Note the following information about the return statement for Python functions:

- Functions that return nothing do not require a return statement. Python returns the NoneType object. Therefore, an empty return statement (**`return`**) and returning None (**`return None`**) are equivalent.
- Functions that return a single argument can return None. SAS Micro Analytic Service maps the None value to the specific Missing value for the expected static type.
- Functions that return multiple values can be formatted with or without parentheses (for example, **`return a,b,c`** or **`return (a,b,c)`**).

  Note: An attempt to return None from a function that expects multiple values is invalid.

When return values are transferred between Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service, the following rules are enforced by SAS Micro Analytic Service:

- A singleton value (non-tuple) is mapped to a tuple with a single value.
- Tuples map to multiple return arguments.

- Arrays and tuples cannot be used interchangeably. The Python tuple type is used to return multiple values. The Python list type is used for SAS Micro Analytic Service arrays.
- The argument count must match.

The following code sample and table show some examples that illustrate the application of these rules.

```
def one(a):
"output: b"
return oneVal

def two(a,b)
"output: a,b"
return twoVal
```

Python Value Assignment	SAS Micro Analytic Service Value Assignment
`oneVal = 1`	`oneVal = (1)` (one integer value)
`oneVal = 1,`	`oneVal = (1)` (one integer value)
`oneVal = (1,)`	`oneVal = (1)` (one integer value)
`oneVal = (1, 2)`	An error occurs. It indicates that the expected output variables do not match the actual output variables.
`twoVal = 1,2`	`twoVal = (1,2)` (two integer values)
`twoVal = (1,2),`	An error occurs. It indicates that an unknown tuple type is present.
`twoVal = ([1],[2])`	`twoVal = ([1],[2])` (two integer arrays)

Examples: Public and Private Methods

As mentioned previously in this chapter, for a method to be public, the output variables must be listed in the function's "Output:" docstring that is specified on the first statement of the function. This is the second line of the method, immediately following the "def" line.

Here are some examples. Note that the fun2 function would be considered private because the docstring does not begin with "Output:".

```
def fun1( a, b ):
    "Output:"
    """ This is a public function,
```

```
        but has no output args."""
    return

def fun2( a, b ):
    """This will be private since the docstring doesn't begin with Output:
      Output: x, y, z"""
    return a+2, b*4, a/b

def fun3( a, b ):
    '     Output: x, y, z'
    ''' multi
        Line
        doc string'''
    return a+2, b*4, a/b

def fun4( a, b ):
    '''  Output: x, y, z'''
    """ multi
        Line
        doc string"""
    return a+2, b*4, a/b

def fun5( a, b ):
    '''Output: q, r, s,
               t, u,
               v,
               w'''
    return a+2, b*4, a/b
```

Working with Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service

When you work with Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service, note the following:

- Multi-tenant deployments are not supported.
- When sharing modules across other modules, because all modules belong to the same tenant, you should understand the following logic:

  If module A and module B each import module C, updates to module C affect both module A and module B.
- All client requests are passed to SAS Micro Analytic Service with an OAuth access token. This token is not passed to the Python subprocess. Therefore, Python code cannot connect to a SAS service that requires an access token.

  Note: This is a SAS Micro Analytic Service limitation on Python modules.
- If you execute the CALL method in SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS), your Python function must be stateless and not depend on data from a previous Python function call.
- SAS Micro Analytic Service Python interface usage is prohibited when any of the following situations exist:
  - The application enabled MASHostAccessDeny when initializing SAS Micro Analytic Service.

  - The MASHostAccess=DENY environment variable is set.
  - The application provides MASHostOSID credentials that fail to authenticate.
  - The CAS session is not running under a host operating system identity and it attempts to run an action that uses SAS Micro Analytic Service.
- In this release of SAS Micro Analytic Service, maintaining multiple revisions of a Python module is not supported. A subsequent publish request on the same Python module context replaces the existing revision. This means that the revision number always remains at 1.

  For example, consider the following two Python modules:

  test.py:

```
def execute(a,b):
   "Output: c"
   c = (a+b)
   return c

def score(x):
   "Output: y"
   return x * 0.5;
```

  test2.py:

```
def execute(a,b,c):
   "Output: d"
   d = (a+b+c)
   return d;
```

  If you publish test.py and then publish test2.py to the same module context, the first execute function is replaced by the second one. The new execute function has an additional input argument (c) and a different output argument (d). Also, the new revision no longer includes the score function.

Configuring Python for SAS Event Stream Processing

SAS Micro Analytic Service does not require a specific version of Python. However, it is possible that Python code that you publish to SAS Micro Analytic Service might have dependencies to a specific version of Python or Python packages.

Required Environment Variables

Environment Variable	Description	Examples
MAS_M2PATH	Specifies the absolute path to the mas2py.py file. This file is included with SAS Micro Analytic Service. It is used to execute Python code within a Python process that is launched by SAS Micro Analytic Service.	• **UNIX platform:** MAS_M2PATH=/opt/sas/viya/home/SASFoundation/misc/embscoreeng/mas2py.py export MAS_M2PATH or MAS_M2PATH=/opt/sas/spre/home/SASFoundation/misc/embscoreeng/mas2py.py export MAS_M2PATH • **Windows platform:** set MAS_M2PATH=C:\Program Files\SAS\VIYA\SASFoundation\misc\embscoreeng\mas2py.py or set MAS_M2PATH=C:\Program Files\SAS\SPRE\SASFoundation\misc\embscoreeng\mas2py.py
MAS_PYPATH	Specifies the absolute path to the Python executable file. This path must be the same on all machines where the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST API is deployed.	• **UNIX platform:** MAS_PYPATH=/usr/bin/python export MAS_PYPATH • **Windows platform:** set MAS_PYPATH=c:\python\python.exe *Note:* You are prompted to supply this value during the installation and configuration of SAS Micro Analytic Service. Therefore, it should be configured for you following that process. However, if the value was not specified at that time, you must add it to the wrapper.conf (Windows platform) or setenv.sh (UNIX platform) file. If you have other Python configuration commands that are required by your Python distribution, you should also add those.
MAS_PYWAIT	Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that SAS Micro Analytic Service waits for the spawned Python process to reconnect to the SAS Micro Analytic Service server after launching the Python client.	The default value, 30000, is equal to 30 seconds. *Note:* If 0 or a negative value is specified, it is ignored and the default value is used. When using SAS Micro Analytic Service with SAS Intelligent Decisioning or SAS Model Manger, you can change the wait time using the core.maspywaitmilliseconds property in SAS Environment Manager. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

Environment Variable	Description	Examples
LANG	Specifies the locale environment	For Python environments prior to version 3.7, ensure that the LANG environment variable is set as follows: `LANG=*.UTF-8` The asterisk (*) corresponds to the applicable locale value for your environment. Some examples are *en_US.UTF-8* (English United States), *fr-FR.UTF-8* (French France), or *de-CH.UTF-8* (German Switzerland). *Note:* If the LANG environment variable is not defined, SAS Micro Analytic Service sets its value to **`en_US.UTF-8`**.

Note: For security reasons, you cannot access the value of an environment variable from Python code that includes the string **`_token`** (using any letter casing) in its name.

About Python and Character Encoding

Note the following information about Python and character encoding:

- Python 2.*x* uses ASCII as the default encoding. Therefore, you must specify another encoding at the top of the file to use non-ASCII Unicode characters in literals. As a best practice, when using Python 2.*x*, always use the following as the first line of your Python script:

  ```
  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
  ```

- In Python 2.*x*, the Unicode literal must be preceded by the letter u. Therefore, literal strings should be written using the following form:

  ```
  u"xxxxx"
  ```

- Python 3.*x* uses UTF-8 as the default encoding. Therefore, the encoding issues noted above affect Python 2.*x* only. When using Python 3.*x*, you can use the default encoding, and you can simply enclose literals in quotation marks.

Chapter 9

SAS Micro Analytic Service Logging and Deployment

SAS Micro Analytic Service Logging

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service uses the SAS Logging Facility. For more information, see *SAS Viya Administration: Logging*. SAS Event Stream Processing provides a default logging configuration file, and that file specifies loggers and appenders in addition to those described in this chapter. For more information about SAS Event Stream Processing, access the SAS product documentation at http://support.sas.com.

Compiler messages are retrieved and logged by SAS Event Stream Processing when it publishes a module to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

For information about SAS Event Stream Processing Logging, see "Logging" in *SAS Event Stream Processing: Troubleshooting*.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Core

Logger names that start with the following prefixes apply to the SAS Micro Analytic Service core: Admin, App, Audit, Perf.

Here are some important SAS Micro Analytic Service core loggers:

Name	Events Logged	Default Value
App.tk.MAS	SAS Micro Analytic Service	INFO

Name	Events Logged	Default Value
App.tk.MAS.CodeGen	Compilation messages produced during an attempt to publish *Note:* When a publish request fails, error information is logged regardless of the App.tk.MAS.CodeGen logger level.	FATAL
App.tk.MAS.CrossModCall	Cross-module calling infrastructure	INFO
App.tk.MAS.CrossModCall.DS2	DS2 MASCall package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Datagrid	Datagrid infrastructure	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Datagrid.DS2	DS2 Datagrid package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Python	Python interface infrastructure *Note:* • To log a full exception traceback, this logger must be set to DEBUG. • For more information, see "SAS Micro Analytic Service Python Interface Logging" on page 246.	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Python.DS2	DS2 PyMAS package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.StateSharing	State sharing infrastructure layer	INFO
App.tk.MAS.StateSharing.DS2	DS2 MASState package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Service	Start-up and shutdown events and the SAS Micro Analytic Service version information	INFO
App.license App.SQLServices.license	Licensing	ERROR
Audit.Table.Connection	Database connection	INFO

Note: When App.tk.MAS.Service logger's level is set to DEBUG or TRACE, you see a message logging event that provides the SAS Micro Analytic Service version number in the log.

Important: If you change the value for any SAS Micro Analytic Service core loggers, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.

DS2 Logging

The following loggers are available to diagnose DS2 problems:

- Configuration loggers that track information as the DS2 compiler starts up and provide context for the actual execution of the user's code.

For more information, see "Configuration Loggers" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

- Run-time loggers that track actual execution.

  For more information, see "Run-Time Loggers" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

Though most DS2 loggers inherit configuration from their ancestors, the following loggers are set to OFF by default. This means that you must explicitly set these loggers.

- DS2 configuration loggers:
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Config.Options
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Config.Source
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Config.Version
- DS2 run-time loggers:
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Calls
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Log
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Put
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.SQL
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Timing

Note: It is recommended that you configure these loggers only when diagnosing a DS2 problem since the additional logging traffic affects performance.

Deployment

SAS Micro Analytic Service is deployed automatically when SAS Event Stream Processing is deployed. If necessary, you can add environment customizations to your .bashrc file. For example, if you will use Python modules, you must complete the deployment and configuration steps that are described in "Configuring Python for SAS Event Stream Processing" on page 74.

If you encounter stack overflow errors when you are using the default SAS Micro Analytic Service worker thread stack size of 8 MB, you can override the default value by adding a definition of the MAStktstacksize environment variable to your .bashrc file. Note the following information when assigning a value to MAStktstacksize:

- You can specify a value using a unit of kilobytes or megabytes. The default value unit is kilobytes.
- To specify a value using megabytes, you must include "m" or "M" as a suffix following the number (for example, 10M or 10m).
- To specify a value using kilobytes, you can specify no suffix or add either a "k" or a "K" following the number. This means that any of the following are valid values: 10240, 10240k, 10240K.

Here are examples of different ways to assign a value of 10 MB to the MAStktstacksize environment variable:

- export MAStktstacksize=10240
- export MAStktstacksize=10240k
- export MAStktstacksize=10240K

- export MAStktstacksize=10m
- export MAStktstacksize=10M

Part 3

Using SAS Micro Analytic Service with SAS Intelligent Decisioning or SAS Model Manager

Chapter 10

DS2 Programming for SAS Micro Analytic Service

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports a subset of the DS2 programming language that is suitable for high-performance transaction processing in real time. This chapter covers only that subset. Note that DS2 batch processing is not supported.

For more information about the DS2 programming language, see *SAS DS2 Language Reference*.

DS2 Source Code Prerequisites

The DS2 source code submitted to SAS Micro Analytic Service should begin with the following statement, just above the PACKAGE statement:

```
"ds2_options sas;"
```

This statement instructs DS2 to use SAS missing value handling and helps ensure that your DS2 program behaves the same as if it were run in SAS Foundation. DS2 source code should end with this statement:

```
"endpackage;"
```

The code cannot contain DATA statements, PROC statements, or THREAD statements. The source code should contain one and only one DS2 package, and this package can contain as many methods as desired.

It is a best practice to include a line feed character at the end of each source code line. This line feed character makes it easier to use compiler warning and error messages that include line numbers.

Note: DS2 supports only a specific style of comment. Comments start with the characters /*, and they end with the characters */. All characters between the starting and ending characters are part of the comment text. When there is ambiguity in determining a token, the compiler always chooses the longest possible sequence of characters that can make up a token. Comments cannot be nested. For more information, see "Comments" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

DS2 Identifiers

For DS2 method, package, and argument names, SAS Micro Analytic Service supports regular identifiers and delimited identifiers. When using a delimited identifier, any character is allowed, including multi-byte and non-ASCII characters. You must begin and end delimited identifiers with double quotation marks. For complete information, see “DS2 Identifiers” in *SAS DS2 Programmer’s Guide*.

In the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service, the names of the output parameters of a step are the same as the in_out parameters names of the method. The parameter names of the method can use delimited identifiers. However, they are difficult to use in a JSON payload that uses double quotation marks to specify field names. Therefore, the double quotation marks around the delimited identifiers for output parameters are not included in the StepOutput.

Consider the following example:

A DS2 method returns a parameter called **`CustomerAge`** that has a value of 45. The JSON output would appear as follows:

```
{
        "name"    : "CustomerAge"
        "value"    : 45
}
```

However, if an embedded space was included for readability purposes, the delimited identifier "Customer Age" must be used. Because the double quotation mark (") is a reserved character in JSON, it is represented by the escape characters **`\"`**. This would result in the following JSON representation:

```
{
        "name"    :    "\"Customer Age\"",
        "value"    :    45
```

Because this is difficult to read, the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service removes the escape sequence characters. This results in the following JSON output:

```
{
        "name"    :    "Customer Age",
        "value"    "    "45
```

This is easy to read and is compatible with standard JSON tools.

SAS Micro Analytic Service and SAS Foundation

Although DS2 is supported by both SAS Foundation and SAS Micro Analytic Service, SAS Micro Analytic Service has a lightweight, high-performance engine that does not support either the full SAS language or PROC statements. Therefore, PROC statements cannot be used. However, here is an effective DS2 authoring and testing mechanism: develop your DS2 packages in SAS Foundation using PROC DS2 and publish those packages to SAS Micro Analytic Service after removing the surrounding PROC DS2 syntax.

Here is an example PROC DS2 step that illustrates the above mechanism:

```
proc ds2;
   package myPackage / inline;
      dcl package logger logr('App.Test');
      method copyArray( char(12) in_array[*], in_out char out_array[4] );
          out_array := in_array;
          logr.log('i', 'dim(in_array): $s,   dim(out_arry): $s',
                        dim(in_array),       dim(out_array) );
      end;
   endpackage;
   data _null_;
      method init();
         dcl package logger logr('App.Test');
         dcl int i;
         dcl package myPackage p();
         dcl char(12) inarr[6];
         dcl char(12) outarr[4];
         inarr[1] = 'one';
         inarr[2] = 'two';
         inarr[3] = 'three';
         inarr[4] = 'four';
         inarr[5] = 'five';
         p.copyArray(inarr, outarr);
         do i = 1 to dim(outarr);
            put outarr[i]= ;
         end;
      end;
   enddata;
   run;
quit;
```

Here is the log that is returned. Note that in this example, the input array contains six elements but the output array is limited to four.

```
INFO App.Test - dim(in_array): 6,   dim(out_arry): 4
INFO App.Program - outarr[1]=one
INFO App.Program - outarr[2]=two
INFO App.Program - outarr[3]=three
INFO App.Program - outarr[4]=four
```

Programming Blocks

Each DS2 module represents exactly one package, and therefore the DS2 PACKAGE statement plays a major role in SAS Micro Analytic Service. A DS2 package contains one or more methods, and methods can contain a wide variety of DS2 language constructs. Package methods work well with rapid transaction processing because they can be called over and over again with little overhead, as transactions flow through the system. By contrast, the DS2 THREAD and TABLE statements are batch-oriented and are not supported.

The following code blocks are supported:

- PACKAGE…ENDPACKAGE
- METHOD…END
- DO…END

The following code blocks are batch-processing oriented and are not supported:

- TABLE…ENDTABLE
- THREAD…ENDTHREAD

Similarly, the following statements are not supported: OUTPUT and SET

- OUTPUT
- SET

Restrictions When Working with DS2 and SAS Micro Analytic Service

Character Restrictions

The following characters are not allowed in module IDs, package names, public method names, and submodule names:

- backslash (\)
- forward slash (/)
- period (.)
- semicolon (;)

User-Defined Formats

SAS Micro Analytic Service does not support the use of SAS sessions. Because a SAS session is required to create and access user-defined formats, SAS Micro Analytic Service does not support the use of user-defined formats.

About How DS2 Processes Missing and Null Values

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports only SAS missing value mode (SAS mode) for the processing of null and missing values. It does not support ANSI mode. Here is some key information about how DS2 processes missing and null values in SAS mode:

- A blank-filled character value is treated as a missing value.
- Null values are interpreted as SAS missing values, which are known values.
- Only DOUBLE or CHAR data types can have missing values. Data types other than DOUBLE or CHAR can have only null values.
- The DS2 NULL function returns a 1 only for a null value. It returns a 0 for any non-null value, including a SAS missing value.
- The DS2 MISSING function checks if a value is a null or missing value and returns a numeric result. If the argument does not contain a null or missing value, SAS returns a value of 0. If the argument contains a null or missing value, SAS returns a value of 1.

For more information, see the following:

- "How DS2 Processes Nulls and SAS Missing Values" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*
- "NULL Function" in *SAS DS2 Language Reference*
- "MISSING Function" in *SAS DS2 Language Reference*

The datagrid package process null values differently than the DS2 package. For more information, see "About How Datagrid Processes Null and Missing Values" on page 140.

About the DS2 init() Method

When an init () method is present within a DS2 package that is published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, be aware of the following information:

- If the top-level package has an init() method, SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically executes it in the following circumstances:
  - when the DS2 module is published.
  - if a fatal runtime error is encountered. In this case, SAS Micro Analytic Service destroys and re-creates the DS2 execution context for that DS2 module.
- SAS Micro Analytic Service calls the init() method only for the top-level DS2 package.

  An application (such as SAS Intelligent Decisioning or SAS Event Stream Processing) publishes DS2 code to SAS Micro Analytic Service via a composite module. A composite module consists of a top-level DS2 package. It includes at least one public method that is available for execution by the client application.
- A composite module can contain submodules that are either DS2 packages or analytic store models (ASTORES). If a DS2 submodule contains init() methods and you want those init() methods to be called only one time per execution context, ensure that the init() method in the top-level package is implemented such that it makes the submodule init() method calls.You must not overload the init() method.

  If you want the init() method in a submodule to be called once, but not at publish time, add conditional logic to a method that is called after publishing. Ensure that the condition evaluates to false after the desired init() method has been called one time.
- If you publish DS2 modules that contain package-scope variables to SAS Micro Analytic Service, you must be careful as to how you use them. By default, a pool of worker threads services requests. When SAS Micro Analytic Service is initialized, any free worker can service execution requests. A set once, read many pattern is acceptable in this type of environment.
- SAS Micro Analytic Service expects that the init() method has no parameters and expects no fatal errors.
- You must not overload the init() method.
- The init() method must not have a return value.

SYSGET Function Restrictions

For security reasons, you cannot use the SYSGET function to retrieve the value of an environment variable from DS2 code that is running in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Public and Private Modules and Methods

Overview

Public and private modules and methods are SAS Micro Analytic Service concepts, rather than DS2 features. A module creator can choose to specify whether a module is public or private.

Public methods are methods of a module that are available for execution using the REST interface. In order to be available, a method can contain only those parameters that map to the following types and return a void result:

Scalar Types	Array Types
binary	bigintArray
bigint	dateTimeArray
datagird	decimalArray
dateTime	integerArray
decimal	stringArray
integer	
string	
varbinary	

For more information about the DS2 types that correspond to the above types, see "Argument Types Supported in Public Methods" on page 92.

A method that contains other types of parameters or returns a non-void value is a considered a *private method* and cannot be executed using the REST service. However, these methods can be called by other methods. Private methods are often used as utility or library methods to help solve larger problems

Public modules are modules that contain public methods that can be executed using the REST interface.

A public module with no public methods is effectively a *private module*. Though private modules cannot be called through the REST interface, they can help to structure and manage code. Private modules can be used to hide internal implementations, share common code between public modules, hold a library of utility code, and so on.

Public Method Rules

Public methods must conform to the following rules:

- The return type must be void. Rather than using a single return type, public methods can return multiple outputs, where each output argument specifies the in_out keyword in the method declaration. Non-void methods are treated as private.
- Arguments that are passed by reference (meaning ones that specify in_out) are treated as output only. True update arguments are not supported by public methods. This restriction results in more efficient parameter marshaling and supports all interface layers.
- Input arguments must precede output arguments in the method declaration. It is permissible for a method to have only inputs or only outputs. However, if both are present, all inputs must precede the outputs.
- DS2 packages might not be passed as arguments in public methods. The presence of a DS2 package argument results in the method becoming private.
- The VARARRAY statement might not be present in the argument list of a public method. VARARRAY is a DS2 statement, not a data type. The presence of VARARRAY in a methods argument list causes the method to become private.
- For information about the data types that can be used as public method arguments, see "Supported DS2 Data Types" on page 92.

Public Method Example

The example below illustrates a valid public method. It has a void return type (no RETURNS clause), uses only publicly supported data types, and treats in_out arguments as output only.

```
method quickSortStep (int lowerIndex, int higherIndex, in_out double numbers[10]);

      dcl int i;
      dcl int j;
      dcl int pivot;
      dcl double temp;

      i = lowerIndex;
      j = higherIndex;

      /* Calculate the pivot number, taking the pivot as the
       * middle index number. */
      pivot = numbers[ceil(lowerIndex+(higherIndex-lowerIndex)/2)];

      /* Divide into two arrays */
      do while (i <= j);
            /**
             * In each iteration, identify a number from the left side that
             * is greater than the pivot value. Also identify a number
             * from the right side that is less than the pivot value.
             * Once the search is done, then exchange both numbers.
             */
            do while (numbers[i] < pivot);
              i = i+1;
            end;
            do while (numbers[j] > pivot);
                j = j-1;
            end;
            if (i <= j) then do;
```

```
                temp = numbers[i];
                numbers[i] = numbers[j];
                numbers[j] = temp;

                /* Move the index to the next position on both sides. */
                i = i+1;
                j = j-1;
            end;
        end;

        /* Call quickSort recursively. */
        if (lowerIndex < j) then do;
            quickSortStep(lowerIndex, j, numbers);
        end;
        if (i < higherIndex) then do;
            quickSortStep(i, higherIndex, numbers);
        end;
    end;
```

Here is another example of a public method that illustrates the use of the HTTP package calling out to a web service using a POST request and then getting a response.

```
method httppost( nvarchar(8192) url,
                 nvarchar(67108864) payload,
                 in_out nvarchar respbody,
                 in_out int hstat, in_out int rc );
  declare package http h();
  rc = h.createPostMethod( url );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.setRequestContentType( 'application/json;charset=utf-8' );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.addRequestHeader( 'Accept', 'application/json' );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.setRequestBodyAsString( payload );
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  rc = h.executeMethod();
  if rc ne 0 then goto Exit;
  hstat = h.getStatusCode();
  if hstat lt 400 then h.getResponseBodyAsString( respbody, rc );
  else respbody = '';
  Exit:
  h.delete();
end;
```

Private Method Example

The example below generates a private method in SAS Micro Analytic Service. It has a non-void return type. That is, it has a RETURNS clause in the declaration, which specifies a single integer return value.

```
method isNull(double val) returns int;
  return null(val) OR missing(val);
end;
```

Method Overloading

SAS Micro Analytic Service does not support method overloading. The DS2 programming language does support method overloading for programs running in other environments, but not when running in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

CAUTION:
If you publish a DS2 package that contains overloaded methods, run-time errors can occur.

Argument Types Supported in Public Methods

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports a subset of the DS2 data types for use as public method arguments. Data types in the unsupported list can still be used in the body of a (public or private) DS2 package method, and as arguments to private methods. The lists of publicly supported and unsupported data types are included below.

Note: Any additional types added to the DS2 programming language in future releases should be considered unsupported unless otherwise stated in the SAS Micro Analytic Service documentation.

Supported DS2 Data Types

- BIGINT
- BINARY(n)
- CHAR(n)
- DOUBLE
- INTEGER
- NCHAR(n)
- NVARCHAR(n)
- VARBINARY(n)
- VARCHAR(n)

Note: All of these data types are supported for both scalar values and arrays.

Unsupported DS2 Data Types

- DATE
- DECIMAL(p, s)
- NUMERIC(p, s)
- PACKAGE
- TIME(p)

- TIMESTAMP(p)
- TINYINT

Promoting DS2 Execution Issues to a SAS Micro Analytic Execution Failure

When SAS Micro Analytic Service executes a DS2 method that encounters an error or warning, it is logged but SAS Micro Analytic Service does not return a failure code. This can lead to problems or failures in the execution of subsequent code. This is particularly the case if a method does not check and react to nonzero codes that are returned from calls within the method.

To promote this group of underlying issues as a SAS Micro Analytic Service execution error, you can set any value to one of the following environment variables:

- **MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_ERROR**: Detects underlying errors that are encountered during the execution of DS2 methods. When detected, the SAS Micro Analytic Service execution operation returns a failure (nonzero) return code to the client.

  By default, MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_ERROR is enabled. To disable it, set the value to 0. To enable it, set the value to 1.

- **MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_WARNING**: Detects underlying warnings and errors that are encountered during execution of DS2 methods. When detected, the SAS Micro Analytic Service execution operation returns a failure (nonzero) return code to the client.

  By default, MAS_PROMOTE_DS2_WARNING is disabled. To enable it, set the value to 1. To disable it, set the value to 0.

Important: If one of these environment variables is set and the DS2 code encounters a warning or an error, the execution of the code does not stop; it continues with the next statement. When the execution is complete, SAS Micro Analytic Service inspects the status and sends the return code in the HTTP response.

These variables are set in **`/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/microanalyticservice.conf`**.

Note: If this file does not exist, you must create it.

Setting one of these environment variables can help surface problems during early stages of code development.

Determining Whether DS2 Code Is Executing in SAS Micro Analytic Service

The DS2 function inmas() discovers whether SAS Micro Analytic Service is running in the current process and, if so, determines whether the current thread is a member of the SAS Micro Analytic Service worker thread pool. If it is, then the DS2 code is running inside SAS Micro Analytic Service.

The function returns 1 (TRUE) if the DS2 code is executing in SAS Micro Analytic Service, and 0 (FALSE) otherwise.

This can be useful to know when, for example, you have DS2 code that works in various locations, but not in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Performing Calls between SAS Micro Analytic Service Modules

Overview

When a DS2 module references another DS2 package, the DS2 compiler does the following:

1. Copies, from the source code repository, the source code of the referenced package into the source code of the module to be published. The code is copied inline.

   Note: The current DS2 language infrastructure supports source code repositories only.

2. Compiles the combined source code into a single executable code stream.

A drawback to this approach is that the DS2 package code is repeated in every module that references it. This results in increased memory usage for every redundant copy of a package and longer compilation times.

SAS Micro Analytic Service resolves these issues via the DS2 MASCall package. This package contains methods that enable separate DS2 modules, published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, to call one another across separate module executables.

In addition to a smaller memory footprint and shorter compilation times, this functionality enables a library of modules to be reused by many higher-level modules without penalty.

Using the MASCall Methods

When using the MASCall methods, a zero return code indicates success. Unless otherwise noted, a nonzero return code indicates failure. For more information about nonzero return codes, see Appendix 7, “SAS Micro Analytic Service Return Codes,” on page 309. If you encounter a nonzero return code, check the applicable log file.

MASCall Methods

Here are the package MASCall methods:

- allocParms(module_name, method_name)

  This method creates a parameter list for the latest revision of the specified method.

- allocRevParms(module_name, revision_number, method_name)

  This method is similar to allocParms, but it enables you to specify a revision number.

Important: The called module name is case-sensitive on UNIX systems. It is not case-sensitive on Windows systems.

After allocParms() or allocRevParms() is called, the parameter setter methods operate on the newly created parameter list.

Note that for both the setter and getter methods, arg_index is zero-based. The argument takes a numeric index value, not a parameter method name.

Here are the setter methods:

- Scalar argument setters are of the form:

  return_code = set<type>(arg_index, value)

- Array argument setters are of the form:

  return_code = set<type>Array(arg_index, array_value)

Executing the Target Method

After the input values are set, you can execute the target method by making one of the following calls. This calls the external module method that was previously specified by allocParms() or allocRevParms():

- callModule()

  Use this method to make external calls and wait for them to run to completion.

- asyncCallModule()

  Use this method to make external module calls without waiting for them to run. For more information about using this method, including how to enable its use, see "Additional Information about the asyncCallModule Method" on page 96.

Note: The asyncCallModule method is not currently supported for use with SAS Event Stream Processing.

As is noted above, because the method to execute was previously specified using allocParms() or allocRevParms(), callModule() and asyncCallModule() do not accept parameters.

Return Codes and Output

For all methods that return a status code, you must check the return code to determine whether the call was successful. A zero return code indicates success. A nonzero return code indicates the following:

- **callModule()** : a problem occurred when executing the method specified in the allocParms or allocRevParms method.
- **asyncCallModule()** : a problem occurred when adding the request to a queue for asynchronous processing.

When you are using asyncCallModule() to execute an external module's method, any output arguments that are declared in an external module method signature are ignored.

When you are using callModule() to execute an external module's method, the output values that are returned by the method execution can be retrieved using these MASCall getter methods:

- Scalar argument getters are of the form:

  value = get<type>(arg_index)

- Array argument getters are of the form:

  get<type>Array(arg_index, array_value, rc)

  Note: DS2 passes arrays and output values by reference.

After the output values are retrieved, call releaseParms() to release the parameters and other resources used for the method. This releases the memory resources used for memory execution and prevents memory leaks.

Calling an External Method for Multiple Sequential Transactions

If the specified external method will be called multiple times with no changes to its signature, you do not need to call releaseParms() and a subsequent allocParms() between each transaction. SAS Micro Analytic Service resets the parameters upon the next call to a setter method. If no setter methods are called before the next call to callModule() or asyncCallModule(), then the same input arguments are used.

Depending on your code and environment, using this design might increase performance.OK

Additional Information about the asyncCallModule Method

- By default, the asynchCallModule feature is disabled. To enable it, use the core.numasynchthreads property in SAS Environment Manager to specify the number of asynchronous processing threads to reserve for use by asynchCallModule.

  For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: core" on page 221.

- It is expected that you will design routines and tune the system so that the methods are executed at some point. However, requests that are made via asynchCallModule do not time out. Execution is not guaranteed if requests are made faster than they can be serviced. Therefore, if a request takes a long time to run, this could cause a backlog of requests that are waiting to run.

  If outstanding asyncCallModule requests are queued to run and SAS Micro Analytic Service is terminated, SAS Micro Analytic Service logs a message indicating that the requests will not be processed.

- If the method that is called via asyncCallModule fails or encounters errors, the errors are logged.

- Nesting asyncCallModule is prohibited. This means that asyncCallModule returns a nonzero return code if it is already executing within an asynchronous call.

  A return value of 1 from the isWithinAsyncCall() method indicates that a call is currently executing within a cross-module call.

MASCall Dynamic Call Interface

The MASCall dynamic call interface enables you to call one module from another. This dynamic call interface does not retain the original called module into the caller. This means that you can modify the called module after the caller has been published, as long as it has the same signature. This is beneficial because, without using the MASCall dynamic call interface, a called module is compiled with the caller module. Therefore, if the called module is changed in the system, the caller module still refers to the original called module.

The benefits of using the MASCall dynamic call interface are as follows:

- You can change the called module with a different module after publishing the caller.

  This can be useful if your versioning strategy requires that you change the called module after publishing the caller that is deployed. You can also deploy the new caller with the new module.

- Only a single copy of the called module code exists in the system, even if multiple callers exist. This reduces the memory footprint.

When using a dynamic call interface, run-time performance might be slightly affected and some extra code is required in the caller. Also, note that no compatibility errors are generated from the compiler, only run-time errors.

Examples

Here are DS2 MASCall package example method calls, where **mc** is the DS2 MASCall instance variable that is created by calling the package constructor, which takes no arguments. Here are two ways to construct a MASCall package instance named **mc**:

- Example 1:

```
declare package mascall mc();
```

- Example 2:

```
declare package mascall mc;
mc = _new_ mascall();
```

General example:

```
rc = mc.allocParms( module_name, method_name );
rc = mc.setDouble( 0, additionalDiscount );
rc = mc.setString( 1, currentPhone );
rc = mc.setString( 2, currentPlan );
rc = mc.callModule();
treatments = mc.getString( 3 );
mc.releaseParms();
```

The complete set of DS2 package methods follows, where **rc** is the integer return code, and **mc** is the package instance. Note that arg_index is zero-based. The argument takes a numeric index value, not a method parameter name.

Parameter resource management:

```
rc = mc.allocParms(    module_name, method_name );
rc = mc.allocRevParms( module_name, revision, method_name );
     mc.releaseParms();
```

Scalar argument setters:

```
rc = mc.setString(   arg_index, value );
rc = mc.setLong(     arg_index, value );
rc = mc.setInt(      arg_index, value );
rc = mc.setDouble(   arg_index, value );
```

Array argument setters:

```
rc = mc.setStringArray(   arg_index, string_array    );
rc = mc.setLongArray(     arg_index, bigint_array    );
rc = mc.setIntArray(      arg_index, integer_array   );
rc = mc.setDoubleArray(   arg_index, double_array    );
```

Execute or call a module's method:

```
rc = mc.callModule( );
```

Scalar argument getters:

```
string_var =    mc.getString(   arg_index );
long_var =      mc.getLong(     arg_index );
int_var =       mc.getInt(      arg_index );
double_var =    mc.getDouble(   arg_index );
```

Array argument getters:

```
mc.getStringArray(   arg_index, string_array,    rc );
mc.getLongArray(     arg_index, bigint_array,    rc );
```

```
mc.getIntArray(      arg_index, integer_array,   rc );
mc.getDoubleArray(   arg_index, double_array,    rc );
```

Managing Large DS2 Modules

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service compiles DS2 code and retains that compiled code in memory (known as the *repository*). Thus, SAS Micro Analytic Service can execute code and return responses in near real-time. A large DS2 module requires a lot of time to compile. Subsequently, this affects the time that it takes to load the module from the repository which, in turn, affects server start-up time.

Large modules also require more memory to host in a server. Memory usage depends on the size of the module code as well as the number of core threads. More core threads use more memory.

SAS Micro Analytic Service includes several features to support and manage large DS2 modules. These features enable a system administrator to balance the size and complexity of the modules against system memory, system responsiveness, and availability. This balancing process includes asynchronous calls to create or update modules, as well as time-outs on operations that create or update modules. It can also include disallowing a module to the persistence store if it takes too long to compile or there is insufficient available memory.

The topics in this section describe all these features.

Asynchronous Module Creation and Update

Calls to the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service are governed by the time-out value that is configured for the SAS Viya web server. If the time to compile the content exceeds that value, a call times out for the client.

The SAS Micro Analytic Service jobs endpoint allows the caller to submit a Create request or an Update request that is longer than the SAS Viya web server time-out value. Some benefits include the following:

- The caller can check the status of a job and monitor its progress.
- The caller can delete jobs before they are executed or after completion.
- Outdated jobs are automatically purged. By default, this occurs after 24 hours.

For more information about the jobs API, see the REST API documentation.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Time-Out Values

Compiling DS2 Modules

SAS Micro Analytic Service imposes a time limit for compiling DS2 modules. If the compilation time exceeds this time-out value, the module is not compiled and therefore is not persisted in the repository. Keep in mind that because extremely large modules take a long time to compile, they might not be suitable for deployment in SAS Micro Analytic Service.

This compilation time-out value is configurable. You can modify it by using the service.timeouts.maxmodulecompiletimemillis property in SAS Environment Manager.

For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

Creating and Updating Synchronous Modules

In addition to the previously mentioned asynchronous methods, you can also create or update modules synchronously. To configure a time-out value for these methods, use the service.timeouts.maxloadwaitnonexecmillis property in SAS Environment Manager.

For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

Loading Modules On-Demand

If a call to access a module is made, and it has not been loaded from the repository, SAS Micro Analytic Service attempts to compile the module. This might occur following a restart if the server is still loading modules from the library or if the module was created or updated on another cluster node.

This also might occur in cases in which a module is compiled because of a query request for detailed information that can be retrieved only from a compiled module, or a request to execute that module.

Both of these situations have a corresponding configurable time-out value that you can modify by using the following configuration items:

- **query operation time-out**: service.timeouts.maxloadwaitnonexecmillis
- **execution operation time-out**: service.timeouts.maxloadwaitexecmillis

For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

Verifying Minimum Memory

If a minimum amount of memory is not available on the server, SAS Micro Analytic Service does not compile a module. In this case, an internal error is returned to the caller. If the low memory condition occurs during the loading of the module from the repository, the messages are logged and the module is not loaded.

The logged message contains the details of available and used memory.

You can modify the minimum value limit by using the core.minfreememoryfloor configuration item.

For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

Loading Modules from the Repository at Start-Up

When a cluster node starts, it attempts to load all the modules that are in the repository. These modules are already in the system, so loading them is prioritized over processing any job requests to create or update modules.

Because these modules were validated before they were added to the repository, errors are not expected when they load. In the rare case that a specific module fails to load,

possibly because of an environmental factor (for example, a memory issue), that module is not loaded. There are no subsequent attempts to load the module unless the node is restarted.

Understanding Eventual Consistency and Module Availability

Some special considerations apply to clustered deployments with regard to large modules.

In a clustered multi-node system, modules must be compiled on all nodes of the cluster that host SAS Micro Analytic Service. The first node that receives a Create or Update request compiles the module and responds to the caller with any compilation errors. If there are no errors, SAS Micro Analytic Service saves the module code to the repository and loads it to the other nodes for compilation.

Depending on any other modules that are in the process of compiling, some nodes might not be ready to load this module. During this time, a request to execute that module succeeds only if it is serviced by a node in which the module is compiled and loaded. Modules that were previously loaded are available and requests to execute are serviced.

If a module is compiled synchronously (by using the create module or update module API) control returns to the caller as soon as the module is compiled on one node of the cluster. Similarly, if a module is compiled asynchronously, a job status of **`completed`** is returned as soon as the module is compiled on one node of the cluster. The other nodes continue to compile the module. Eventually, all the nodes compile and load the module. However, before that happens, requests to execute that module might fail. In this case, you need to resubmit the request.

Large Modules and Virtual Memory Resources

Large modules or large numbers of modules often require a large number of mapped memory requests. This might lead to a situation in which the virtual memory is exceeded, resulting in a memory allocation failure.

If you encounter unexpected memory allocation failures and your system has plenty of free memory, you should increase the value that is assigned to the vm.max_map_count setting as follows:

1. Open the **`/etc/sysctl.conf`** file.
2. Add the following line to increase the maximum virtual memory:

   ```
   vm.max_map_count=262144
   ```

3. Save and close the **`/etc/sysctl.conf`** file.
4. Refresh the revised settings from the **`/etc/sysctl.conf`** file.

   ```
   sudo sysctl -p
   ```

Composite Modules

A composite module is a module that contain zero or more submodules. Only a top-level module can contain public methods that are available for execution through the REST interface.

Submodules are similar to private modules in the following ways:

- they are not available for execution through the REST interface
- they are available for use only by other submodules and by the top-level module

Unlike private modules, which must have unique names across the system, a submodule name must be unique only for that composite module.

The top-level module of a composite module must contain DS2 source code. Submodules can contain DS2 source code or refer to a file that contains an analytic store model. Note that this is the only way to execute analytic store models.

Referencing Modules and Composite Submodules

A module can reference other DS2 packages or analytic store models.

When a module is compiled, the system is searched to satisfy these dependencies in the following order:

1. the submodules in any of the supplied module definition
2. the modules in the repository

The included submodules or modules can contain further dependencies. These are resolved in the same order as specified above.

Using Analytic Store Models

About Analytic Store Models

An analytic store file, called an ASTORE file, is a system that allows the state of a trained analytical model to be saved in a transportable form. This enables it to subsequently be used to score new data in a variety of environments. Many SAS analytical procedures save the results from the training phase of model development as analytic store models. A key feature of an ASTORE file is that it can be easily transported from one platform to another. When an analytic store is published to SAS Micro Analytic Service, the state of the predictive model is restored and is available for scoring new data.

Publishing an Analytic Store Model

Unlike DS2 and Python modules, analytic store models are not published to SAS Micro Analytic Service as source code. Instead, analytic store models consist of binary code and metadata. Client applications deliver analytic store models to SAS Micro Analytic Service as ASTORE disk files.

Note: For information about calling an analytic store model by a DS2 module, see the next section.

Calling Analytic Store Models Using DS2

If an analytic store model has been registered with SAS Micro Analytic Service, it can be called by a DS2 module.

A DS2 module that calls an analytic store model must include an init() method that invokes the score package's setvars() and setkey() methods.

Note: Failure to set this option can cause the system to stop responding on module deletion or on shutdown.

The setvars() method is used by the DS2 score package to map variables to the analytic store model's input and output parameters. The setkey() method takes a SHA-1 hexadecimal key as input and uses it to look up the analytic store model.

SAS Micro Analytic Service automatically calls the init() method, if present, when a DS2 module is published.

Example

```
ds2_options sas;
package astoretest/overwrite=yes;
dcl package score sc();
dcl double CLAGE;
dcl double CLNO;
dcl double DEBTINC;
dcl double DELINQ;
dcl double NINQ;
dcl double VALUE;
dcl double _P_;
dcl double P__EVENT_0;
dcl double P__EVENT_1;
dcl nchar(32) I__EVENT_;
dcl nchar(4) _WARN_;
varlist allvars [_all_];

method init();
   sc.setvars(allvars);
   sc.setkey(n'EB3D1CA20AA0CB74465D25EEE2290E13692AF750');
end;

method preCode();
   _P_ = 0.999;
end;

method postCode();
end;

method term();
end;

method astoreScore(double inCLAGE, double inCLNO, double inDEBTINC,
                   double inDELINQ, double inNINQ, double inVALUE,
                   in_out double out_P_, in_out double outP__EVENT_0,
                   in_out double outP__EVENT_1, in_out nchar outI__EVENT_,
                   in_out nchar out_WARN_);
```

```
    CLAGE = inCLAGE;
    CLNO = inCLNO;
    DEBTINC = inDEBTINC;
    DELINQ = inDELINQ;
    NINQ = inNINQ;
    VALUE = inVALUE;

    preCode();
    sc.scoreRecord();
    postCode();

    out_P_ = _P_;
    outP__EVENT_0 = P__EVENT_0;
    outP__EVENT_1 = P__EVENT_1;
    outI__EVENT_ = I__EVENT_;
    out_WARN_ = _WARN_;
end;

endpackage;
```

Configuring ASTORE File System Paths

In order to publish decisions that use analytic store models to a SAS Micro Analytic Service destination, you must configure access to the location where the ASTORE files are located. Also, users who need to work with analytic store models must have Read and Write access to ASTORE directories. For more information, see "Configuring Access to Analytic Store Model Files" in *SAS Viya Administration: Models*.

Chapter 11

State Sharing between Modules

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service provides two ways to share data between modules that are executing within a user context: shared vectors and shared hash tables. *Shared vectors* are collections of data values. *Shared hash tables* are containers of shared vectors; the vectors accessed by using keys.

When it is possible to represent the data, or *state*, that you want to share across modules by a small number of vectors, the vectors can be shared with other modules by name. However, vector lookup by name is a linear search and is therefore inefficient when larger numbers of vectors are present. In such cases, shared hash tables are highly recommended because of their efficiency.

Note: If vectors are not contained in a shared hash table, the number of vectors is limited to 64.

When using shared hash tables, an efficient non-cryptographic hashing function is applied to a key to quickly compute the desired vector's location within the hash table. Shared hash tables also use non-locking synchronization mechanisms to further increase efficiency.

Whether using shared vectors or shared hash tables, DS2 authors can use the MASState package to create, share, retrieve, and delete data. In all cases, a zero return code indicates success. Unless otherwise noted, a nonzero return code indicates failure. For information about nonzero return codes, see Appendix 7, “SAS Micro Analytic Service

Return Codes," on page 309. If you encounter a nonzero return code, check the applicable log file for more information.

Important: SAS Micro Analytic Service shared state vectors and shared hash tables are available only for DS2 modules. They are not supported for Python modules.

Important: These features support in-memory state sharing. They are not intended for state-sharing across cluster nodes.

Shared Vectors

Overview

Collections of state data fields that are managed as a unit are referred to as *state vectors*. Here are some key points about state vectors:

- A state vector contains one or more values, which are referred to by vector name and a zero-based index.
- The data values in a state vector can contain the same data types or a mix of data types.
- The number of data elements that is contained in a state vector is limited only by the available memory.
- A state vector is similar to a database record in that it can contain multiple data values of various types. However, it differs from a database record in that data values are positional, rather than organized in named columns.
- You can initialize a shared state vector from a DS2 package method, including the init() and constructor methods.
- A shared state vector name must be unique within the current user context. State vector values can have any of the following DS2 data types:
  - BIGINT
  - BINARY
  - DOUBLE
  - DOUBLE ARRAY
  - INTEGER
  - INTEGER ARRAY
  - VARCHAR
  - VARCHAR ARRAY

  Note: Binary data handling requires that you work within the limitations that are briefly discussed in a note in "Scalar Setters Example" on page 110. In SAS Micro Analytic Service, *binary data* typically refers to binary or character long objects. These can be expressed as pointer and length pairs or as character strings. Because DS2 does not support pointers directly, operations on binary data are typically performed with string manipulation functions.

State Vector Types

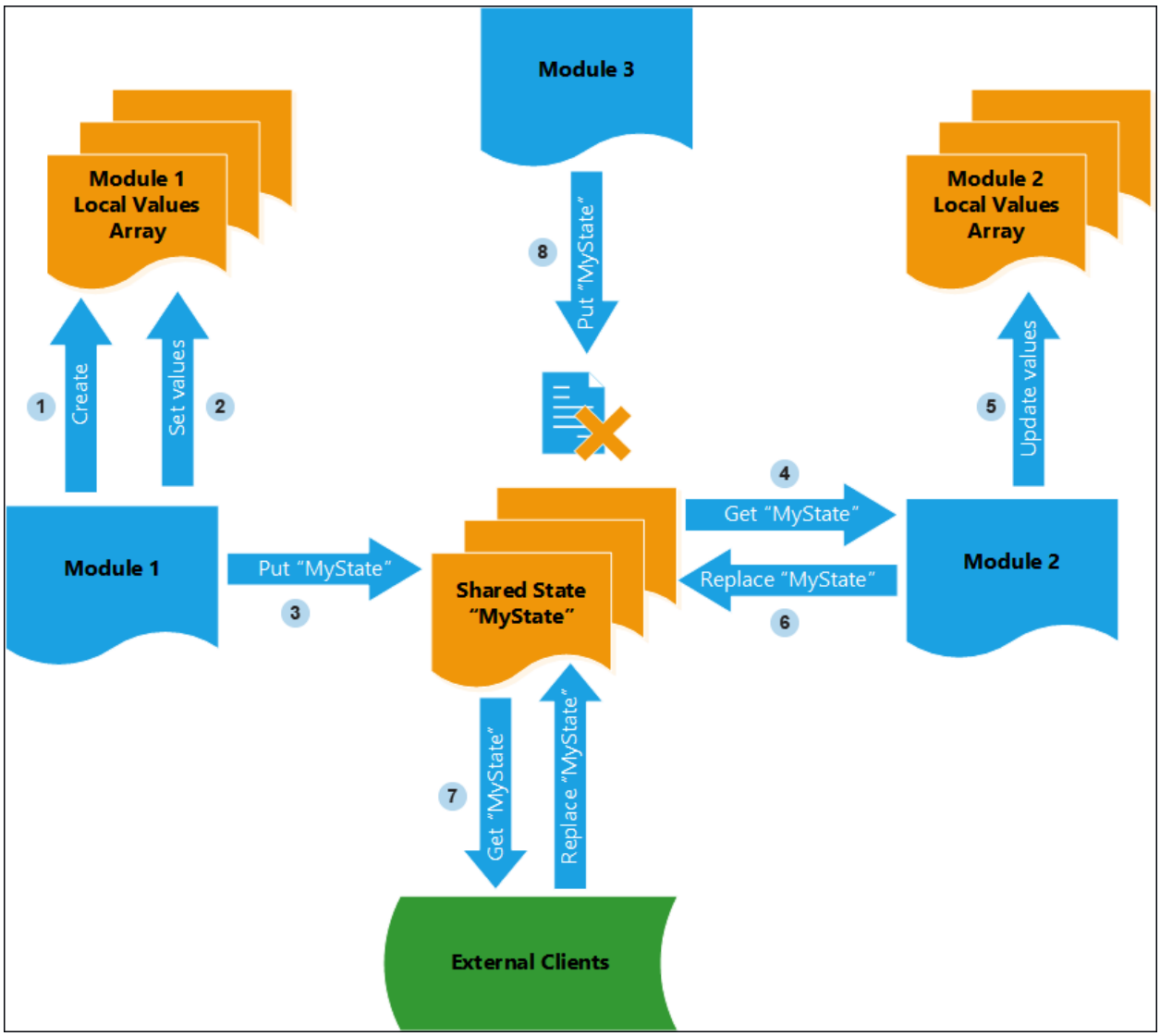
There are two categories of MASState package methods— those that operate on local state vectors and those that control state vector sharing.

Setting and retrieving individual values is always performed using local state vectors. When a shared state vector is fetched, a local copy of that vector is created and returned to the caller.

Similarly, when a state vector is shared, a copy of the local vector is created and made centrally available for fetching by other modules and transactions.

Working with local state vectors has the advantage of allowing a set of values to be updated and shared as a unit. This eliminates race conditions that could otherwise occur, and enables consistent and complete state representations.

Figure 11.1 *The State Vector Sharing Process*



1 Module 1 creates a local values array.

2 Module 1 sets the values for the array.

3 These values are published as a shared state vector and assigned the name MyState. This makes a deep copy of the vector.

4 Module 2 retrieves the MyState local vector. This makes a deep copy of the vector.

5 Module 2 updates the values and replaces the values in the local values array.

6 Module 2 replaces the values in the MyState shared state vector.

7 External clients retrieve and replace values for the MyState shared state vector.

8 Module 3 attempts to create a shared state vector called MyState. This is rejected because a shared state vector with that name already exists.

The MASState package includes 28 methods. The following sections contain usage examples for each of these methods.

Note that each example assumes that an instance of the MASState package, called st, has been created:

```
dcl package masstate st()
```

Local State Vector Methods

The following methods control the creation and deletion of local vectors.

createVector(name, size)

This method creates a local state vector with the specified name, and space for the number of values that is indicted by the specified size. The following example creates a local state vector named MyVector with a size of 4:

```
rc = st.createVector('MyVector', 4);
```

deleteVector(name)

This method deletes the local state vector referenced by name. The following example deletes the local vector created above:

```
rc = st.deleteVector('MyVector');
```

deleteAllVectors()

This method deletes all local vectors. The following example deletes all local vectors managed by the current MASState package instance:

```
rc = st.deleteAllVectors();
```

Shared State Vector Methods

The following methods control the sharing and unsharing of state vectors with other modules, and across transaction boundaries.

shareVector(name)

This method creates a copy of the named local state vector and makes it accessible to other modules within the current user context. The name passed to shareVector() must be unique within the user context. Otherwise, a duplicate name error is returned and the vector is not shared. To update an existing shared state vector, call replaceSharedVector().

```
method setValuesAndShareVector(in_out int rc);
```

```
    /* Create local vector */
    rc = st.createVector('MyVector', 4);

    /* Populate it with values*/
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 0, 100);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 1, 200);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 2, 300);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 3, 400);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;

    /* Share vector with other modules */
    rc = st.shareVector('MyVector');
end;
```

fetchSharedVector(name)

This method fetches the shared state vector referenced by name and returns a local copy of it. It is used to retrieve stateful data that has been published or updated by other modules. After calling this method, the MASState package instance holds a local copy of the shared state vector, which can be referenced by name.

```
method fetchSharedVector(in_out int rc);
    rc = st.fetchSharedVector('MyVector');
end;
```

unshareVector(name)

This method removes sharing for the vector referenced by name. The shared copy of the vector is deleted from the current user context, and modules are no longer able to access it. If no shared vector with the given name exists, this is considered a valid condition and unshareVector() does not return an error. The unshareVector() method does not affect a local state vector.

```
method unshareVector(in_out int rc);
    rc = st.unshareVector('MyVector');
end;
```

replaceSharedVector(name)

This method creates a copy of the named local state vector and replaces the existing shared state vector of the same name, making the updated data accessible to other modules within the user context. The name that is passed to replaceSharedVector() must refer to an existing shared state vector. Otherwise, a **`not found`** error is returned and the data is not shared.

```
method setNewValuesAndReplaceSharedVector(in_out int rc);

    /* Populate vector */
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 0, 111);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 1, 222);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 2, 333);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 3, 444);
```

```
    if (rc ne 0) then return;

    /* Share vector with other modules */
    rc = st.replaceSharedVector('MyVector');
end;
```

isVectorShared(name)

This method returns integer 1 (TRUE) if a shared state vector with the given name exists within the current user context. Otherwise, it returns integer 0 (FALSE).

```
method isVectorShared(in_out int result);
    result = st.isVectorShared('MyVector');
end;
```

Setter and Getter Examples

Setter and getter methods are provided for each data type. These methods operate on local vectors only. Individual data items are referenced by local vector name and by the zero-based index of the data value.

The examples in this section illustrate each type-specific setter method. The MASState package guards against errors such as index out of range and invalid data. As a best practice, you should check return codes, and if applicable, return them to the caller.

Scalar Setters Example

```
method testScalarSetters(varchar(32) strVal,
                         int intVal,
                         bigint longVal,
                         double dblVal,
                         bigint refVal,
                         bigint refSize,
                         in_out int rc);
    rc = -1;

    /* Populate the vector with scalars of each type */
    rc = st.setString('AllScalarsVector', 0, strVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setInt('AllScalarsVector', 1, intVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setLong('AllScalarsVector', 2, longVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setDouble('AllScalarsVector', 3, dblVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setReference('AllScalarsVector', 4, refVal, refSize);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
end;
```

Note: setReference() accepts a bigint reference value (for example, a pointer to a blob or other binary data in memory) and a size (blob size in bytes or length of other binary data). This is due to current limitations of the DS2 BINARY data type. The getReference method returns a DS2 BINARY data type. (See “Scalar Getters Example” on page 111.) The asymmetrical nature of this setter/getter pair is due to limitations with BINARY processing that exist only on the setter side. With the exception of BINARY, all other data types are handled symmetrically.

Array Setters Example

```
method testArraySetters(varchar(32) strVal[3],
                        int intVal[3],
                        bigint longVal[3],
                        double dblVal[3],
                        in_out int rc);
    rc = -1;

    /* Populate the vector with arrays of each type */
    rc = st.setStringArray('AllArraysVector', 0, strVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setIntArray('AllArraysVector', 1, intVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setLongArray('AllArraysVector', 2, longVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    rc = st.setDoubleArray('AllArraysVector', 3, dblVal);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
end;
```

Scalar Getters Example

```
method testScalarGetters(in_out varchar strVal,
                         in_out int intVal,
                         in_out bigint longVal,
                         in_out double dblVal,
                         in_out varbinary refVal,
                         in_out int rc);

    /* Retrieve scalars of each type from the vector */
    strVal = st.getString('AllScalarsVector', 0);
    if (missing(strVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    intVal = st.getInt('AllScalarsVector', 1);
    if (missing(intVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    longVal = st.getLong('AllScalarsVector', 2);
    if (missing(longVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    dblVal = st.getDouble('AllScalarsVector', 3);
    if (missing(dblVal)) then do;
        rc = -1;
        return;
    end;
    refVal = st.getReference('AllScalarsVector', 4);
end;
```

Note that the reference value is returned as a DS2 BINARY type, as indicated in “Scalar Setters Example” on page 110.

Array Getters Example

```
method testArrayGetters(in_out varchar strVal[3],
                        in_out int intVal[3],
                        in_out bigint longVal[3],
                        in_out double dblVal[3],
                        in_out int rc);

    /* Retrieve arrays of each type from the vector */
    st.getStringArray('AllArraysVector', 0, strVal, rc);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    st.getIntArray('AllArraysVector', 1, intVal, rc);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    st.getLongArray('AllArraysVector', 2, longVal, rc);
    if (rc ne 0) then return;
    st.getDoubleArray('AllArraysVector', 3, dblVal, rc);
end;
```

Shared Hash Tables

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service shared hash tables enable high-performance sharing of in-memory stateful data between modules and across transactions. Shared hash tables consist of key/value pairs, where the keys are strings and the values are state vectors. For more information about state vectors, see the previous section "Shared Vectors".

Here are some key points about shared hash tables:

- State vectors with different sizes can reside within the same shared hash table.
- Shared hash tables are visible to all modules within the same user context.
- Up to eight hash tables can exist per user context, and each hash table can contain up to 2,147,483,659 state vectors. Each state vector can contain any number of data elements.
- You can initialize a shared state vector from a DS2 package method, including the init() and constructor methods.

About Using Shared Hash Tables in DS2

The MASState package contains all the methods that are required for DS2 modules to share data across SAS Micro Analytic Service modules and transaction boundaries. These methods include operations on local state vectors and on shared hash tables.

Data can be shared among modules when you do either of the following:

- call methods that create a local state vector, populating it with values, and then putting it in a shared hash table.
- call methods that get an existing vector from a shared hash table (which makes a local copy), modifying its contents, and then replacing the vector in the hash table.

Shared hash tables are accessible by all DS2 modules within a user context.

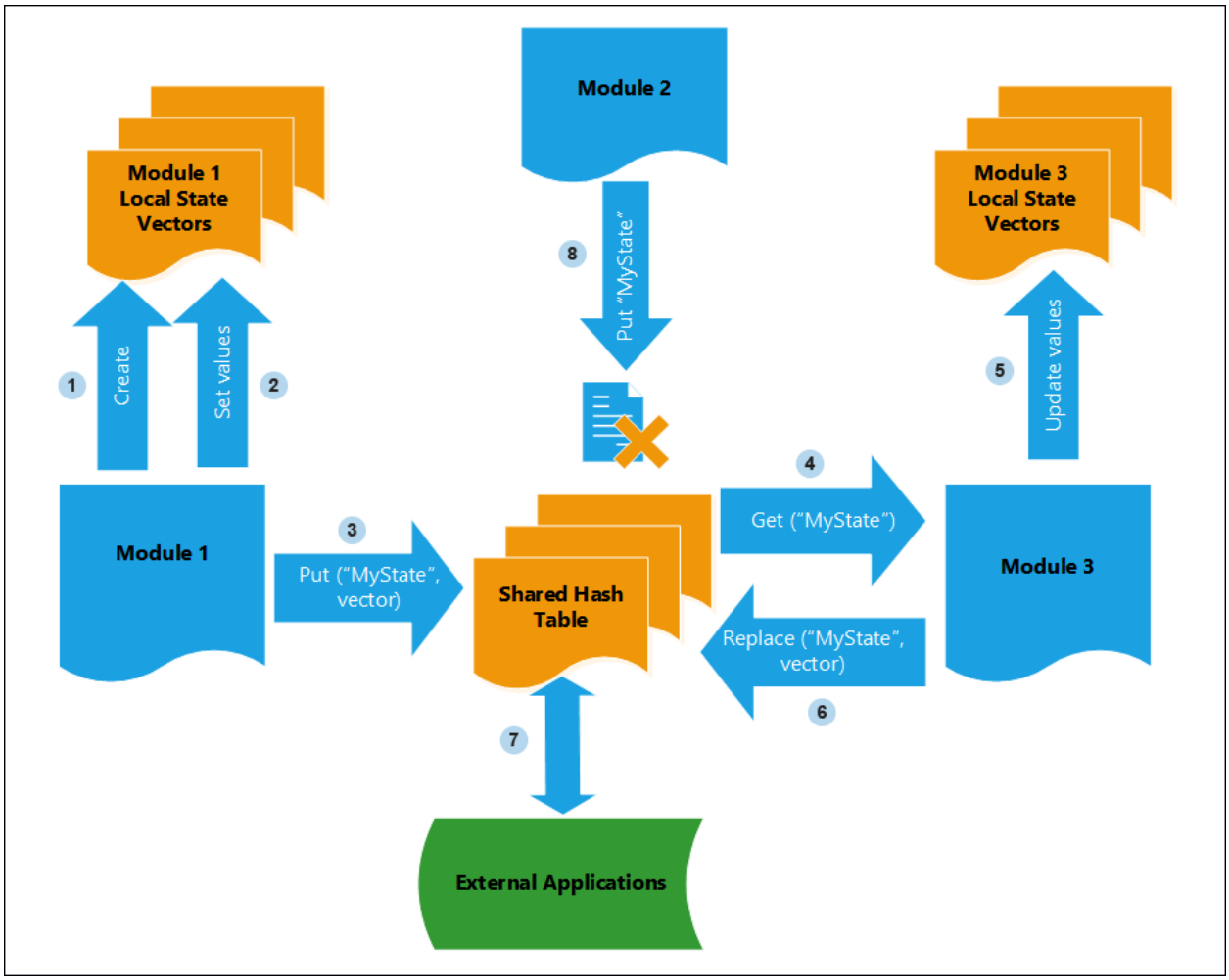
When you create a new local state vector, you assign it a name. The name must be unique within the hash table in which the vector will be stored. This name is used as follows:

- as a key when subsequently storing the vector in a shared hash table.

  That is, the name is used internally as input to a hashing algorithm that quickly computes the hash table location where the vector will be stored.
- when deleting the state vector.
- when storing or retrieving state vector data values.
- when retrieving the vector from a shared hash table.
- when replacing the vector within a shared hash table.

Up to eight shared hash tables can be defined per user context. Hash tables are referenced by index numbers zero through seven, where index zero refers to the default hash table. The default hash table is created automatically when a new user context is created. It is operated on by convenience methods that omit the table index argument. The convenience methods are clear(), isEmpty(), size(), containsKey(), put(), get(), replace(), and remove(). They are described in "Methods That Operate on the Default Shared Hash Table" on page 114.

Figure 11.2 *The Shared Hash Table Process*



1 Module 1 creates a local state vector.

2 Module 1 sets the values for the local state vector.

3 Module 1 puts these values, contained in the MyState vector, into a shared hash table.

4 Module 3 gets the MyState vector.

5 Module 3 updates the values in its local state vector.

6 Module 3 replaces the MyState state vector in the shared hash table.

7 External applications access the shared hash table to retrieve and replace the MyState state vector.

8 Module 2 attempts to store a state vector called MyState in the shared hash table. This is rejected because a state vector with that name already exists in the table.

Methods That Operate on the Default Shared Hash Table

Method Signature	Description
int clear()	Removes all state vectors from the default hash table. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int isEmpty()	Returns 1 if the default hash table contains no state vectors, and zero otherwise.
bigint size()	Returns the number of state vectors currently in the default hash table.
int containsKey(key)	Returns 1 if the default hash table contains a state vector with a name matching key, and zero otherwise.
int put(key)	Inserts the state vector with the name indicated by the key into the default shared hash table. Returns zero if successful. Nonzero result codes are returned if a duplicate key exists in the default hash table or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int get(key)	Finds a state vector in the default shared hash table with a name matching key. If found, a local copy of the state vector is made, and a zero result code is returned. If not found, a nonzero result code is returned. *Note:* If a local state vector with a name matching key already exists, and a state vector matching the key is found in the default hash table, then the existing local state vector is overwritten with the data values that are retrieved from the default shared hash table.

Method Signature	Description
int replace(key)	Finds a state vector in the default shared hash table with a name matching key. If found, the state vector in the default hash table is replaced with a copy of the corresponding local state vector and a zero result code is returned. Nonzero result codes are returned if the key is not found in the default hash table, or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int Remove(key)	Finds a state vector in the default shared hash table with a name matching key. If found, removes it and returns a zero result code. A nonzero result code is returned if the key does not exist in the default hash table.

Default Shared Hash Table Example

In the following example, method createAndPutVector() inserts a new state vector containing two integer values into the default shared hash table. Method incrementSharedValue() retrieves a state vector, named MyVector, from the default shared hash table, making a local copy. It increments the integer data value within the vector and then replaces the MyVector state vector in the default shared hash table.

```
ds2_options sas;
package statepkgtest/overwrite=yes;
dcl package masstate st();

 method createAndPutVector(varchar(32) key, in_out int rc);
   rc = st.createVector(key, 2);
   rc = st.setInt(key, 0, 100);
   if (rc ne 0) then return;
   rc = st.setInt(key, 1, 200);
   if (rc ne 0) then return;
   rc = st.put(key);
   rc = st.deleteVector(key);
end;
method incrementSharedValue(in_out int rc, in_out int int0Val);
   rc = st.get('MyVector');
   if (rc eq 0) then do;
       int0Val = st.getInt('MyVector', 0);
       int0Val = int0Val + 1;
       rc = st.setInt('MyVector', 0, int0Val);
       rc = st.replace('MyVector');
   end;
end;
endpackage;
```

Methods That Operate on Non-default Shared Hash Tables

Note: For the methods in the table, the following arguments apply:

- **tableIndex** indicates the hash table (0-7) on which to operate.
- **key** is a string value that uniquely identifies a vector within the hash table.

Method Signature	Description
int hashTblCreate(**tableIndex**)	Creates a new empty hash table, which can be referenced by the given table index. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int hashTblDestroy(**tableIndex**)	Removes all state vectors from the indicated hash table, and then deletes the table. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int hashTblClear(**tableIndex**)	Removes all state vectors from the indicated hash table. Returns zero if successful, and nonzero otherwise.
int hashTblIsEmpty(**tableIndex**)	Returns 1 if the indicated hash table contains no state vectors, and zero otherwise.
bigint hashTblSize(**tableIndex**)	Returns the number of state vectors currently in the indicated hash table.
int hashTblContainsKey(**tableIndex**, **key**)	Returns 1 if the indicated hash table contains a state vector with a name matching key, and zero otherwise.
int hashTblPut(**tableIndex**, **key**)	Inserts the state vector into the indicated hash table at the position indicated by key. Returns zero if successful. Nonzero result codes are returned if a duplicate key already exists in the indicated hash table, or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int hashTblGet(**tableIndex**, **key**)	Finds a state vector in the indicated hash table with a name matching key. If found, a local copy of the state vector is made, and a zero result code is returned. If not found, a nonzero result code is returned. *Note:* If a local state vector with a name matching key already exists, and a state vector matching the key is found in the indicated hash table, then the existing local state vector is overwritten with the data values that are retrieved from the hash table.

Method Signature	Description
int hashTblReplace(**`tableIndex`**, **`key`**)	Finds a state vector in the indicated hash table with a name matching key. If found, the state vector in the indicated hash table is replaced with a copy of the corresponding local state vector and a zero result code is returned. Nonzero result codes are returned if the key is not found in the hash table, or if a local state vector with a name matching key does not exist.
int hashTblRemove(**`tableIndex`**, **`key`**)	Finds a state vector in the indicated hash table with a name matching key and, if found, removes it and returns a zero result code. A nonzero result code is returned if the key does not exist in the hash table.

Chapter 12

Best Practices for DS2 Programming in SAS Intelligent Decisioning

Overview

This section describes best practices that are recommended when programming in DS2 for any environment. They are not unique to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Return Results

If a DS2 method, or any method it calls, can result in a status code or failure, always include a method output argument for returning the result to the caller.

Global Packages versus Local Packages

Overview

The scope of a package instance makes a difference. Package instances that are created in the global scope typically are created and deleted (allocated and freed) once and used over and over again. Package instances that are created in a local scope are created and deleted each time the scope is entered and exited. For example, a package instance that is created in a method's scope is created and deleted each time a method is called. The creation and deletion time can be costly for some packages.

The following examples use the hash package. This technique can be used for all packages.

Example of Optimized Code

This example creates a hash package instance that is global, created and deleted with the package instance, and reused between calls to load_and_clear.

```
/** FAST **/
package mypack;
  dcl double k d;
  dcl package hash h([k], [d]);

  method load_and_clear();
    dcl double i;
    do k = 1 to 100;
      d = 2*k;
      h.add();
    end;
    h.clear();
  end;
endpackage;
```

Example of Poorly Optimized Code

This example creates a hash package instance that is local to the method and created and deleted for each call to load_and_clear.

```
/** SLOW **/
package mypack;
  dcl double k d;

  method load_and_clear();
    dcl package hash h([k], [d]);
    dcl double i;
    do k = 1 to 100;
      d = 2*k;
      h.add();
    end;
    h.clear();
  end;
```

```
endpackage;
```

Replacing SCAN (and TRANWRD) with DS2 Code

Consider the following code:

```
i = 1;
onerow = TRANWRD(SCAN(full_table, i, '|'), ';;', ';-;');
do while (onerow ~= '');
    j = 1;
    elt = scan(onerow, j, ';');
    do while (elt ~= '');
        * processing of each element in the row;
        j = j+1;
        elt = SCAN(onerow, j, ';');
    end;
    i = i+1;
    onerow = TRANWRD(SCAN(full_table, i, '|'), ';;', ';-;');
end;
```

You can make the following observations:

- SCAN consumes adjacent delimiters. Therefore, TRANWRD is required to manipulate each row into a form that can be traversed element by element.
- SCAN starts at the front of the string each time. Therefore, the aggregate cost is O(N^2).
- SCAN and TRANWRD require NCHAR or NVARCHAR input. If full_table is declared as a CHAR or VARCHAR input, it must be converted to NVARCHAR, then processed, and then converted back to VARCHAR in order to be captured into the onerow value.

Here is code that replaces this type of loop with a native DS2 solution and that thus avoids these problems by collecting the necessary details into a package:

```
dcl package STRTOK row_iter();
dcl package STRTOK col_iter();
row_iter.load(full_table, '|');
do while (row_iter.hasmore());
    row_iter.getnext(onerow);
    col_iter.load(onerow, ';');
    do while (col_iter.hasmore());
        col_iter.getnext(elt)
        * processing of each element;
    end;
end;
```

The supporting package, STRTOK, is shown below. It can be used to replace SCAN and TRANWRD pairs anywhere in DS2.

```
/** STRTOK package - extract subsequent tokens from a string.
 * So named because it mirrors (in a safe way) what is done by the original
 * strtok(1) function available in C.
 */
package sasuser.strtok/overwrite=yes;
  dcl varchar(32767) _buffer;
  dcl int strt blen;
```

```
dcl char(1) _delim;

/* Loads the current object with the supplied buffer and delimiter
 * information. This avoids the cost of constructing and destructing the
 * object, and allows the declaration of a STRTOK outside of the loop
 * in which it is used.
 */
method load(in_out varchar bufinit, char(1) delim);
  _buffer = bufinit .. delim;
  _delim = delim;
  strt = 1;
  blen = length(_buffer);
end;

/* Are there more fields? 1 means there are more fields. 0 means there are
 * no more fields.
 */
method hasmore() returns integer;
  if (strt >= blen) then return 0;
  return 1;
end;

/* The void-returning GETNEXT method places the next token in the supplied
 * variable, tok.
 */
method getnext(in_out varchar tok);
  dcl char(1) c;
  dcl int e;
  tok = '';
  if (hasmore()) then do;
    e = strt;
    c = substr(_buffer,e,1);
    do while (c ~= _delim);
      tok = tok .. c;
      e = e + 1;
      c = substr(_buffer,e,1);
    end;
    strt = e + 1;
  end;
end;

/* The value-returning GETNEXT method returns the next token. This version is
 * more computationally expensive because it requires an extra copy, as
 * opposed to the void-returning version, above.
 */
method getnext() returns varchar(32767);
  dcl varchar(32767) tok;
  getnext(tok);
  return tok;
end;

/* Construct a STRTOK object using the parameters as initial values.
 */
method strtok(varchar(32766) bufinit, char(1) delim);
  load(bufinit, delim);
end;
```

```
  /* Construct a STRTOK object without an initial buffer to be consumed.
   */
  method strtok();
    strt = 0; blen = 0;
  end;
endpackage; run;
```

Using STRTOK instead of SCAN and TRANWRD avoids the CHAR to NCHAR conversions and reduces the CPU load due to how STRTOK retains the intermediate state between calls to the getnext() methods. Therefore, it is O(N) instead of O(N^2).

Hash Package

With both the DATA step and DS2, note the size of the key. A recent program carried out many hash lookups with a 356-byte key. Hashing is an O(1) algorithm; the "1" with the hash package is the length of the key. The longer the key, the longer the hash function takes to operate.

```
dcl char(200) k1 k2;
dcl double d1 d2;

/* If k1 and k2 are always smaller than 200, then    */
/*  size them smaller to reduce the time spent in    */
/*  the hash function when adding and finding values */
/*  in the hash package.                             */
dcl package hash([k1 k2], [d1 d2]);
```

Character-to-Numeric Conversions

When converting a string to a numeric value, note the encoding of the string. When the string is a single-byte encoding, DS2 translates the value to a TKChar (UCS-2 or UCS-4) for conversion. The longer the string, the longer the time it takes to do the conversion.

```
dcl char(512) s;
dcl nchar(512) ns;
dcl double x;
s = '12.345';
ns = '12.345';

x = s;                /* slow */
x = substr(s,1,16);   /* faster */
x = substr(ns,1,16);  /* even faster, avoids transcoding */
```

Passing Character Values to Methods

In SAS Micro Analytic Service, DS2 method input parameters are passed by value. What this means is that a copy of the value is passed to the method. When passing character parameters, a copy of the parameter is made to ensure that the original value is

not modified. Making sure that character data is sized appropriately ensures that less copying occurs.

DS2 method output parameters, which are specified by the **in_out** keyword, are passed by reference. Therefore, no copy is made.

```
method copy_made(char(256) x);
  ...
end;

method no_copy(in_out char x);
  ...
end;
```

Performing the Computation Once

If a computation is repeated multiple times to compute the same value, you can perform the computation once and save the computed value. For example, the following code block performs the computation, compute(x), four times:

```
if compute(x) > computed_max then computed_max = compute(x);
if compute(x) < computed_min then computed_min = compute(x);
```

If compute(x) always computes the same value for a given value of x, then the code block can be modified to perform the computation once and save the computed value:

```
computed_x = compute(x);
if computed_x > computed_max then computed_max = computed_x;
if computed_x < computed_min then computed_min = computed_x;
```

Moving Invariant Computations Out of Loops

If a computation inside a loop computes the same value for each iteration, improve performance by moving the computation outside the loop. Compute the value once before the loop begins and use the computed value in the loop. For example, in the following code block, compute(x) is evaluated during each iteration of the DO loop:

```
do i = 1 to dim(a);
  if (compute(x) eq a[i]) then ...;
end;
```

If compute(x) is invariant (meaning that it always computes the same value for each iteration of the loop), then the code block can be modified to perform the computation once outside the loop:

```
computed_x = compute(x);
do i = 1 to dim(a);
  if (computed_x eq a[i]) then ...;
end;
```

Chapter 13

Python Support in SAS Micro Analytic Service

Introduction

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports modules that are written in the Python programming language. A Python module represents a group of related Python functions.

Input arguments are given in the function's argument list. The objects, variables, and expressions listed in a Python function's return statement are positional with respect to the output variables.

The output variables are listed in the function’s "Output:" docstring that is specified in the first statement of the function. Any method that includes the "Output:" docstring is considered a public method. Otherwise, it is considered a private method. For more information, see the sections later in this chapter.

Input and output argument names live in a single namespace and therefore cannot be the same. This means that update arguments are not supported. This is true for all module types in SAS Micro Analytic Service, even though the Python language does not enforce such a restriction.

Here is an example of a Python public function that can be hosted by SAS Micro Analytic Service.

```
import sys
import math
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
def nppd(a):
    "Output: ser1"
    npa = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
    ser1 = pd.Series([212, a, -273])
    return ser1.tolist()

def trucks(Eng_Load, Oil_Temp, Eng_RPM):
    "Output: ser1, x, syspath"
    inputs = pd.Series([Eng_Load, Oil_Temp, Eng_RPM])
    b = np.arange(100)
    number = 0
    for index, item in enumerate(inputs):
        number += item + b[index + 7]
    # is it even or odd?
    x = math.fmod(number, 2)
    return nppd(Oil_Temp), x, getsyspath()

def getsyspath():
    "Output: p"
    p = [None] * 50
    # print(sys.path)
    syspaths = sys.path
    i = 0
    for path in syspaths:
       p[i] = path
       i = i + 1
    return p
```

Here is an example of a Python public function that has input arguments a and b, and no output.

```
def calcATimesB(a, b):
  "Output: "
  print ("Function with no output variables.")
  c = a * b
  print ("Result is: ", c, ", but is not returned")
  return None
```

After Python is configured, see Appendix 2, “Executing Python Modules in DS2 Modules,” on page 239 for more information.

About Creating Python Modules

There are two ways that you can create Python modules in SAS Micro Analytic Service:

- Create a DS2 module that uses the PyMAS extension to publish the module.

  This is useful when you intend to use a Python module from other DS2 modules. For information, see Appendix 2, “Executing Python Modules in DS2 Modules,” on page 239.

- Directly create a Python module using the REST interface without using any DS2 code.

  In this case, the **`type`** field of the module definition JSON is set to *text/x-python* and the source contains the Python code. This is useful when you need SAS Micro Analytic Service to execute only Python code.

  See the REST API documentation for details about how to create the module definition JSON representation.

Both approaches support the same data types and require that the Python code comply with the same rules and restrictions. Because the Python execution framework handles both approaches, it is possible to have a collection of modules that use a mix of each.

Note the following information about the two Python approaches:

- Here are key differences that you should be aware of:
  - When you use the PyMAS package, the Python code is compiled during the execution of the module. It is important to check any error codes that are generated from the publish call before you execute the code.
  - When you use Python modules directly, the Python code is compiled (using the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service) when the module is created or updated.
- Python modules are stand-alone—submodules are not supported and inter-module dependencies are not handled.
- Python modules can use other Python modules that have been published to SAS Micro Analytic Service. A DS2 PyMAS package instance can use the useModule method to specify a previously published module instead of publishing a new revision of the Python module.

Public and Private Methods

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service enables the use of hosting public and private methods, where a method is a Python function. Note that public and private methods are SAS Micro Analytic Service concepts, and are not Python features.

In general, any method that includes the "Output:" docstring is considered a public method. If a method does not have the "Output:" docstring, then it is considered a private method. However, there are syntax requirements that must be followed for the docstring and the output arguments. For more information, see "About Public Methods" on page 128.

Python modules can be published containing all public methods, or a mixture of public and private methods.

Both public and private methods can call other functions that either exist within the module internally or in external Python packages, including third-party libraries.

About Private Methods

Here are details about using a private method:

- A private method can be called internally by other methods (either public or private).
- A private method cannot be called directly (externally).
- Private methods are useful when used as utility functions within a package.

About Public Methods

Here are details about using a public method:

- For a function that has at least one output argument, there must be a space between "Output:" and the first output argument name. For examples, see the next section "Examples: Public and Private Methods" on page 129.
- When there is more than one output argument, the output argument names must be comma separated.
- Line two of the function must begin with a docstring, and the first non-whitespace token must be "Output:".
- All public functions that return more than one output argument must return a tuple containing all of the output arguments.

  This can be done by returning all of the arguments separated by commas.
- When returning zero arguments from a public function you are still required to include the "Output:" docstring to indicate a public function. It should simply be "Output:", with no output arguments listed.
- Order does matter. Therefore, the order in the return statement must match the order in the "Output:" line. A best practice is to copy and paste from one to the other.

Return Values

When Python integers are returned, they are converted to int64_t. If the Python integer is too large for the int64_t type, a run-time error is reported.

Although Python packages might support abstract types that provide an additional layer on top of the built-in scalar types, such as integer and float, they cannot be returned from SAS Micro Analytic Service public functions. Packages that have these abstract types provide functions that can be used to extract the built-in type. Here is an example:

```
return numpy.float(x), numpy.int(y)
```

Note the following information about the return statement for Python functions:

- Functions that return nothing do not require a return statement. Python returns the NoneType object. Therefore, an empty return statement (**`return`**) and returning None (**`return None`**) are equivalent.
- Functions that return a single argument can return None. SAS Micro Analytic Service maps the None value to the specific Missing value for the expected static type.
- Functions that return multiple values can be formatted with or without parentheses (for example, **`return a,b,c`** or **`return (a,b,c)`**).

  Note: An attempt to return None from a function that expects multiple values is invalid.

When return values are transferred between Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service, the following rules are enforced by SAS Micro Analytic Service:

- A singleton value (non-tuple) is mapped to a tuple with a single value.
- Tuples map to multiple return arguments.
- Arrays and tuples cannot be used interchangeably. The Python tuple type is used to return multiple values. The Python list type is used for SAS Micro Analytic Service arrays.
- The argument count must match.

The following code sample and table show some examples that illustrate the application of these rules.

```
def one(a):
"output: b"
return oneVal

def two(a,b)
"output: a,b"
return twoVal
```

Python Value Assignment	SAS Micro Analytic Service Value Assignment
`oneVal = 1`	`oneVal = (1)` (one integer value)
`oneVal = 1,`	`oneVal = (1)` (one integer value)
`oneVal = (1,)`	`oneVal = (1)` (one integer value)
`oneVal = (1, 2)`	An error occurs. It indicates that the expected output variables do not match the actual output variables.
`twoVal = 1,2`	`twoVal = (1,2)` (two integer values)
`twoVal = (1,2),`	An error occurs. It indicates that an unknown tuple type is present.
`twoVal = ([1],[2])`	`twoVal = ([1],[2])` (two integer arrays)

Examples: Public and Private Methods

As mentioned previously in this chapter, for a method to be public, the output variables must be listed in the function's "Output:" docstring that is specified on the first statement of the function. This is the second line of the method, immediately following the "def" line.

Here are some examples. Note that the fun2 function would be considered private because the docstring does not begin with "Output:".

```
def fun1( a, b ):
    "Output:"
    """ This is a public function,
        but has no output args."""
    return

def fun2( a, b ):
    """This will be private since the docstring doesn't begin with Output:
      Output: x, y, z"""
    return a+2, b*4, a/b

def fun3( a, b ):
    '     Output: x, y, z'
    ''' multi
        Line
        doc string'''
    return a+2, b*4, a/b

def fun4( a, b ):
    '''  Output: x, y, z'''
    """ multi
        Line
        doc string"""
    return a+2, b*4, a/b

def fun5( a, b ):
    '''Output: q, r, s,
               t, u,
               v,
               w'''
    return a+2, b*4, a/b
```

Working with Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service

When you work with Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service, note the following:

- Multi-tenant deployments are not supported.
- When sharing modules across other modules, because all modules belong to the same tenant, you should understand the following logic:

  If module A and module B each import module C, updates to module C affect both module A and module B.
- All client requests are passed to SAS Micro Analytic Service with an OAuth access token. This token is not passed to the Python subprocess. Therefore, Python code cannot connect to a SAS service that requires an access token.

  Note: This is a SAS Micro Analytic Service limitation on Python modules.
- If you execute the CALL method in SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS), your Python function must be stateless and not depend on data from a previous Python function call.

- SAS Micro Analytic Service Python interface usage is prohibited when any of the following situations exist:
  - The application enabled MASHostAccessDeny when initializing SAS Micro Analytic Service.
  - The MASHostAccess=DENY environment variable is set.
  - The application provides MASHostOSID credentials that fail to authenticate.
  - The CAS session is not running under a host operating system identity and it attempts to run an action that uses SAS Micro Analytic Service.
- In this release of SAS Micro Analytic Service, maintaining multiple revisions of a Python module is not supported. A subsequent publish request on the same Python module context replaces the existing revision. This means that the revision number always remains at 1.

  For example, consider the following two Python modules:

  test.py:

  ```
  def execute(a,b):
    "Output: c"
    c = (a+b)
    return c

def score(x):
    "Output: y"
    return x * 0.5;
  ```

  test2.py:

  ```
  def execute(a,b,c):
    "Output: d"
    d = (a+b+c)
    return d;
  ```

  If you publish test.py and then publish test2.py to the same module context, the first execute function is replaced by the second one. The new execute function has an additional input argument (c) and a different output argument (d). Also, the new revision no longer includes the score function.
- The SAS Micro Analytic Service Python interface usage is prohibited by default when a SAS session is in lockdown mode.

  To enable the SAS Micro Analytic Service Python interface while in lockdown mode, you can use the LOCKDOWN statement with the ENABLE_AMS argument on the server. Set the argument value to *PYTHON*. If you want to use the DS2 PyMAS package, you also need to set the *PYTHON_EMBED* argument value. For example:

  ```
  LOCKDOWN ENABLE_AMS=PYTHON ENABLE_AMS=PYTHON_EMBED
  ```

  For more information, see "LOCKDOWN System Option" in *SAS Viya Administration: Programming Run-Time Servers*.

  By default, lockdown mode is enabled in a multi-tenant environment. To enable lockdown mode on a compute server, confirm that the following setting is present in the **/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/compsrv/default/sas-compsrv** file:

  ```
  export COMPUTESERVER_LOCKDOWN_ENABLE=1
  ```

  Note: By default, this entry is present in the file, but it might be commented out.

- SAS Micro Analytic Service applications can specify a host operating system account to use as the owner of Python subprocesses that are launched when using SAS Micro Analytic Service modules. For more information, see the next section, "Security Considerations for Python Modules".

Security Considerations for Python Modules

A Python module is compiled and run in its own process. For security reasons, you might need to limit the access of Python processes to the file system or other resources of the host server. You can accomplish this by using SAS Viya external credentials functionality. The account associated with the credentials that you specify should have a scope that is valid for running Python processes.

It is important to understand that the account that you configure to run Python processes is not a SAS Viya account. Rather, it is a host server account that you specify using the external credentials functionality in SAS Environment Manager. For more information, see "Manage Credentials from the Credentials View" in *SAS Viya Administration: External Credentials*.

For SAS Micro Analytic Service to launch Python processes using this account, you use SAS Environment Manager to configure the following properties:

- **core.mashostuser**: specifies the identity that is mapped to the external host user ID
- **core.mashostdomain**: specifies the Authentication domain that is associated with the account

You must re-start SAS Micro Analytic Service to enable the use of the specified credentials.

For more information about configuring these properties, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

If you do not configure these properties, Python processes are run under the account of the SAS Micro Analytic Service process.

Configuring Python for SAS Intelligent Decisioning

Environment Configuration

SAS Micro Analytic Service does not require a specific version of Python. However, it is possible that Python code that you publish to SAS Micro Analytic Service might have dependencies to a specific version of Python or Python packages.

To enable Python support, you must add Python environment configuration commands to the appropriate scripts that are used by any services or servers during initialization.

The scripts are as follows:

- microanalyticScore microservice: **`/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/microanalyticservice.conf`**

  Note: If this file does not exist, you must create it.

- Compute server: **/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/compsrv/default/sas-compsrv**
- Workspace server: **/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/workspaceserver/default/workspaceserver_usermods.sh**
- CAS server: **/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/cas/default/cas_usermods.settings**

In addition, if you are using a SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) server, the identity that is mapped to the external host user ID must exist in the CASHostAccountRequired group. For more information, see "The CASHostAccountRequired Custom Group" in *SAS Viya Administration: Identity Management*.

Required Environment Variables

Environment Variable	Description	Examples
MAS_M2PATH	Specifies the absolute path to the mas2py.py file. This file is included with SAS Micro Analytic Service. It is used to execute Python code within a Python process that is launched by SAS Micro Analytic Service.	• **UNIX platform:** MAS_M2PATH=/opt/sas/viya/home/SASFoundation/misc/embscoreeng/mas2py.py export MAS_M2PATH or MAS_M2PATH=/opt/sas/spre/home/SASFoundation/misc/embscoreeng/mas2py.py export MAS_M2PATH • **Windows platform:** set MAS_M2PATH=C:\Program Files\SAS\VIYA\SASFoundation\misc\embscoreeng\mas2py.py or set MAS_M2PATH=C:\Program Files\SAS\SPRE\SASFoundation\misc\embscoreeng\mas2py.py
MAS_PYPATH	Specifies the absolute path to the Python executable file. This path must be the same on all machines where the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST API is deployed.	• **UNIX platform:** MAS_PYPATH=/usr/bin/python export MAS_PYPATH • **Windows platform:** set MAS_PYPATH=c:\python\python.exe *Note:* You are prompted to supply this value during the installation and configuration of SAS Micro Analytic Service. Therefore, it should be configured for you following that process. However, if the value was not specified at that time, you must add it to the wrapper.conf (Windows platform) or setenv.sh (UNIX platform) file. If you have other Python configuration commands that are required by your Python distribution, you should also add those.

Environment Variable	Description	Examples
MAS_PYWAIT	Specifies the amount of time, in milliseconds, that SAS Micro Analytic Service waits for the spawned Python process to reconnect to the SAS Micro Analytic Service server after launching the Python client.	The default value, 30000, is equal to 30 seconds. *Note:* If 0 or a negative value is specified, it is ignored and the default value is used. When using SAS Micro Analytic Service with SAS Intelligent Decisioning or SAS Model Manger, you can change the wait time using the core.maspywaitmilliseconds property in SAS Environment Manager. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.
LANG	Specifies the locale environment	For Python environments prior to version 3.7, ensure that the LANG environment variable is set as follows: `LANG=*.UTF-8` The asterisk (*) corresponds to the applicable locale value for your environment. Some examples are *en_US.UTF-8* (English United States), *fr-FR.UTF-8* (French France), or *de-CH.UTF-8* (German Switzerland). *Note:* If the LANG environment variable is not defined, SAS Micro Analytic Service sets its value to **`en_US.UTF-8`**.

Note: For security reasons, you cannot access the value of an environment variable from Python code that includes the string **`_token`** (using any letter casing) in its name.

About Python and Character Encoding

Note the following information about Python and character encoding:

- Python 2.*x* uses ASCII as the default encoding. Therefore, you must specify another encoding at the top of the file to use non-ASCII Unicode characters in literals. As a best practice, when using Python 2.*x*, always use the following as the first line of your Python script:

  ```
  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
  ```

- In Python 2.*x*, the Unicode literal must be preceded by the letter u. Therefore, literal strings should be written using the following form:

  ```
  u"xxxxx"
  ```

- Python 3.*x* uses UTF-8 as the default encoding. Therefore, the encoding issues noted above affect Python 2.*x* only. When using Python 3.*x*, you can use the default encoding, and you can simply enclose literals in quotation marks.

Chapter 14

Data Grid

Overview

Understanding Data Grids

A data grid is a table of values. Every column defines a value of decimal, character, integer (32-bit), long (64-bit), or Boolean type. Each row contains a single data record.

Note: In this Datagrid package documentation, the keyword *decimal* is used for double type columns.

For example, a data grid can contain records of the insurance policies for all of your customers. This table might look like the one shown in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 *Insurance Policy Table*

PolicyHolder	PolicyNumber	YearlyPremium
Smyth, Joe	453975R398	439.50
Smyth, Joe	987348P210	132.90
Dupree, Marcel	983092B228	334.00
Dupree, Marcel	274933P412	219.25

Alternatively, you can use a data grid to store this policy information as represented in Figure 14.1. Here, the data that appears in Table 14.1 is restructured into a table using data grids. Specific policy numbers and premiums are collapsed into a data grid on each policy holder record.

Figure 14.1 *Insurance Policy Table Using Two Data Grids*

PolicyHolder	Policies
Smyth, Joe	PolicyNumber / YearlyPremium 453975R398 — 439.50 987348P210 — 132.90
Dupree, Marcel	PolicyNumber / YearlyPremium 983092B228 — 334.00 274933P412 — 219.35

Understanding Data Grid JSON Strings

A data grid is represented by JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) strings. A data grid JSON string has the following basic format:

```
[{"metadata":[column-definitions]},{"data":[column-data]}]
```

The column definitions are name-value pairs separated by commas:

```
{"column1-name":"data-type"},{"column2-name":"data-type"},...
```

The data for each row of the data grid is specified in square brackets with commas between each value:

```
[column1-data,column2-data...]
```

For example, if the data grids shown in Figure 14.1 are serialized, the insurance policy table appears as shown in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2 *Serialized Insurance Policy Table*

PolicyHolder	Policies
Smyth, Joe	[{"metadata":[{"POLICYNUMBER":"string"}, {"YEARLYPREMIUM":"decimal"}]}, {"data":[["453975R398",439.50], ["987348P210",132.90]]}]
Dupree, Marcel	[{"metadata":[{"POLICYNUMBER":"string"}, {"YEARLYPREMIUM":"decimal"}]}, {"data":[["983092B228",324.00], ["274933P412",219.35]]}]

For more information and examples about data grid JSON representation, see "Data Grid JSON Representation" on page 141.

Using Data Grids

About the Datagrid Package

The DS2 package datagrid enables the creation of a native data grid object. Package datagrid contains a set of methods that enable you to instantiate the object and add, manage, and operate on columns and rows. For more information, see "Data Grid Methods" on page 143.

Example: Using the Datagrid Package

This DS2 example uses the deserialization method in the datagrid package to convert a JSON string to a data grid and retrieve a value from the grid.

```
proc ds2;
  data _null_;
    dcl package datagrid Joe_Smyth();
    dcl double myDouble;
    dcl varchar(64000) str;
```

```
    method run();
      put '--------------------';
      str = '[{"metadata":[{"POLICYNUMBER":"string"},
              {"YEARLYPREMIUM":"decimal"}]},
              {"data":[["453975R398",439.50]
, ["987348P210",132.90]]}]';
      Joe_Smyth.deserialize(str);
      str = Joe_Smyth.getValue('PolicyNumber', 2);
      put 'Policy Number: ' str;
      put '--------------------';
    end;
  enddata;
run;
```

This produces the following output:

Policy Number:	453975R398

Comparison Operators

You can use any of the following operators with functions that compare values such as the filteredGet and matchCount functions.

Operator	Description
EQ, =, ==	Equals
NE, !=, ^=, <>	Not equal to
GT, >	Greater than
LT, <	Less than
LE, <=	Less than or equal to
GE, >=	Greater than or equal to

About Specifying Data Grids, Column Names, and Index Values

All data grid arguments must be of type DATAGRID.

When a column is required by a method, the column appears in the method signature using an argument name such as *col*, *cmpCol*, or *colIndex*. To specify a column name, use a string value. To specify a column index, use a numeric value. The columns in a data grid are numbered beginning with 1.

About Row Processing

The rows in a data grid are numbered beginning with 1.

Some methods accept a defined range of rows as an optional argument. These arguments appear in the method signature as *rowStartIndex* and *rowEndIndex*. Rows are processed starting with *rowStartIndex*, up to and including *rowEndIndex*.

A 0 (zero) value for rowStartIndex indicates to start from the beginning (this is the same as 1). A 0 (zero) for rowEndIndex indicates to use all rows.

Here is an example that illustrates data grid row processing. Consider the following table:

	COL_0	COL_1
1	A1	A2
2	B1	B2
3	C1	C2
4	D1	D2
5	E1	E2
6	F1	F2
7	G1	G2
8	H1	H2

Given the values *(rowStartIndex = 5, rowEndIndex = 7)*, here are the rows that are affected:

	COL_1	COL_2
5	E1	E2
6	F1	F2
7	G1	G2

About How Datagrid Processes Null and Missing Values

As noted in "About How DS2 Processes Missing and Null Values", when performing search or comparative operations for null values in a CHAR column, DS2 always returns a null value. This could lead to unexpected results when using the datagrid methods that search for or compare null or missing values, such as filteredGet or columnCountMatch. To avoid this, the datagrid package works slightly differently.

The following tables illustrate the datagrid logic that is used when comparing null values, missing values, and string characters against each other. The cell values at each intersection represent whether datagrid considers the comparison valid and returns the requested results (1), not valid (0), or if a null value is returned.

The following table shows the datagrid logic that applies to an equality operation:

=	null value	missing value	string characters
null value	`1`	`null`	`null`
missing value	`null`	`1`	`0`
string characters	`null`	`0`	`1`

For an inequality operation, the datagrid logic operates in the inverse of an equality operation. The following table shows the datagrid logic that applies to an inequality operation:

^=	null value	missing value	string characters
null value	`null`	`1`	`1`
missing value	`1`	`0`	`1`
string characters	`1`	`1`	`0`

In all cases, when null is included in a search or compare operation, null is equal only to null. Inversely, null is not equal to everything except null.

Data Grid JSON Representation

About Data Grid JSON Representation

The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) structure for a data grid is as follows:

[{"metadata":[{"*column1*":"*data_type*"}<,{"*column2*":"*data_type*"}...]},>
{"data":[[*row1_data*]<,[*row2_data*]...>]}]

- As shown, the metadata portion specifies each column in the table by name and type. The assigned type can be boolean, decimal, integer, or string.
- This is followed by rows of data that correspond to the order and types of the columns that are specified in the metadata.
- It is possible for a data grid to contain row data but no metadata. This is known as a headless data grid. Note the following information about headless data grids:
  - The first non-null data row determines the column type.
  - Integer and long values are converted to decimal values when a headless data grid is processed. Here is an example:

    JSON representation:

    ```
    [{"data":[[null,null,null,null,null],["Str_01",true,null,15,1],
    ["Str_02",false,null,77,2],["Str_03",false,null,93,3.03],
    ["Str_04",true,null,15,4.04],["Str_05",false,null,null,5.05]]}]
    ```

    Resulting data grid:

    ```
    row[0000]: string(mv) boolean(mv) decimal(mv) long(m1v) decimal(mv)
    row[0001]: string(Str_01) boolean(true) decimal(mv) long(15) decimal(1.00)
    row[0002]: string(Str_02) boolean(false) decimal(mv) long(77) decimal(2.00)
    ```

```
row[0003]: string(Str_03) boolean(false) decimal(mv) long(93) decimal(3.03)
row[0004]: string(Str_04) boolean(true) decimal(mv) long(15) decimal(4.04)
row[0005]: string(Str_05) boolean(false) decimal(mv) long(mv) decimal(5.05)
```

Examples of Data Grid JSON Representation

- Here is a table with metadata and data:

```
[{
        "metadata" : [
              { "aStringColumn" : "string" },
              { "anIntColumn" : "integer" },
        { "aFloatColumn" : "decimal" },
        { "aBooleanColumn" : "boolean" }]
    },{
    "data" : [[ "one", 1, 1.11, true ],
              [ "two", 2, 2.22, false ],
              [ "three", 3, 3.33, true ],
              [ "four", 4, 4.44, false ],
              [ "five", 5, 5.55, true ],
        [ null, null, null, null ]]
}]
```

- Here is a table with no data:

```
[{
        "metadata" : [
              { "aStringColumn" : "string" },
              { "anIntColumn" : "integer" },
        { "aFloatColumn" : "decimal" },
        { "aBooleanColumn" : "boolean" }]
        },{
        "data" : []
}]
```

- Here is a table with no metadata (headless data grid):

```
[{
        "data" : [["Be1","Bd1","Bc1","Ba1"],
                  ["Be2","Bd2","Bc2","Ba2"],
                  ["Be3","Bd3","Bc3","Ba3"]]
}]
```

- Here is a null value table:

```
null
```

Datagrid Package Error Reporting

Invalid Parameters

The datagrid package logs an error when an invalid parameter is specified for any method that gets or set values, such as getInt, setValue, or getString.

To promote these datagrid issues as a SAS Micro Analytic Service execution error, you can set an environment variable. For more information, see “Promoting DS2 Execution Issues to a SAS Micro Analytic Execution Failure” on page 93.

Here are some examples of circumstances for which an error is logged:

Table 14.3 *Conditions That Log an Error for datagrid Methods*

Object	Condition	Example
Column	The specified index value is invalid. For example, it is less than 0.	An error occurs here because the index value is less than 0: `dgA.getValue(-1,2);`
	The specified index value is greater than the number of columns in the data grid.	An error occurs here because dgA contains 10 columns: `dgA.getValue(11,2);`
	The specified column name does not exist.	An error occurs here because dgA does not contain a column named Date: `dgA.getValue('Date',2);`
Row	The specified index value is invalid. For example, it is less than 0.	An error occurs here because the index value is less than 0: `dgA.getValue('Name',-1);`
	The specified index value is greater than the number of rows in the data grid.	An error occurs here because dgA contains 10 rows: `dgA.getValue(1,12);`
Operator	A required operator is missing.	An error occurs here because the operator between ColA and 200 is missing: `dgA.filteredget('ColA',200,'ColB',5,10);`
	An invalid or unsupported operator is specified.	An error occurs here because the division operator (/) is not valid: `dgA.filteredGet('ColA','/',200,'ColB',5,10);`

Index Out of Bounds

By default, when the datagrid package encounters an error out of bounds condition, it is logged as a NOTE, not an ERROR. To upgrade the severity of this condition to an ERROR, you can define the SAS_MAS_DATAGRID_INDEX_OOB_IS_ERROR environment variable and set the value to True. Here is an example:

```
export SAS_MAS_DATAGRID_INDEX_OOB_IS_ERROR=True
```

Set this environment variable in **`/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/microanalyticservice.conf`**.

Data Grid Methods

The data grid methods are available for use in SAS Micro Analytic Service and DS2.

Methods are categorized by the types of values that they return or type of operation they perform. Each function belongs to one of the following categories:

Create, Update, or Delete
: Create, copy, update, or clear the data in a data grid.

Information
: Return information about an entire data grid or about a column or row in the data grid.

Join or Append
: Join or append two data grids.

Rename
: Rename columns in a data grid.

Retrieve Values
: Retrieve values from a data grid.

Serialize
: Serialize a data grid into a JSON string.

Set Values
: Set the value of cells in a data grid.

Statistical
: Perform statistical calculations on values in the data grid.

Subset and Sort
: Subset or sort a data grid.

The following table provides brief descriptions of the data grid functions.

Category	Language Elements	Description
Create, Update, or Delete	clear (p. 152)	Deletes all rows and all column metadata from the specified data grid.
	cleardata (p. 153)	Deletes all rows from the specified data grid but does not remove the column metadata.
	columnAdd (p. 153)	Adds a column of specified type to the target data grid.
	columnAddCharType (p. 154)	Adds a character column to the specified data grid.
	columnAddNumType (p. 154)	Adds a numeric column of type decimal to the specified data grid.
	columnClear (p. 154)	Clears all the rows in a data grid column.
	columnDelete (p. 159)	Deletes the specified column from the specified data grid.
	columnTypeName (p. 170)	Returns the type name of the specified column name.
	copy (p. 171)	Creates a duplicate of the source data grid into the target data grid.
	deserialize (p. 171)	Creates a data grid from the specified JSON string.
	rowAdd (p. 189)	Appends the specified number of rows to the specified data grid.
	rowDelete (p. 190)	Deletes the specified rows from the specified data grid.

Category	Language Elements	Description
Information	columnCount (p. 156)	Returns the number of columns in the specified data grid.
	columnCountMatch (p. 156)	Returns the number of rows that match the specified criteria.
	columnCountMatchIn (p. 157)	Returns the number of matching rows in the specified column for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE. Multiple values are used as the comparator in the operation. These values are defined in the first column of the data grid that is specified for the *inDatagrid* argument.
	columnCountMissing (p. 158)	Returns the number of missing values for the specified criteria.
	columnCountValid (p. 158)	Returns the number of valid nonmissing numeric values for the specified criteria.
	columnExists (p. 159)	Returns 1 (TRUE) if the specified column exists. Otherwise, returns 0 (FALSE).
	columnIndex (p. 160)	Returns the ordinal position of the specified column name.
	columnIsNumeric (p. 161)	Returns 1 (TRUE) if the specified column is a numeric data type. Otherwise, returns 0 (FALSE).
	columnName (p. 168)	Returns the name of the column that is in the one-based ordinal position.
	distinctCount (p. 172)	Returns the number of unique rows in the data grid.
	fullJoinCount (p. 180)	Returns the number of rows that would be produced by a fullJoin operation. No data grid is affected.
	innerJoinCount (p. 185)	Returns the number of rows that would be produced by an inner join operation. No data grid is affected.
	leftJoinCount (p. 187)	Returns the number of rows that would be produced by a left join operation. No data grid is affected.
	name (p. 187)	Returns the name given at the declaration of the data grid instance.
	rightJoinCount (p. 189)	Returns the number of rows that would be produced by a right join operation. No data grid is affected.
	rowCount (p. 190)	Returns the number of rows in the data grid.
	version (p. 200)	Returns the version of the data grid interface.
Join or Append	append (p. 148)	Appends the specified source data grid to the specified target data grid.
	fullJoin (p. 178)	Performs a full join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.

Category	Language Elements	Description
	innerJoin (p. 184)	Performs an inner join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.
	leftJoin (p. 185)	Performs a left join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.
	rightJoin (p. 187)	Performs a right join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.
Rename	columnRename (p. 168)	Renames the specified column.
	setName (p. 195)	Renames the specified data grid.
Retrieve Values	filteredGet (p. 173)	Returns the value of the first row in the source column for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE.
	filteredGetIn (p. 174)	Returns the value of the first row in the source column for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE. Multiple values are used as the comparator in the operation. These values are defined in the first column of the data grid that is specified for the *inDatagrid* argument.
	filteredGetIndex (p. 175)	Returns the index of the first row for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE.
	filteredGetIndexIn (p. 176)	Returns the index of the first row for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE. Multiple values are used as the comparator in the operation. These values are defined in the first column of the data grid that is specified for the *inDatagrid* argument.
	getBool (p. 181)	Returns the Boolean value of the cell in the specified row and column.
	getDouble (p. 181)	Returns the decimal value of the cell in the specified row and column.
	getInt (p. 182)	Returns the integer value of the cell in the specified row and column.
	getLong (p. 182)	Returns the long value of the cell in the specified row and column.
	getString (p. 183)	Returns the string value of the cell in the specified row and column.
	getValue (p. 183)	Returns the value of the cell in the specified row and column.
Serialize	serialize (p. 191)	Returns the JSON string of the specified data grid.
	serializeData (p. 191)	Returns the JSON string of the row data of the specified data grid. The column metadata is not included.
	serializeMetadata (p. 192)	Returns the JSON string of the column metadata of the specified data grid. The row data is not included.

Category	Language Elements	Description
Set Values	filteredSet (p. 176)	Sets the value in the specified column to the specified value if the comparison evaluates to TRUE.
	filteredSetAll (p. 177)	Sets the cell in the specified column to the specified value if the specified comparison evaluates to TRUE.
	setAll (p. 192)	Sets all the values of a column to the specified value.
	setBool (p. 193)	Sets the specified Boolean value to the cell in the specified row and column.
	setDouble (p. 193)	Sets the specified decimal value to the cell in the specified row and column.
	setInt (p. 194)	Sets the specified integer value to the cell in the specified row and column.
	setLong (p. 194)	Sets the specified long value (64-bit integer) to the cell in the specified row and column.
	setString (p. 195)	Sets the specified string value to the cell in the specified row and column.
	setValue (p. 196)	Sets the specified value to the cell in the specified row and column. This is supported only for column types DECIMAL and STRING.
	subset (p. 199)	Subsets the data grid to include only those rows for which comparison column and value evaluates to TRUE.
Statistical	columnCorr (p. 155)	Returns the Pearson correlation coefficient of the two specified columns.
	columnFreq (p. 160)	Returns the number of distinct values for the specified criteria.
	columnMax (p. 161)	Returns the maximum value for the specified criteria.
	columnMaxBool (p. 162)	Returns the maximum Boolean value for the specified criteria.
	columnMaxInt (p. 162)	Returns the maximum integer value for the specified criteria.
	columnMaxLong (p. 163)	Returns the maximum long value for the specified criteria.
	columnMaxString (p. 163)	Returns the maximum string value for the specified criteria.
	columnMean (p. 164)	Returns the mean value for the specified criteria.
	columnMedian (p. 165)	Returns the median value for the specified criteria.
	columnMin (p. 165)	Returns the minimum value for the specified criteria.
	columnMinBool (p. 166)	Returns the minimum Boolean value for the specified criteria.

Category	Language Elements	Description
	columnMinInt (p. 166)	Returns the minimum integer value for the specified criteria.
	columnMinLong (p. 167)	Returns the minimum long value for the specified criteria.
	columnMinString (p. 167)	Returns the minimum string value for the specified criteria.
	columnStdDev (p. 169)	Returns the standard deviation of the values in the specified column.
	columnSum (p. 169)	Returns the sum of the values in the specified column.
	columnSumLong (p. 170)	Returns the sum of the values in the specified column.
Subset and Sort	bottomN (p. 152)	Sorts the target data grid in ascending order, by the specified column, and then truncates it to the first *N* rows.
	sort (p. 196)	Sorts the target data grid.
	topN (p. 199)	Sorts the target data grid in descending order, by the specified column, and then truncates it to the first *N* rows.

Dictionary

append

Appends the specified source data grid to the specified target data grid.

Category: Join or Append

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: The columns in the two data grids do not need to match. This method returns the number of rows in the resulting target data grid. If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

When you use the append method with a headless data grid, it is important to consider the column data types. If the column data types do not match between the two data grids, the source column type is inferred by the type of the corresponding column in the target data grid. See Example 3 on page 151 for more information.

Syntax

dgTarget.**append** (*dgSource* | *JSON_string*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

JSON_string
specifies a JSON character string that contains the data for the data grid. You can specify a literal value in single quotation marks, or you can specify a variable that evaluates to a JSON character string. For more information about the data grid JSON format, see "Data Grid JSON Representation" on page 141.

Examples

Example 1

In this example, dataGrid_A is the target and dataGrid_B is the source. Here are the contents of each data grid:

Table 14.4 *dataGrid_A*

a	b	c
Aa1	Ab1	Ac1
Aa2	Ab2	Ac2

Table 14.5 *dataGrid_B*

e	d	c	a
Be1	Bd1	Bc1	Ba1
Be2	Bd2	Bc2	Ba2
Be3	Bd3	Bc3	Ba3

The following operation is performed:

```
dataGrid_A.append(dataGrid_B)
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

Table 14.6 *dataGrid_A*

a	b	c	e	d
Aa1	Ab1	Ac1	null	null
Aa2	Ab2	Ac2	null	null
Ba1	null	Bc1	Be1	Bd1
Ba2	null	Bc2	Be2	Bd2
Ba3	null	Bc3	Be3	Bd3

Note: This example uses data grid objects. The result is the same for data grids that are defined using serialized JSON strings.

Example 2

In this example, the data grid that is shown in Table 14.5 includes only row data. The column header metadata is not included. This is known as a *headless* data grid.

Here is dataGrid_B presented as a headless data grid in JSON format:

```
[{"data":[  ["Be1","Bd1","Bc1","Ba1"],  ["Be2","Bd2","Bc2","Ba2"],
["Be3","Bd3","Bc3","Ba3"] ]}]
```

Here is dataGrid_B presented as a headless data grid in a table format:

Table 14.7 *Headless dataGrid_B Table*

COL_0	COL_1	COL_2	COL_3
Be1	Bd1	Bc1	Ba1
Be2	Bd2	Bc2	Ba2
Be3	Bd3	Bc3	Ba3

When you append a headless data grid, the append method maps the destination columns to the source columns based on position. Therefore, when headless dataGrid_B is appended to Table 14.6, here is the mapping that occurs:

dataGrid_A.a <-- dataGrid_B.COL_0

dataGrid_A.b <-- dataGrid_B.COL_1

dataGrid_A.c <-- dataGrid_B.COL_2

dataGrid_A.COL_3 <-- dataGrid_B.COL3

This is the resulting dataGrid_A JSON string:

```
[
 {"metadata":[{"A":"string"},{"B":"string"},{"C":"string"},{"COL_3":"string"}]},
 {"data":[["Aa1","Ab1","Ac1",null],["Aa2","Ab2","Ac2",null],
         ["Be1","Bd1","Bc1","Ba1"],["Be2","Bd2","Bc2","Ba2"],["Be3","Bd3","Bc3","Ba3"]]}
]
```

This is the resulting dataGrid_A table:

Table 14.8 *Resulting dataGrid_A Table*

A	B	C	COL_3
Aa1	Ab1	Ac1	null
Aa2	Ab2	Ac2	null
Be1	Bd1	Bc1	Ba1
Be2	Bd2	Bc2	Ba2

A	B	C	COL_3
Be3	Bd3	Bc3	Ba3

Example 3

This example shows that when you apply the append method to a headless data grid, the source column type is inferred by the type of the corresponding column in the target data grid. Here are the data grid JSON strings that are used in this example:

dataGrid_A_json:

```
[
{"metadata":[{"A":"string"},{"B":"double}]},
{"data":[["A1",1.11],["A2",2.22],["A3",3.33]]}
]
```

dataGrid_B_json:

```
[{"data":[["B1",10],["B2",20],["B3",30]}]
```

Suppose you apply the deserialization method to dataGrid_B_json:

```
dgB.deserialize(dataGrid_B_json)
```

It produces this data grid (*dgB*). Note that COL_1 is a long type.

Table 14.9 *dgB after Deserialization Operation*

COL_0 (*string*)	COL_1 (*long*)
B1	10
B2	20
B3	30

Assume that dataGrid_A_json is deserialized to a data grid called dgA. Now suppose you use the append method to append dataGrid_B_json to dgA:

```
dgA.append(dataGrid_B_json)
```

It produces this data grid. Note that the long values in dataGrid_B_json have been converted to double values.

Table 14.10 *dgA after Append Operation*

A (*string*)	B (*double*)
A1	1.11
A2	2.22
A3	3.33
B1	10.00

A (*string*)	B (*double*)
B2	20.00
B3	30.00

bottomN

Sorts the target data grid in ascending order, by the specified column, and then truncates it to the first *N* rows.

Category: Subset and Sort

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns the number of rows in the resulting target data grid. If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgTarget.**bottomN** (*dgSource*, *col*, *N*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

N
specifies the maximum number of rows to return.

clear

Deletes all rows and all column metadata from the specified data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the deletion is successful. If it is not successful, the method returns a nonzero value.

Syntax

dgTarget.**clear** ()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

cleardata

Deletes all rows from the specified data grid but does not remove the column metadata.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if it is successful and returns a nonzero value if it is not successful.

Syntax

dgTarget.**cleardata** ()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

columnAdd

Adds a column of specified type to the target data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If the column is added, the updated total number of columns in the data grid is returned. Otherwise, -1 is returned.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnAdd** (*colName*, *typeName*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

typeName
specifies a type name value. Valid types are [string, int | integer, long, double | decimal, boolean].

columnAddCharType

Adds a character column to the specified data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If the column is added, the updated total number of columns in the data grid is returned. Otherwise, -1 is returned.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnAddCharType** (*colName*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

columnAddNumType

Adds a numeric column of type decimal to the specified data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If the column is added, the updated total number of columns in the data grid is returned. Otherwise, -1 is returned.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnAddNumType** (*colName*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

columnClear

Clears all the rows in a data grid column.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: This method returns 0 (zero) if the column is cleared and returns a nonzero value if an error occurs.

If row index values are specified, only those rows are cleared.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnClear** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnCorr

Returns the Pearson correlation coefficient of the two specified columns.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columncorr** (*col1*, *col2 <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col1
col2
specifies the numeric data grid columns for which you want to compute the correlation coefficient. You can specify the columns using either a name or an index value. To specify a column name, use a string value. To specify a column index, use a numeric value. An index value must be (or evaluate to) a positive integer.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

Details

The Pearson product-moment correlation is a parametric measure of association for two variables. It measures both the strength and the direction of a linear relationship. If one variable X is an exact linear function of another variable Y, a positive relationship exists if the correlation is 1, and a negative relationship exists if the correlation is -1. If there is no linear predictability between the two variables, the correlation is 0. If the two variables jointly have a normal distribution with a zero correlation, the two variables are independent. However, correlation does not imply causality because, in some cases, an underlying causal relationship might not exist.

The formula for the Pearson product-moment correlation, denoted by ρ_{xy}, is as follows:

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\mathrm{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\mathrm{V}(x)\mathrm{V}(y)}} = \frac{\mathrm{E}((x - \mathrm{E}(x))(y - \mathrm{E}(y)))}{\sqrt{\mathrm{E}(x - \mathrm{E}(x))^2 \mathrm{E}(y - \mathrm{E}(y))^2}}$$

columnCount

Returns the number of columns in the specified data grid.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnCount** ()

Required Argument

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

columnCountMatch

Returns the number of rows that match the specified criteria.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnCountMatch** (*cmpCol*, *operator*, *cmpValue*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

operator
specifies one of the operators shown in "Comparison Operators" on page 139. You can specify the name of a character variable that evaluates to one of these operators, or you can specify the operator enclosed in single quotation marks.

cmpValue
specifies the value to compare to the value of *cmpCol*. You can specify a number, a character string enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of a variable, or the name of an expression. The value that you specify must be *cmpCol*, or it must evaluate to the same data type as *cmpCol*.

To search for null and missing values, note the following:

- For strings, null matches only null values. Missing (an empty string or a string that contains all blank characters), matches missing values.
- For all other data types, null values do not exist. If null is specified for *cmpValue*, it is treated as a missing value by the comparison operation.

columnCountMatchIn

Returns the number of matching rows in the specified column for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE. Multiple values are used as the comparator in the operation. These values are defined in the first column of the data grid that is specified for the *inDatagrid* argument.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnCountMatchIn** (*cmpColumn*, *cmpOperator*, *inDatagrid* <, *rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpColumn
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, in which to perform the comparison operation.

cmpOperator
specifies the operator to use in the comparison operation, either EQ (equal) or NEQ (not equal).

inDatagrid
specifies the data grid in which the first column contains the comparator values to use in the comparison operation.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnCountMissing

Returns the number of missing values for the specified criteria.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnCountMissing** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnCountValid

Returns the number of valid nonmissing numeric values for the specified criteria.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnCountValid** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnDelete

Deletes the specified column from the specified data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the column is deleted and returns a nonzero value if an error occurs.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnDelete** (*col*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

columnExists

Returns 1 (TRUE) if the specified column exists. Otherwise, returns 0 (FALSE).

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Syntax

dgSource.**columnExists** (*colName*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

columnFreq

Returns the number of distinct values for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: INTEGER

Syntax

dgSource.**columnFreq** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnIndex

Returns the ordinal position of the specified column name.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs or the column name does not exist, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnName** (*colName*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

columnIsNumeric

Returns 1 (TRUE) if the specified column is a numeric data type. Otherwise, returns 0 (FALSE).

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Syntax

dgSource.**columnIsNumeric** (*col*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

columnMax

Returns the maximum value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMax** (*col*<, *rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMaxBool

Returns the maximum Boolean value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: BOOLEAN

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMaxBool** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMaxInt

Returns the maximum integer value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMaxInt** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMaxLong

Returns the maximum long value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: 64-BIT INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMaxLong** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMaxString

Returns the maximum string value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: STRING

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMaxString** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMean

Returns the mean value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMean** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMedian

Returns the median value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMedian** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMin

Returns the minimum value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMin** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMinBool

Returns the minimum Boolean value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: BOOLEAN

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMinBool** (*col* <, *rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMinInt

Returns the minimum integer value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgsource.**columnMinInt** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMinLong

Returns the minimum long value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: 64-BIT INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMinLong** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnMinString

Returns the minimum string value for the specified criteria.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: STRING

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnMinString** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnName

Returns the name of the column that is in the one-based ordinal position.

Category: Information

Returned data type: VARCHAR

Note: If the specified ordinal position does not exist, a NULL DS2 string is returned.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnName** (*colIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

colIndex
specifies the index value of the column in the data grid.

columnRename

Renames the specified column.

Category: Rename

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the column is renamed and returns a nonzero value if an error occurs.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnRename** (*col*, *newName*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

newName
specifies the new name.

columnStdDev

Returns the standard deviation of the values in the specified column.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnStdDev** (*col <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

columnSum

Returns the sum of the values in the specified column.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnSum** (*col*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

columnSumLong

Returns the sum of the values in the specified column.

Category: Statistical

Returned data type: 64-BIT INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**columnSumLong** (*col*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

columnTypeName

Returns the type name of the specified column name.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: VARCHAR

Note: If the specified column name does not exist, a NULL DS2 string is returned.

Syntax

dgTarget.**columnTypeName** (*colName*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

copy

Creates a duplicate of the source data grid into the target data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns the number of rows that were copied to the target data grid. If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgTarget.**copy** (*dgSource*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

deserialize

Creates a data grid from the specified JSON string.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: This method returns 0 (zero) if the data grid is created and returns a nonzero value if it is not created.

When metadata is not provided in the JSON string, the data types of the columns are inferred from the first type that is identified in the JSON processing (string, boolean, long, decimal). If all of the items in the column are null, the type is converted to decimal.

Syntax

dgTarget.**deserialize** (*jsonString*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

JSON_string
specifies a JSON character string that contains the data for the data grid. You can specify a literal value in single quotation marks, or you can specify a variable that evaluates to a JSON character string. For more information about the data grid JSON format, see "Data Grid JSON Representation" on page 141.

The JSON string that represents the data grid can include any one of the following:

- both metadata and data
- metadata only
- data only

column1
column2
specifies the column names of each column in the data grid.

row1_data
row2_data
specifies the data for each row in the data grid. Separate the values for each column in a row with a comma (,). Enclose character values in double quotation marks.

Example

The first non-null data row determines the column type. In the following example, the first row is all null, which provides no type inference. In the second row, all the column types are inferred except for the third column. Because all the data in column three is null, this column type is inferred as decimal.

Here is the JSON string with all null columns:

```
json:: [{"data":[[null,null,null,null,null],["Str_01",true,null,15,1.01],
["Str_02",false,null,77,2.02],["Str_03",false,null,93,3.03],
["Str_04",true,null,15,4.04],["Str_05",false,null,null,5.05]]}]
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

```
row[0000]: string(mv) boolean(mv) decimal(mv) long(m1v) decimal(mv)
row[0001]: string(Str_01) boolean(TRUE) decimal(mv) long(15) decimal(1.01)
row[0002]: string(Str_02) boolean(FALSE) decimal(mv) long(77) decimal(2.02)
row[0003]: string(Str_03) boolean(FALSE) decimal(mv) long(93) decimal(3.03)
row[0004]: string(Str_04) boolean(TRUE) decimal(mv) long(15) decimal(4.04)
row[0005]: string(Str_05) boolean(FALSE) decimal(mv) long(mv) decimal(5.05)
```

distinctCount

Returns the number of unique rows in the data grid.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgSource.**distinctCount** ()

Required Argument

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

filteredGet

Returns the value of the first row in the source column for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: STRING, DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**filteredGet** (*cmpCol*, *operator*, *cmpValue*, *srcCol <, rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex>*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

operator
specifies one of the operators shown in "Comparison Operators" on page 139. You can specify the name of a character variable that evaluates to one of these operators, or you can specify the operator enclosed in single quotation marks.

cmpValue
specifies the value to compare to the value of *cmpCol*. You can specify a number, a character string enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of a variable, or the name of an expression. The value that you specify must be *cmpCol*, or it must evaluate to the same data type as *cmpCol*.

To search for null and missing values, note the following:

- For strings, null matches only null values. Missing (an empty string or a string that contains all blank characters), matches missing values.
- For all other data types, null values do not exist. If null is specified for *cmpValue*, it is treated as a missing value by the comparison operation.

srcCol
specifies the name or index value of the column whose value you want to know. To specify a column name, use a string value. To specify a column index, use a numeric value. An index value must be (or evaluate to) a positive integer.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

filteredGetIn

Returns the value of the first row in the source column for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE. Multiple values are used as the comparator in the operation. These values are defined in the first column of the data grid that is specified for the *inDatagrid* argument.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: STRING, DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**filteredGetIn** (*cmpColumn*, *cmpOperator*, *inDatagrid*, *scrCol* <, *rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpColumn
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, in which to perform the comparison operation.

cmpOperator
specifies the operator to use in the comparison operation, either EQ (equal) or NEQ (not equal).

inDatagrid
specifies the data grid in which the first column contains the comparator values to use in the comparison operation.

srcCol
specifies the name or index value of the column whose value you want to know. To specify a column name, use a string value. To specify a column index, use a numeric value. An index value must be (or evaluate to) a positive integer.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

filteredGetIndex

Returns the index of the first row for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the condition is not found.

Syntax

dgSource.**filteredGetIndex** (*cmpCol*, *operator*, *cmpValue* <, *rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

operator
specifies one of the operators shown in "Comparison Operators" on page 139. You can specify the name of a character variable that evaluates to one of these operators, or you can specify the operator enclosed in single quotation marks.

cmpValue
specifies the value to compare to the value of *cmpCol*. You can specify a number, a character string enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of a variable, or the name of an expression. The value that you specify must be *cmpCol*, or it must evaluate to the same data type as *cmpCol*.

To search for null and missing values, note the following:

- For strings, null matches only null values. Missing (an empty string or a string that contains all blank characters), matches missing values.
- For all other data types, null values do not exist. If null is specified for *cmpValue*, it is treated as a missing value by the comparison operation.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

filteredGetIndexIn

Returns the index of the first row for which the comparison operation evaluates to TRUE. Multiple values are used as the comparator in the operation. These values are defined in the first column of the data grid that is specified for the *inDatagrid* argument.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the condition is not found.

Syntax

dgSource.**filteredGetIndexIn**(*cmpColumn*,*cmpOperator*, *inDatagrid* <, *rowStartIndex*, *rowEndIndex*>)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

cmpOperator
specifies the operator to use in the comparison operation, either EQ (equal) or NEQ (not equal).

inDatagrid
specifies the data grid in which the first column contains the comparator values to use in the comparison operation.

Optional Arguments

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

filteredSet

Sets the value in the specified column to the specified value if the comparison evaluates to TRUE.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**filteredSet** (*cmpCol*, *operator*, *cmpValue*, *rowIndex, setCol*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

operator
specifies one of the operators shown in "Comparison Operators" on page 139. You can specify the name of a character variable that evaluates to one of these operators, or you can specify the operator enclosed in single quotation marks.

cmpValue
specifies the value to compare to the value of *cmpCol*. You can specify a number, a character string enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of a variable, or the name of an expression. The value that you specify must be *cmpCol*, or it must evaluate to the same data type as *cmpCol*.

To search for null and missing values, note the following:

- For strings, null matches only null values. Missing (an empty string or a string that contains all blank characters), matches missing values.
- For all other data types, null values do not exist. If null is specified for *cmpValue*, it is treated as a missing value by the comparison operation.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setCol
specifies the name or index value of the column to be assigned the specified value.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

filteredSetAll

Sets the cell in the specified column to the specified value if the specified comparison evaluates to TRUE.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns the number of rows that were changed in the data grid. If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgTarget.**filteredSetAll** (*cmpCol*, *operator*, *cmpValue*, *setCol*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

operator
specifies one of the operators shown in "Comparison Operators" on page 139. You can specify the name of a character variable that evaluates to one of these operators, or you can specify the operator enclosed in single quotation marks.

cmpValue
specifies the value to compare to the value of *cmpCol*. You can specify a number, a character string enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of a variable, or the name of an expression. The value that you specify must be *cmpCol*, or it must evaluate to the same data type as *cmpCol*.

To search for null and missing values, note the following:

- For strings, null matches only null values. Missing (an empty string or a string that contains all blank characters), matches missing values.
- For all other data types, null values do not exist. If null is specified for *cmpValue*, it is treated as a missing value by the comparison operation.

setCol
specifies the name or index value of the column to be assigned the specified value.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

fullJoin

Performs a full join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.

Category: Join or Append

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: A row is written to the target data grid for each row in the right table and the left table. This is the case even if there are no matches between the tables. Column names that match in the left and right tables are renamed to *columnName*_R in the target data grid.

This method returns 0 (zero) if the join is successful and returns a nonzero value if it is not successful.

Syntax

dgTarget.**fullJoin** (*dgLeft*, *colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

Example

Here is an example of a full join. These are the source tables used in the operation:

Table 14.11 *Price Table*

PRODUCT	PRICE	MATCH
Potatoes	1.001	l_1
Avocados	2.002	l_2
Kiwis	3.003	l_3
Onions	4.004	l_4
Melons	5.005	l_5
Oranges	6.006	l_6
Tomatoes	7.007	l_7

Table 14.12 *Quantity Table*

MATCH	PROD	QUANTITY
r_1	Melons	11
r_2	Squash	22
r_3	Kiwis	33
r_4	Potatoes	44
r_8	Broccoli	55
r_6	Avocados	66
r_8	Broccoli	77
r_5	Avocados	88

MATCH	PROD	QUANTITY
r_7	Onions	99
r_5	Pickles	100

In this example, the following operation is performed:

```
dataGrid_A.fullJoin(price, "PRODUCT", quantity, "PROD")
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

Table 14.13 *dataGrid_A*

PRODUCT	PRICE	MATCH	MATCH_R	PROD	QUANTITY
Potatoes	1.001	l_1	r_4	Potatoes	44
Avocados	2.002	l_2	r_6	Avocados	66
Avocados	2.002	l_2	r_5	Avocados	88
Kiwis	3.003	l_3	r_3	Kiwis	33
Onions	4.004	l_4	r_7	Onions	99
Melons	5.005	l_5	r_1	Melons	11
Oranges	6.006	l_6	null	null	null
Tomatoes	7.007	l_7	null	null	null
null	null	null	r_8	Broccoli	55
null	null	null	r_8	Broccoli	77
null	null	null	r_5	Pickles	100
null	null	null	r_2	Squash	22

fullJoinCount

Returns the number of rows that would be produced by a fullJoin operation. No data grid is affected.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgLeft.**fullJoinCount** (*colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

getBool

Returns the Boolean value of the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**getBool** (*col*, *rowIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

getDouble

Returns the decimal value of the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: DECIMAL

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**getDouble** (*col*, *rowIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

getInt

Returns the integer value of the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**getInt** (*col*, *rowIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

getLong

Returns the long value of the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: 64-BIT INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is `Missing-Value`.

Syntax

dgSource.**getLong** (*col*, *rowIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

getString

Returns the string value of the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: STRING

Note: If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgSource.**getString** (*col*, *rowIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

getValue

Returns the value of the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Retrieve Values

Returned data type: STRING

Notes: When the receiving variable is of type double or decimal, DS2 converts the returned string value to a decimal.

If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgSource.**getValue** (*col*, *rowIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

innerJoin

Performs an inner join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.

Category: Join or Append

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: Only the rows that match the join criteria are added to the target data grid.

This method returns 0 (zero) if the join is successful and returns a nonzero value if it is not successful.

Syntax

dgTarget.**innerJoin** (*dgLeft*, *colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

Example

Here is an example of an inner join. This example uses the source tables shown in Table 14.11 and Table 14.12 on page 179.

In this example, the following operation is performed:

```
dataGrid_A.innerJoin(price, "PRODUCT", quantity, "PROD")
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

Table 14.14 dataGrid_A

PRODUCT	PRICE	MATCH	QUANTITY
Potatoes	1.001	l_1	44
Avocados	2.002	l_2	66
Avocados	2.002	l_2	88
Kiwis	3.003	l_3	33
Onions	4.004	l_4	99
Melons	5.005	l_5	11

innerJoinCount

Returns the number of rows that would be produced by an inner join operation. No data grid is affected.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgLeft.**innerJoinCount** (*colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

leftJoin

Performs a left join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.

Category: Join or Append

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: All the rows in the left table are retained in the target data grid, regardless of matching join criteria.

This method returns 0 (zero) if the join is successful and returns a nonzero value if it is not successful.

Syntax

dgTarget.**leftJoin** (*dgLeft*, *colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

Example

Here is an example of a left join. This example uses the source tables shown in Table 14.11 and Table 14.12 on page 179.

In this example, the following operation is performed:

```
dataGrid_A.leftJoin(price, "PRODUCT", quantity, "PROD")
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

Table 14.15 *dataGrid_A*

PRODUCT	PRICE	MATCH	QUANTITY
Potatoes	1.001	l_1	44
Avocados	2.002	l_2	66
Avocados	2.002	l_2	88
Kiwis	3.003	l_3	33
Onions	4.004	l_4	99
Melons	5.005	l_5	11
Oranges	6.006	l_6	null
Tomatoes	7.007	l_7	null

leftJoinCount

Returns the number of rows that would be produced by a left join operation. No data grid is affected.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgLeft.**leftJoinCount** (*colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

name

Returns the name given at the declaration of the data grid instance.

Category: Information

Returned data type: STRING

Syntax

dgTarget.**name**()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

rightJoin

Performs a right join of two data grids and populates the target data grid with the results of the join.

Category: Join or Append

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: All the rows in the right table are retained in the target data grid regardless of matching join criteria.

This method returns 0 (zero) if the join is successful and returns a nonzero value if it is not successful.

Syntax

dgTarget.**rightJoin** (*dgLeft*, *colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

Example

Here is an example of a right join. This example uses the source tables shown in Table 14.11 and Table 14.12 on page 179.

In this example, the following operation is performed:

```
dataGrid_A.rightJoin(price, "PRODUCT", quantity, "PROD")
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

Table 14.16 *dataGrid_A*

PRICE	MATCH	PROD	QUANTITY
5.005	r_1	Melons	11
null	r_2	Squash	22
3.003	r_3	Kiwis	33
1.001	r_4	Potatoes	44
null	r_8	Broccoli	55
2.002	r_6	Avocados	66
null	r_8	Broccoli	77

PRICE	MATCH	PROD	QUANTITY
2.002	r_5	Avocados	88
4.004	r_7	Onions	99
null	r_5	Pickles	100

rightJoinCount

Returns the number of rows that would be produced by a right join operation. No data grid is affected.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgLeft.**rightJoinCount** (*colLeft*, *dgRight*, *colRight*)

Required Arguments

dgLeft
specifies the variable name of the left data grid.

colLeft
specifies the key column in *dgLeft*, using either a name or an index value.

dgRight
specifies the variable name of the right data grid.

colRight
specifies the key column in *dgRight*, using either a name or an index value.

rowAdd

Appends the specified number of rows to the specified data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the row is added and returns a nonzero value if the row is not added.

Syntax

dgTarget.**rowAdd** (*n*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

n
specifies the number of rows to add to the data grid.

rowCount

Returns the number of rows in the data grid.

Category: Information

Returned data type: INTEGER

Syntax

dgSource.**rowCount** ()

Required Argument

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

rowDelete

Deletes the specified rows from the specified data grid.

Category: Create, Update, or Delete

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: To delete only one row, specify its index value in *rowStartIndex*.

This method returns 0 (zero) if the rows are deleted and returns a nonzero value if the rows are not deleted.

Syntax

dgTarget.**rowDelete** (*rowStartIndex* <, *rowEndIndex*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

rowStartIndex
specifies the row number at which to begin the operation.

Optional Argument

rowEndIndex
specifies the row number at which to end the operation.

serialize

Returns the JSON string of the specified data grid.

Category: Serialize

Returned data type: VARCHAR

Notes: A data grid accepts a JSON string with an empty array of row definitions. For more information about the data grid JSON format, see "Data Grid JSON Representation" on page 141.

An empty data grid returns a NULL DS2 string. If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgTarget.**serialize** ()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

serializeData

Returns the JSON string of the row data of the specified data grid. The column metadata is not included.

Category: Serialize

Returned data type: VARCHAR

Notes: For more information about the data grid JSON format, see "Data Grid JSON Representation" on page 141.

If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgTarget.**serializeData** ()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

serializeMetadata

Returns the JSON string of the column metadata of the specified data grid. The row data is not included.

Category: Serialize

Returned data type: VARCHAR

Notes: For more information about the data grid JSON format, see "Data Grid JSON Representation" on page 141.

If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgTarget.**serializeMetadata** ()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

setAll

Sets all the values of a column to the specified value.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns the number of rows that were changed in the data grid. If an error occurs, the return value is **`Missing-Value`**.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setAll** (*col*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

setBool

Sets the specified Boolean value to the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setBool** (*col*, *rowIndex*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

setDouble

Sets the specified decimal value to the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setDouble** (*col*, *rowIndex*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

setInt

Sets the specified integer value to the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setInt** (*col*, *rowIndex*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

setLong

Sets the specified long value (64-bit integer) to the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setLong** (*col*, *rowIndex*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

colName
specifies the name of the column.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

setName

Renames the specified data grid.

Category: Rename

Returned data type: INTEGER

Notes: This method returns 0 (zero) if the data grid is renamed and returns a nonzero value if an error occurs.

If you specify a null value, this method changes the data grid name to the default name `_dg`.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setName** (*newName*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

newName
specifies the new name.

setString

Sets the specified string value to the cell in the specified row and column.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setValue** (*col*, *rowIndex*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

setValue

Sets the specified value to the cell in the specified row and column. This is supported only for column types DECIMAL and STRING.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the specified value is set and returns a nonzero value if the specified value is not set.

Syntax

dgTarget.**setValue** (*col*, *rowIndex*, *setValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

rowIndex
specifies the row number in the data grid.

setValue
specifies the value to assign.

sort

Sorts the target data grid.

Category: Subset and Sort

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns 0 (zero) if the target data grid is sorted and returns a nonzero value if an error occurs.

Syntax

dgTarget.**sort** (*sortCol*, *isAscending* | *dgSort*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

sortCol
specifies the name or index number of the column whose values are used to sort the rows in the target data grid.

isAscending
specifies whether the target data grid is sorted in ascending or descending order. Specify 0 (zero) for descending order and any other value for ascending order. If the value for *sortCol* is an empty character string, the function returns a null value.

dgSort
enables a data grid to be passed in to define a multi-column sort. *dgSort* must have the form (string, num) or (num, num).

The first column, dgSort.col1, is the columnName or columnIndex.

dgSort.col2 is the value for *isAscending*d.

dgTarget() is sorted by the criteria in *dgSort* from row1, then row2, through row *N*.

Example

Here is an example of a multi-column sort.

In this example, Demographics is the target data grid and dgSort is the data grid that contains the sort criteria. Here are the contents of each data grid:

Table 14.17 *Target Data Grid: Demographics*

NAME	AGE
Charles	10
John	12
Matthew	14
Michael	16
Charles	20
John	22
Matthew	24
Michael	26
Charles	30

NAME	AGE
John	32
Matthew	34
Michael	36

Table 14.18 *Sort Criteria Data Grid: dgSort*

COL_NAME	ISASCENDING
NAME	1
AGE	0

As shown in dgSort, the NAME column is sorted first in ascending order. If there is a match, then the AGE column is used to sort in descending order.

The following operation is performed:

```
Demographics.sort(dgSort)
```

Here is the resulting data grid:

Table 14.19 *Demographics*

NAME	AGE
Charles	30
Charles	20
Charles	10
John	32
John	22
John	12
Matthew	34
Matthew	24
Matthew	14
Michael	36
Michael	26
Michael	16

subset

Subsets the data grid to include only those rows for which comparison column and value evaluates to TRUE.

Category: Set Values

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns the number of rows that have been subset. If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgTarget.**subset** (*dgSource*, *cmpCol*, *operator*, *cmpValue*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

cmpCol
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value, whose value is to be compared to *cmpValue*.

operator
specifies one of the operators shown in "Comparison Operators" on page 139. You can specify the name of a character variable that evaluates to one of these operators, or you can specify the operator enclosed in single quotation marks.

cmpValue
specifies the value to compare to the value of *cmpCol*. You can specify a number, a character string enclosed in single quotation marks, the name of a variable, or the name of an expression. The value that you specify must be *cmpCol*, or it must evaluate to the same data type as *cmpCol*.

To search for null and missing values, note the following:

- For strings, null matches only null values. Missing (an empty string or a string that contains all blank characters), matches missing values.
- For all other data types, null values do not exist. If null is specified for *cmpValue*, it is treated as a missing value by the comparison operation.

topN

Sorts the target data grid in descending order, by the specified column, and then truncates it to the first *N* rows.

Category: Subset and Sort

Returned data type: INTEGER

Note: This method returns the number rows in the resulting target data grid. If an error occurs, this method returns -1.

Syntax

dgTarget.**topN** (*dgSource*, *col*, *N*)

Required Arguments

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

dgSource
specifies the variable name of the source data grid.

col
specifies the column, using either a name or an index value.

N
specifies the maximum number of rows to return.

version

Returns the version of the data grid interface.

Category: Information

Returned data type: STRING

Syntax

dgTarget.**version** ()

Required Argument

dgTarget
specifies the variable name of the target data grid.

Chapter 15

Module Execution

Synchronous, Asynchronous, and Timed Execution

A SAS Micro Analytic Service module contains one or more steps. Each step is executed by passing input parameter values to the server.

By default, this execution is processed synchronously. This means that the client makes the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST call, and the call returns when the execution is complete. Upon successful execution, the **outputs** variable in the reply contains the output of the execution, and the **executionState** variable is assigned the value **completed**.

Depending on your requirements, it might be beneficial for SAS Micro Analytic Service to use asynchronous execution. When you use asynchronous execution, the input parameter values are passed to the server and the execution occurs in a separate thread. Any errors in execution are logged on the server. If logging is set at the TRACE level, the result of the execution is also logged.

To use asynchronous execution, include the **waitTime** query parameter with an assigned value (in milliseconds). Here is an example of a POST request that includes the **waitime** query parameter:

```
POST https://www.example.com/microanalyticScore/modules/{moduleId}/steps/{stepId}?waitTime=6000
```

When you include the **waitTime** query parameter, the **executionState** variable with an assigned value is included in the reply. Here are the possible values:

- **completed**: the execution completed within the specified **waitTime** value. The result is returned.
- **timedOut**: the execution did not complete within the specified **waitTime** value. The **outputs** variable in the reply is empty.

- **submitted**: the assigned **waitTime** query parameter value is **0** (zero). The **outputs** variable in the reply is empty.

  TIP Assigning **waitTime=0** is useful when a call does not generate output (for example, when executing a step that fires an event).

Note: When an execution times out, the control returns to the caller. However, the underlying execution is not canceled. It is not possible to cancel an execution that is in progress. An execution must run to completion (either success or failure).

Using Transaction Metadata during Step Execution

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports transaction metadata between the client and server. To accomplish this, the client calls the server with metadata that is in the form of string-based name-value pairs.

You can use any name-value pairs as metadata. However, the following metadata string names each have a special purpose and are reserved for use by SAS Micro Analytic Service:

Name	Description
client_id	The client identifier that signifies the source of execution request. This tag is included in log messages only if it is specified in the JSON payload.
module_id	The module identifier. This tag is automatically added by the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST interface. It is always included in messages that are logged during the execution of a step. Therefore, do not add this tag to the JSON payload.
step_id	The step identifier. This tag is automatically added by the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST interface. It is always included in messages that are logged during the execution of a step. Therefore, do not add this tag to the JSON payload.
transaction_id	The transaction identifier. This tag is included in log messages only if it is specified in the JSON payload.

Note the following information about using metadata:

- Metadata does not affect computation. It is used only to mark the execution. The inclusion of metadata in the input is optional.
- Metadata is also available to the DS2 module code via the mdcGetVal function. See "DS2 Function to Retrieve Metadata" for more information.

See "Example" on page 203 for input string, output string, and log samples.

DS2 Function to Retrieve Metadata

To retrieve a metadata value from within SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 module code, use the DS2 mdcGetVal function:

```
value=mdcGetVal(name);
```

Note: The **name** input argument in the mdcGetVal function is case-sensitive.

This metadata is available to cross-module executions that are performed by using the MASCall package callModule and asyncCallModule methods. For more information, see "Performing Calls between SAS Micro Analytic Service Modules" on page 94.

Including Metadata in Logging Events

Logging events that are generated by transaction execution include these metadata values in the log messages.

Tag Name	Log Property ID
client_id	clientId
module_id	moduleId
step_id	stepId
transaction_id	transactionId

For more information about logging, see "SAS Micro Analytic Service Logging" on page 227.

Example

Here is a sample JSON input string:

```
{
  "inputs": [
    {
      "name": "vc1",
      "value": "client_id"
    },
    {
      "name": "vc2",
      "value": "transaction_id"
    }
  ],
  "metadata": {
    "client_id": "client1w23444",
    "transaction_id": "12345555"
  }
}
```

Following execution, this is the corresponding JSON output string:

```
{
```

```
   "links" : [ ],
   "version" : 2,
   "moduleId" : "vmasd25",
   "stepId" : "m1",
   "executionState" : "completed",
   "metadata" : {
      "transaction_id" : "12345555",
      "module_id" : "vmasd25",
      "step_id" : "m1",
      "client_id" : "client1w23444"
   },
   "outputs" : [
      {
         "name" : "vc3",
         "value" : "client1w23444"
      },
      {
         "name" : "vc4",
         "value" : "12345555"
      }
   ]
}
```

Here is the log output that is generated by SAS Micro Analytic Service:

```
{
   "headers":{
      "sas-content-type":"application\/vnd.sas.event;version=2",
      "sas-deployment-id":"viya",
      "sas-event-source":"SAS Logging Facility",
      "sas-published-timestamp":"2021-09-03T14:22:06.697000+00:00"
   },
   "id":"A415A5FE-559F-8A44-B831-30F1A8CF468A",
   "payload":{
      "level":"debug",
      "message":"vmasd25, m1, vc1=client_id, vc3=client1w23444, vc2=transaction_id,
                vc4=12345555",
      "properties":{
         "_lineNumber_":"395",
         "_sourceFile_":"d2logger.c",
         "clientId":"client1w23444",
         "hostname":"sas-microanalytic-score-5cc9588cf9-dldxq",
         "logger":"App.tk.test",
         "moduleId":"vmasd25",
         "processId":"55",
         "stepId":"m1",
         "thread":"00000010",
         "transactionId":"12345555"
      },
      "source":"sas-microanalytic-score",
      "timeStamp":"2021-09-03T14:22:06.697000+00:00",
      "version":1
   },
   "payloadType":"application\/vnd.sas.event.log;version=1",
   "timeStamp":"2021-09-03T14:22:06.697000+00:00",
   "type":"log",
   "user":"sas",
```

```
    "version":2
}
```

Chapter 16

Database Access with DS2

Database Connection Configuration Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service supports database I/O through the DS2 SQLStmt package. Supported databases include BigQuery, DB2, Oracle, Postgres, Snowflake, SQL Server, and Teradata. Here are the general steps to configure a database connection for SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Deployment Tasks

Here are the tasks that are performed as part of the SAS Viya and SAS Micro Analytic Service installation and deployment process:

1. Install any required database client software. See the database client installation instructions for more information.
2. Configure the SAS/ACCESS and Data Connectors for SAS Viya. This is a post-installation task in the SAS Viya deployment process. For more information, see "Configure Data Access" in *SAS Viya for Linux: Deployment Guide*.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Tasks

Here are the tasks to set up a database connection for use by SAS Micro Analytic Service:

1. Enter the connection string for your database in SAS Environment Manager. For information, see the connectionString property in "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: core" on page 220.

   Note: For information about environment variables and database connection options, see Appendix 3, "Database Driver Reference," on page 251.

   Note: Passwords in a connection string can be encoded values that are produced by PROC PWENCODE. The SAS002 (alias SASENC), SAS003, SAS004, and SAS005 encoding methods are supported. For more information, see "PWENCODE Procedure" in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

2. Configure transaction options, if necessary. For information, see "Committing Transactions" on page 209.

3. Access the database by instantiating a SQLStmnt package. For information, see "Instantiating a SQLStmt Package" on page 208.

Note: If you want to specify the maximum number of connections for SAS Micro Analytic Service or verify whether a SAS Micro Analytic Service connection is valid, see "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: connectionpool" on page 220.

Instantiating a SQLStmt Package

You should not instantiate a DS2 SQLStmt package when declaring it as a package-scoped member. Instead, you should conditionally instantiate it within the method that is using it. Here is an example:

```
package tSQLStmt;
    dcl package sqlstmt stmt;
    method getid( in_out int rc, in_out varchar custId );
        if null( stmt ) then
            stmt = _new_ sqlstmt('select customerId from customer');
        rc = stmt.execute();
        if ( rc ) then do;
            if ( rc = 1 ) then do;
                stmt = _new_ sqlstmt('select customerId from customer');
                /* other error recovery code if needed. */
            end;
            /* other error recovery code if needed. */
            return;
        end;
        rc = stmt.fetch();
        if ( rc ) then do;
            if ( rc = 1 ) then do;
                stmt = _new_ sqlstmt('select customerId from customer');
                /* other error recovery code if needed. */
            end;
            /* other error recovery code if needed. */
            return;
        end;
        custId = stmt.getvarchar( 1 );
    end;
endpackage;
```

Verifying DS2 SQLStmt Method Return Codes

As a best practice, you should verify SQLStmt return codes from methods such as PREPARE, EXECUTE, FETCH, and so on. If a method returns a failure code of 1, then you must re-instantiate the package instance. For more information about SAS Micro Analytic Service database connection properties, see "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: connectionpool" on page 220.

Committing Transactions

About Options for Committing Transactions

By default, in a DS2 SQLSTMT package, any outstanding changes to the database are committed at the end of each SQL statement execute method. This feature is known as *autocommit*.

However, you can turn off autocommit in SAS Micro Analytic Service when using data sources that support transactions. When autocommit is off, multiple SQL statements can be executed within a single transaction. This means that SAS Micro Analytic Service commits database changes at the end of the public DS2 method execution.

If the DS2 method ends abnormally, SAS Micro Analytic Service rolls back all uncommitted changes. Uncommitted changes can include either of the following:

- all SQL statements since the start of the DS2 method
- all SQL statements since the last COMMIT statement

For more information, see "COMMIT Statement" in *SAS FedSQL Language Reference* and "ROLLBACK Statement" in *SAS FedSQL Language Reference*.

Note:

- When autocommit is off, it is not necessary to execute the FedSQL BEGIN statement.
- The scope of transactions is limited within the public DS2 method that is being executed by SAS Micro Analytic Service.

To disable autocommit, the following configuration items are required:

- The underlying database driver must support transactions.

  Important: This might require additional configuration for your database. For example, when you connect to a Microsoft SQL Server database, you must include **`ENABLE_MARS=YES`** in your connection string. This enables support for Multiple Active Result Sets (MARS). For more information, see "Disabling Transaction Autocommit" on page 262 or refer to your database documentation.

- The autocommit property must be set to False in SAS Environment Manager. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.properties" on page 219.
- The number of database connections must be equal to the number of SAS Micro Analytic Service worker threads. This one-to-one mapping ensures that each thread uses the same connection.

To accomplish this, confirm that the maxconnections property is set to the default value of 0 (zero). This sets the number of database connections equal to the number of SAS Micro Analytic Service worker threads. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: connectionpool" on page 220.

- The connection string must be specified via the connectionString property, not as the second argument of the SQLSTMT package constructor.

Example

The following example code is intended for use with autocommit disabled.

It splits the total inventory quantity between two stores: StoreA and StoreB. If an error occurs during the execution of either insert, any changes that were made are rolled back.

Here is the connection string that is used to connect to the database in the example:

```
driver=fedsql;conopts=(driver=oracle;catalog=ora12;uid=scott;pwd=tiger;path=test.a.b.com:1521/exadat12c)
```

Here is the SQL code that is used to create the table in the example:

```
sscr8tbl = _NEW_ sqlstmt( 'execute ( create table ora_dstest1.vmassst2
                                        ( store varchar2(20), quantity integer )
                                    ) by ora12' );
```

Here is the sample code:

```
package vmassst2;
    dcl package logger logr('App.Test');
    dcl package sqlstmt ss;
    dcl package SQLStmt srollback;

    method insert2( int quantity, in_out int rc );
        dcl int half;
        if null( srollback ) then do;
            srollback = _NEW_ sqlstmt( 'rollback' );
            if null( srollback ) then do;
                logr.log( 'e', 'SQLStmt ROLLBACK instantiation failed.' );
                rc = -1;
                goto Exit;
            end;
        end;                                                                    1
        if null( ss ) then do;
            ss = _NEW_ sqlstmt( 'insert into ora_dstest1.vmassst2 values (?,?)' );
            if null( ss ) then do;
                logr.log( 'e', 'SQLStmt insert instantiation failed.' );
                rc = -1;
                goto Exit;
            end;
        end;
        rc = ss.setVarchar( 1, 'StoreA' );
        if ( rc ) then do;
            logr.log( 'e', 'setVarchar failed. rc=$s', rc );
            goto tRollback;
        end;
        half = quantity / 2;
        rc = ss.setInt( 2, half );
        if ( rc ) then do;
            logr.log( 'e', 'setInt failed. rc=$s', rc );
```

```
            goto tRollback;
        end;
        rc = ss.execute();
        if ( rc ) then do;
            logr.log( 'e', 'execute failed. rc=$s', rc );
            goto tRollback;
        end;                                                              2
        rc = ss.setVarchar( 1, 'StoreB' );
        if ( rc ) then do;
            logr.log( 'e', 'setVarchar failed. rc=$s', rc );
            goto tRollback;
        end;
        rc = ss.setInt( 2, quantity - half );
        if ( rc ) then do;
            logr.log( 'e', 'setInt failed. rc=$s', rc );
            goto tRollback;
        end;
        rc = ss.execute();
        if ( rc ) then do;
            logr.log( 'e', 'execute failed. rc=$s', rc );

          tRollback:                                                      3
            logr.log( 'd', 'Rolling back uncommitted work...', k );
            srollback.execute();
        end;
      Exit:
    end;  /* End of insert2 method */                                     4
endpackage;
```

1 This segment of code creates an sqlstmt package instance in which the rollback statement is prepared.

2 There is no COMMIT statement here because the intention is to commit the first insert (for Store A) if the second insert (for Store B) is successful. Otherwise, a rollback occurs.

If a COMMIT statement existed at this location in the code, the operation would be the same as though autocommit were enabled

3 If a failure occurs, it causes a jump to this **`tRollback`** label in which **`srollback.execute()`** executes a rollback statement.

4 When autocommit is disabled, the execution of a public DS2 method includes an automatic implicit commit at the end of the method. If SAS Micro Analytic Service encounters a fatal error while attempting to execute the method, an implicit rollback is executed instead of a commit.

About Database Connection Retry Functionality

When SAS Micro Analytic Service is notified that the construction of an SQLSTMT package instance has failed, it can use an SQL statement that you specify to test the health of the connection.

Note: This statement is only prepared; it is not executed.

To enable this functionality, you must assign the applicable SQL statement to the connectioncheckstatement configuration property in SAS Environment Manager. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: connectionpool" on page 220.

The statement must reference the database of interest. For example, in the sample SQL statement **`select * from mytable`**, the table called mytable exists in the database.

Note: To test the health of the connection, the FedSQL driver must attempt to use the database connection when preparing the statement.

When the connectioncheckstatement property is configured and an SQSTMT package instantiation instance fails, SAS Micro Analytic Service enters connection retry mode and, by default, attempts to connect to the database ten times, waiting 5 seconds between each retry attempt. When a reconnection attempt succeeds, any new SQLSTMT package instantiations or prepare method calls use the new connection.

If necessary, you can modify the assigned reconnection values using the dbconnretries and dbconnretryintervalseconds properties in SAS Environment Manager. Note that you must delete and then restart the SAS Micro Analytic Service pod to apply new values. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: core" on page 221.

When using the connection retry functionality, be aware of the following additional information:

- SAS Micro Analytic Service does not enter connection retry mode unless it is notified by a failure to construct an SQLSTMT instance. Therefore, it is important for your SQL code to check for failures and re-instantiate the SQLSTMT package instance when you believe that a failure might be caused by a bad connection.
- If client connections fail because of a database issue that is subsequently resolved, SAS Micro Analytic Service still might need to re-establish client connections that are affected.
- If the connection retry thread uses all of the configured number of retries and the connection is not re-established, SAS Micro Analytic Service does not attempt any additional connection retries. This means that while the client connections are bad, any attempts to re-instantiate SQLSTMT objects fail.

Using Third-Party Database Drivers

As mentioned in the "Overview", database vendor-specific libraries (often referred to as database driver software) must be installed according to the instructions that are provided by the database vendor. As part of the installation, these drivers provide either manual instructions or scripts that set up environment variables (for example, PATH and LD_LIBRARY_PATH). To use these libraries, client software such as SAS Micro Analytic Service must have access to these environment variables.

To enable access to these environment variables, edit the following file to include the definitions of the required environment variables:

`/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/microanalyticservice.conf`

In the path above, *viya* is the deployment ID.

Important: This file does not exist in a standard installation and must be created. Each node of a cluster deployment that has a deployment of SAS Micro Analytic Service must be updated with the third-party driver installation and this file.

For information about environment variables and database connection options, see Appendix 3, "Database Driver Reference," on page 251.

After installing the drivers and updating the file with the appropriate values, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service to apply the changes.

SAS Micro Analytic Service enables access to HTTP and HTTPS web services through the DS2 HTTP package. This package can execute HTTP requests to, and receive responses from, HTTP and HTTPS web services. Direct file I/O is not supported. As a result, DS2 hash packages cannot be populated from the contents of a file. For more information, see *SAS DS2 Language Reference* and *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.

Chapter 17

Administration

SAS Micro Analytic Service Administration

SAS Micro Analytic Service is implemented as a SAS Viya microservice. Most of the administrative tasks and capabilities are described in *SAS Viya Administration: Getting Started*.

Because SAS Micro Analytic Service is implemented using both Java and SAS threaded kernel technology, there are some areas in which it differs from a standard SAS Viya microservice.

The items that are implemented using SAS threaded kernel technology are referred to as the Micro Analytic Service core component. The items that are implemented using Java are referred to as the REST service.

Starting and Stopping SAS Micro Analytic Service

To start or stop SAS Micro Analytic Service, use the service **start** or **stop** commands as described in *SAS Viya Administration: General Servers and Services*.

The following commands are examples that are specific to SAS Micro Analytic Service. In these examples, *viya* is the deployment ID and *default* is the instance ID.

These commands start and stop the service:

```
sudo systemctl start sas-viya-microanalyticservice-default
sudo systemctl stop sas-viya-microanalyticservice-default
```

This command verifies whether the service is running:

```
sudo service sas-viya-microanalyticservice-default status
```

Note: For a multi-machine deployment, you must start and stop the service on each deployment server.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Configuration

Overview

You use SAS Environment Manager to configure SAS Micro Analytic Service Score service property settings. SAS Environment Manager is a web application for managing a SAS Viya environment. It includes a dashboard view, which provides a quick overall look of your environment's health and status, as well as detailed views that enable you to examine and manage your environment in detail. For more information, see *SAS Viya Administration: Using SAS Environment Manager*.

In SAS Environment Manager, the SAS Micro Analytic Service Score service configuration parameters are organized by configuration instances. Here are the key configuration instances:

- **jvm**
- **logging.level**
- **management**
- **sas.microanalyticservice.properties**
- **sas.microanalyticservice.system**

Here are descriptions of the properties that are contained in each configuration instance.

jvm

The **jvm** configuration instance contains the properties to configure the Java virtual machine to run SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Important: If you change the value for any of these properties, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
java_option_xmx	String	-Xmx1024m *Note:* This represents 1GB.	The Java maximum heap space size. *Note:* You might need to increase this value depending on the number and size of the modules.
java_option_xss	String	-Xss512k *Note:* This represents 512K.	The Java thread stack size. *Note:* The assigned value should not be less than 512K.
java_option_xms	String	-Xms1024m *Note:* This represents 1GB.	The Java minimum heap space size. By default, this property does not appear SAS Environment Manager. You can add it by using the **Add property** option in the **jvm** section. *Note:* You might need to increase this value depending on the number and size of the modules. It is recommended that you do not assign a value smaller than 1GB.

logging.level

There are multiple logging.level configuration instances, each that sets the logging level for a specific area of functionality. For more information, see "Logging Levels" on page 230.

If you need to configure a logging level for a service that is not already associated with a logging level, you can use SAS Environment Manager to create a new configuration instance of logging.level for that service. For more information, see "Create Configuration Instances" in *SAS Viya Administration: Configuration Properties*.

management

The management configuration instance contains the properties that control your ability to obtain metrics information about SAS Micro Analytic Service and modules.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
endpoint.metrics.enabled	Boolean	false	If this value is set to True, enables collection of metrics and exposes the microanalyticScore/commons/metrics endpoint.
endpoint.prometheus.enabled	Boolean	false	If this value is set to True, enables the metrics collection for integration with Prometheus. This corresponds to the microanalyticScore/commons/prometheus endpoint.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
metrics.export.prometheus.enabled	Boolean	false	Specifies whether data is collected in Prometheus format for export.

sas.microanalyticservice.properties and sas.microanalyticservice.system

Overview

Properties for the **sas.microanalyticservice.properties** and **sas.microanalyticservice.system** configuration instances are configured in *configuration maps*. Note that some of the configuration maps appear in both configuration instances.

Here are the configuration maps by configuration instance:

Configuration Instance	Configuration Map	Notes
sas.microanalyticservice.properties	connectionpool	Properties that configure database connection options for SAS Micro Analytic Service. See "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: connectionpool" on page 220.
	core	Database connection string property that affects the SAS Micro Analytic Service core component. See "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: core" on page 220.
	historyharvester	Properties that are associated with the extraction and publishing of the history record tasks map. See "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: historyharvester" on page 222.
	service	Properties that are associated with archive logs and score metrics. See "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: service" on page 223.
	supplementalProperties	This configuration instance is not currently used. Do not assign properties to it.

Configuration Instance	Configuration Map	Notes
sas.microanalyticservice.system	asynchronousexecution	Properties that configure asynchronous execution. See "sas.microanalyticservice.system: asynchronousexecution" on page 220.
	core	Properties that affect the SAS Micro Analytic Service core component. See "sas.microanalyticservice.system: core" on page 221.
	historyscheduler	Property that configures the number of threads available for scheduling the extraction and publishing jobs. See "sas.microanalyticservice.system: historyscheduler" on page 222.
	service	Properties that configure the REST service component. See "sas.microanalyticservice.system: service " on page 223.
	supplementalProperties	Properties that configure various settings. By default, these settings do not appear in SAS Environment Manager. You must add them if you require them. See "sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties" on page 224.

sas.microanalyticservice.properties

The **sas.microanalyticservice.properties** configuration instance contains a property that controls the automatic commitment of database transactions.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
autocommit	Boolean	true	Specifies whether SQL statements are committed automatically or multiple SQL statements are collected and executed within a single transaction. • When set to True, each SQL statement is automatically committed to the database. • When set to False, transactions are committed at the end of a method or at the time of a COMMIT statement. If a DS2 method ends abnormally, all uncommitted changes are rolled back. For more information, see "Committing Transactions" on page 209. *Important:* If you change the value for this property, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.

sas.microanalyticservice.system: asynchronousexecution

This configuration map contains properties that configure asynchronous execution.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
corepoolsize	Integer	5	The number of core worker threads for asynchronous requests.
maxpoolsize	Integer	10	The number of maximum worker threads for asynchronous requests.
queuecapacity	Integer	100	The maximum number of asynchronous requests that can be queued for execution.

sas.microanalyticservice.properties: connectionpool

This configuration map contains the properties to configure database connection options for SAS Micro Analytic Service.

These properties are tenant-specific.

Important: If you change the value for either of these properties, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
maxconnections	Integer	0	The maximum number of database connections for the tenant. If this property is set to less than 1 or more than the number of SAS Micro Analytic Service worker threads, SAS Micro Analytic Service creates as many connections as there are core threads.
connectioncheckstatement	String	Not applicable	An SQL statement that is used to verify whether the connection is valid. When a DS2 SQLSTMT package instance construction fails and SAS Micro Analytic Service is not already attempting to re-establish connections, this statement is prepared in an attempt to check the status of the connection. If the preparation of the statement determines that the connection is bad, SAS Micro Analytic Service attempts to re-establish the connections using the value that is assigned to the connectionString property. If the preparation of the statement determines that the connection is good, no further action is taken. *Note:* Ensure that you specify an SQL statement that, when prepared, requires the use of the connection.

sas.microanalyticservice.properties: core

This configuration map contains a property that affects the Micro Analytic Service core component.

This property is tenant-specific.

Note: You do not need to restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for a change to the connectionString property to take effect.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
connectionString	String	Not applicable	The FedSQL connection string used to connect to a database. *Note:* Passwords in a connection string can be encoded values that are produced by PROC PWENCODE. The SAS003, SAS004, and SAS005 encoding methods are supported. For more information, see "PWENCODE Procedure" in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

sas.microanalyticservice.system: core

This configuration map contains properties that affect the Micro Analytic Service core component.

Important: If you change the value for any of these properties, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
dbconnretries	Integer	10	The number of times that the system attempts to connect to a database.
dbconnretryintervalseconds	Integer	5	The amount of time, in seconds, that the system waits before retrying to connect to a database.
ds2maxrecompilecount	Integer	0	If there is an error because of failing database connections, the maximum number of times that the system tries to recompile DS2 code before ejecting the module.
gcintervalseconds	Integer	60	The time, in seconds, between garbage collection runs.
graceperiodseconds	Integer	10	The amount of time to wait, in seconds, before cleaning up the assets that are associated with a deleted revision. *Note:* A request to execute a deleted revision, even during the grace period, is rejected with an error message that indicates the revision has been deleted.
nativebuffersize	Integer	512	The size of the buffer, in bytes, to exchange data between the REST service and SAS Micro Analytic Service core.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
numasynchthreads	Integer	0	Specifies the number of threads in the SAS Micro Analytic Service core that are available for use by the asycCallModule method. The asyncCallModule threads are allocated from the pool of SAS Micro Analytic Service worker threads, thus reducing the number of available SAS Micro Analytic Service worker threads. At least one thread must remain available in the worker thread pool to handle the processing of all other transactions. The value that you assign must be between 0 and one less than the value that is assigned to the numthreads property.
numthreads	Integer	4	Specifies the number of threads in the SAS Micro Analytic Service core. The amount of memory that is used by SAS Micro Analytic Service core is determined by the number of threads. Note the following information when setting a value: • The compilation time for modules is proportional to the number of threads. • You can increase or decrease the value, depending on the availability of system memory. • Setting the value to 0 causes the SAS Micro Analytic Service core to use all possible cores on the system. For a system in which SAS Micro Analytic Service is the primary application, this is recommended.

sas.microanalyticservice.properties: historyharvester

This configuration map contains the properties that are associated with the extraction and publishing of the history record tasks map.

These properties are tenant-specific.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
maxrecordsinmessage	Integer	100	The maximum number of history records that are included in a message.
ratemilliseconds	Integer	5000	The number of milliseconds to wait between extracting history records.

sas.microanalyticservice.system: historyscheduler

This configuration map contains a property that configures the number of threads that are available for scheduling the extraction and publishing jobs.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
poolsize	Integer	5	The number of threads available for scheduling the extraction and publishing jobs.

sas.microanalyticservice.properties: service

This configuration map contains the properties that configure the REST service component.

These properties are tenant-specific.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
archive.enabled	Boolean	False	If this property is set to True, the inputs and outputs of step execution are recorded. The following data fields are recorded: • StepInput JSON • StepOutput JSON • Tenant ID • Elapsed Nanoseconds • End Time (UTC ISO-8601 format) The archive logs are saved in **`/opt/sas/viya/config/var/log/microanalyticservice/default/archive`**. Each tenant that has the archive enabled has a separate folder of logs under this path.
service.metrics.score variables	String	Not applicable	Enables you to define the variable name that is used to collect score metrics. To define the variable name, click **Add property**, and then in the **Name** field, enter the *module* and *step* in this format: *module.step* Together, they define the score variable name. In the **Value** field, enter the name of the variable that is returning the score value in the step output parameters. You can configure only one score variable per *module.step* combination. You can repeat this process to configure a variable name for additional *module.step* combinations. The metrics that are associated with the defined score variables are returned when either of the following REST calls are issued: • http://*server*/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.score • http://*server*/microanalyticScore/commons/prometheus

sas.microanalyticservice.system: service

This configuration map contains the properties that configure the REST service component.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
defaultmasuserctxname	String	defaultMASUserCtxName	The default value of the user context name, if the tenant name is not used.
moduleidgeneration			A sub-category containing two properties that control how the module ID is determined. The properties are factorytype and forcelowercase.
factorytype	One of the following: • GUID • ModuleName • ModuleNameOverridePackage • PackageName	ModuleNameOverridePackage	This value determines how the module ID is created for a new module. The module name is the one that is passed to the system during module creation.
forcelowercase	Boolean	True	If this property is set to True, the module ID returned is always lowercase.
sasmode	Boolean	True	If this property is set to True, the DS2 code is compiled with ds2_options sas.

sas.microanalyticservice.system: supplementalProperties

This configuration map contains optional properties that, by default, do not appear in SAS Environment Manager. For information about adding a property, see *SAS Viya Administration: Using SAS Environment Manager*.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
core.mashostuser	String	Not applicable	The user ID for Python processes to use to access the host server. If not specified, Python processes are run under the account of the SAS Micro Analytic Service process. For more information, see "Manage Credentials from the Credentials View" in *SAS Viya Administration: External Credentials*.
core.mashostdomain	String	Not applicable	The Authentication domain to use to authenticate the user ID that is specified for core.mashostuser. If not specified, the Python processes are run under the account of the SAS Micro Analytic Service process. For more information, see "Manage Credentials from the Credentials View" in *SAS Viya Administration: External Credentials*.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
core.maspywaitmilliseconds	Integer	30000	After launching the Python client, SAS Micro Analytic Service must wait for the spawned Python process to reconnect to the SAS Micro Analytic Service server. This property sets the amount of time. The default value in milliseconds is equal to 30 seconds. *Note:* If 0 or a negative value is assigned, it is ignored and the default value is used. *Important:* If you change the value for this property, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.
core.minfreememoryfloor	Integer	500000000	The minimum amount of memory, in bytes, that is allocated to compile a module. The default value is equal to 500MB.
core.tktstacksizekbytes	Integer	8192	Sets stack size, in kilobytes, for worker threads in SAS Micro Analytic Service core. The default value is sufficient for most purposes. You might need to increase the value to compile large DS2 packages that contain numerous (for example, more than 5,000) IF-THEN/ELSE statements. *Important:* If you change the value for this property, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.
core.profilesamplefrequency	Integer	2000	Used in conjunction with profile logging. Specifies the sample rate to log the execution time of the module code.
service.cache.refresh.ratemilliseconds	Integer	10000	Specifies the rate, in milliseconds, at which the database is monitored for changes, in microseconds. The default value is equal to 10 seconds. This is relevant only for a clustered deployment that contains multiple SAS Micro Analytic Service nodes. Note the following information when setting a value: • For a system to which few changes are anticipated, this parameter can be set to a very large value, such as 30 minutes or more. An execution-only system is an example of a system with infrequent updates. • For a system to which many updates are anticipated, this parameter can be set to a lower value, such as 5 seconds.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
service.alwayscheckdatabaseonexecute	Boolean	False	Specifies whether the execute call checks the database for the latest copy of the module, before every invocation. This is relevant only for a clustered deployment that contains multiple SAS Micro Analytic Service nodes. Note the following information when setting a value: • The default value (False) results in efficient execution. • Set the value to True if modules are updated frequently. It is important to execute the latest copy in a clustered deployment.
service.generatemissingitems	Boolean	True	Does one of the following: • When set to True, SAS Micro Analytic Service includes all parameters in the output of a step, even when the value of a parameter is null. This is useful when integrating with external systems to ensure that a parameter is not inadvertently missed. • When set to False, SAS Micro Analytic Service does not include parameters that are assigned a value of null in the output of a step. This is useful when the step output contains numerous null values. It reduces the size of the generated JSON content.
service.requiremissingitems	Boolean	True	Does one of the following: • When set to True, SAS Micro Analytic Service requires that all parameters be included in the request payload, even when the value of a parameter is null. This is useful when integrating with external systems to ensure that a parameter is not inadvertently missed. • When set to False, SAS Micro Analytic Service accepts a request payload that does not contain all the parameters that are required by the step. SAS Micro Analytic service interprets the value of missing parameters as null. This is useful when the step input contains numerous null values. It reduces the size of the JSON content that is passed to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Property	Type	Default Value	Description
service.removetrailingunderscoresfrominputs	Boolean	False	SAS Micro Analytic Service requires separate parameters for input and output. However, DS2 does not allow the same parameter to be listed twice for a method. To ensure that this does not happen, SAS Intelligent Decisioning generates code in which input variables are named with a trailing underscore (_). You can use this property to manage this behavior. This property specifies whether the trailing underscore is retained (False) or discarded (True) from the input variable names in the following situations: • when returning the list of parameters for a method through the REST interface • when accepting input for the execute call You might need to set this to True if your site uses a repository of data items with which all applications must comply.
service.timeouts.maxloadwaitexecmillis	Integer	10000	Specifies the time-out value that is used when loading a module into memory. If this value is exceeded, the load fails. The value is in milliseconds. The default value is equal to 10 seconds.
service.timeouts.maxloadwaitnonexecmillis	Integer	120000	Specifies the time-out value that is used when you query module metadata or publish content by submitting POST requests directly to the **`/modules`** endpoint. The value is in milliseconds. The default value is equal to 2 minutes. *Tip:* To publish large models or decisions, it is recommended that you create an asynchronous job by posting a request to the **`/jobs`** endpoint.
service.timeouts.maxmodulecompiletimemillis	Integer	600000	Specifies the time-out value, in milliseconds, when compiling DS2 modules. The default value is equal to 10 minutes. This time-out value applies to both asynchronous and synchronous compilation requests.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Logging

Overview

The SAS Micro Analytic Service core and the REST service each create log files. A new log file is created when the service starts.

In addition, the core log file is re-created (rolled over) when writing the first log message of a new day or when the log file size exceeds the maximum size.

The SAS Micro Analytic Service log files are created in the following folder:

/opt/sas/*viya*/config/var/log/microanalyticservice/*default*

In the path above, *viya* is the deployment ID, and *default* is the instance ID.

The following table provides default logging information for each service:

Service	Default naming convention	File rollover
SAS Micro Analytic Service core	sas-microanalyticservice-core_yyyy-MM-dd_HH-mm-ss.log	When either of the following occur: • the log file size exceeds 1000MB • the first message of a new day is written
REST	sas-microanalyticservice_yyyy-MM-dd_HH-mm-ss.log	Not applicable

For more information about logging, see *SAS Viya Administration: Logging*.

Loggers and Logging Levels

Loggers are split into two groups: those that apply to SAS Micro Analytic Service core and those that apply to the REST service.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Core

Logger names that start with the following prefixes apply to the SAS Micro Analytic Service core: Admin, App, Audit, Perf.

Here are some important SAS Micro Analytic Service core loggers:

Name	Events Logged	Default Value
App.tk.MAS	SAS Micro Analytic Service	INFO
App.tk.MAS.CodeGen	Compilation messages produced during an attempt to publish *Note:* When a publish request fails, error information is logged regardless of the App.tk.MAS.CodeGen logger level.	FATAL
App.tk.MAS.CrossModCall	Cross-module calling infrastructure	INFO
App.tk.MAS.CrossModCall.DS2	DS2 MASCall package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Datagrid	Datagrid infrastructure	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Datagrid.DS2	DS2 Datagrid package	INFO

Name	Events Logged	Default Value
App.tk.MAS.Python	Python interface infrastructure *Note:* • To log a full exception traceback, this logger must be set to DEBUG. • For more information, see "SAS Micro Analytic Service Python Interface Logging" on page 246.	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Python.DS2	DS2 PyMAS package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.StateSharing	State sharing infrastructure layer	INFO
App.tk.MAS.StateSharing.DS2	DS2 MASState package	INFO
App.tk.MAS.Service	Start-up and shutdown events and the SAS Micro Analytic Service version information	INFO
App.license App.SQLServices.license	Licensing	ERROR
Audit.Table.Connection	Database connection	INFO

Note: When App.tk.MAS.Service logger's level is set to DEBUG or TRACE, you see a message logging event that provides the SAS Micro Analytic Service version number in the log.

Important: If you change the value for any SAS Micro Analytic Service core loggers, you must restart SAS Micro Analytic Service for the change to take effect.

REST Service

Loggers exist that log information about memory usage and profiling. Some important SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service loggers include the following:

- **MAS_CONTROLLER**: Logs all REST calls to SAS Micro Analytic Service.
- **MAS_JOB_LOGGER**: Logs information that is related to job operations.
- **MAS_MEM.CODE**: Logs memory usage by SAS Micro Analytic Service core when compiling module code.
- **MAS_MEM.NATIVE**: Logs memory usage by SAS Micro Analytic Service core when executing module code.
- **MAS_MODULE_LOGGER**: Logs information that is related to module operations.
- **MAS_MONITOR**: Logs SAS Micro Analytic Service core status on a periodic basis. This includes logging memory usage and the number of loaded modules.
- **MAS_PROFILE**: Logs sampled timings for compilation and execution of module code.

DS2 Logging

The following loggers are available to diagnose DS2 problems:

- Configuration loggers that track information as the DS2 compiler starts up and provide context for the actual execution of the user's code.

  For more information, see "Configuration Loggers" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

- Run-time loggers that track actual execution.

  For more information, see "Run-Time Loggers" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

Though most DS2 loggers inherit configuration from their ancestors, the following loggers are set to OFF by default. This means that you must explicitly set these loggers.

- DS2 configuration loggers:
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Config.Options
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Config.Source
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Config.Version
- DS2 run-time loggers:
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Calls
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Log
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Put
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.SQL
  - App.TableServices.DS2.Runtime.Timing

Note: It is recommended that you configure these loggers only when diagnosing a DS2 problem since the additional logging traffic affects performance.

Run-Time Server Logs

For information about the loggers for run-time servers and services that you can use with SAS Micro Analytic Service, see the applicable corresponding documentation. Here are links to the documentation for common run-time servers:

- SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS):
  - "CAS Server Loggers" in *SAS Viya Administration: Logging*
  - "Manage CAS Server Logging" in *SAS Viya Administration: Logging*
- Compute Server:
  - "SAS Compute Server and Compute Service" in *SAS Viya Administration: Programming Run-Time Servers*
  - "Server Configuration Files" in *SAS Viya Administration: Programming Run-Time Servers*

Logging Levels

The logging levels FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG, and TRACE are supported. Consider the following when you are setting logging levels:

- Normal operations, such as start-up and shutdown, are logged at the INFO level. Detailed information is logged at the DEBUG and TRACE level.
- For normal operations, it is recommended that you enable either the ERROR level or the WARN level.
- More verbose and frequent information, such as memory and profile logging, is logged only at the TRACE level.

- Enabling DEBUG and TRACE typically affects performance. Therefore, it is recommended that the DEBUG and TRACE levels are used only during system sizing, performance tuning, or when troubleshooting issues.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Security and Authorization

Access to the REST API endpoints in SAS Micro Analytic Service is determined by authorization rules. For information about how to modify authorization rules, see *SAS Viya Administration: General Authorization*.

Upon installation, authorization rules are created for each SAS Micro Analytic Service endpoint. For each rule, permissions are granted to all authenticated users for specific operations, such as CREATE, READ, UPDATE, and DELETE.

It is recommended that your system administrator perform the following tasks to control access to the SAS Micro Analytic Service, according to your site requirements:

- create new groups of users or update existing groups
- modify the **Principal** value to assign the applicable group
- modify the **Setting** value (if necessary)

For example, the following settings show the default Create and Delete permissions for the SAS Micro Analytic Service:

Object URI	Principal	Setting	Permissions
/microanalyticScore/modules/*	Authenticated Users	Grant	Create, Delete

You can isolate Create and Delete access to the service by creating a new group and assigning that group as the **Principal** value. For example, the following settings show that a new group, called MAS Administrators, is the only group with Create and Delete permissions for the SAS Micro Analytic Service:

Object URI	Principal	Setting	Permissions
/microanalyticScore/modules/*	MAS Administrators	Grant	Create, Delete

For information about creating new user groups, see *SAS Viya Administration: Identity Management*.

Secure DS2 HTTP Package Usage

The DS2 HTTP package supports HTTP and HTTPS endpoints. If the default list of trusted CA certificates does not enable access to all of the secure endpoints that you want to reach, refer to *Encryption in SAS Viya: Data in Motion* for more information. If environment variables such SSLCALISTLOC are needed, they can be added to

the **/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/sysconfig/microanalyticservice.conf** file.

When an HTTP endpoint requires client authentication, it responds to the client with its list of supported authentication mechanisms. The DS2 HTTP package currently supports two of the three most common authentication mechanisms—Basic and Negotiate. It does not support the Digest mechanism. Because Basic authentication does not provide any credential confidentiality, it should be used only when the data is being encrypted through TLS.

The DS2 HTTP package supports certain security-related methods (for example, setOAuthToken, addSASOAuthToken, setUsername, setPassword, setProxyURL, setProxyUsername, and setProxyPassword). For more information, see "DS2 HTTP Package Methods, Operators, and Statements" in *SAS DS2 Language Reference*.

The Negotiate mechanism supports Kerberos and, when it is used on Windows, NTLM is also supported. For more information, see "Using the HTTP Package" in *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*.

Moving Objects by Using the SAS Viya Transfer Service

You can use the SAS Viya transfer service command-line interface (CLI) to move SAS Micro Analytic Service content from one environment to another. To use the CLI, you must be logged in to SAS Viya at the command line. To use the transfer commands, you must be logged in to the source and target environments with an account that has administrator privileges. For more information about the CLI and the transfer service, see SAS Viya Administration: Using the Command-Line Interfaces.

This section contains an example that shows how to transfer modules from a source environment to a target environment. The commands in this example use the named profiles "Source" and "Target". For more information about how to use a named profile, see "Use a Profile to Sign In" in *SAS Viya Administration: Using the Command-Line Interfaces*.

To move content using the transfer service:

1. Create a JSON file of type ExportRequest that includes the IDs of the objects to be exported from the source environment. For example, this sample file contains module IDs exec_module and decision_08c8c3b3_bdb8_4be5_967. The name of the file is export.json.

```
{
   "name": "myTransfer",
   "items":  [
     "/microanalyticScore/modules/exec_module",
     "/microanalyticScore/modules/decision_08c8c3b3_bdb8_4be5_967"
   ]
}
```

2. Create the package file in the source environment:

```
sas-admin --profile Source transfer export --request @export.json
```

   Note: Be sure to note the transfer package ID that is returned by this command.

3. Download the package file from source environment using the transfer package ID obtained in step 2. The following command downloads the package file to the TransferPackage.json file:

```
sas-admin --profile Source transfer download --id transfer-package-ID --file TransferPackage.json
```

4. Upload the package file to the target environment:

   ```
   sas-admin --profile Target transfer upload --file TransferPackage.json
   ```

   Note: Be sure to note the transfer package ID.

5. Create an import request to promote the transfer package to the target environment using the transfer package ID obtained in step 4:

   ```
   sas-admin --profile Target transfer import --id transfer-package-ID
   ```

6. (Optional) You can use the following REST API request to confirm that the transferred modules are available:

   ```
   GET service_endpoint/microanalyticScore/modules
   ```

   Note: service_endpoint represents the service endpoint in the "Target" profile (for example, http://localhost).

Backup and Restore

Understanding the Backup and Restore Process

Most SAS Micro Analytic Service modules are stored in the module repository on the SAS Infrastructure Data Server. The databases that are managed by that server are backed up and restored with the Backup and Recovery Deployment Tool. When you are performing a SAS Viya backup or restore, these modules are included in the process.

However, SAS Micro Analytic Service modules can reference files that reside on a file system outside the module repository. You must back up and restore these files via another means. These files include the following:

- ASTORE files that are referenced by a module
- Python and pickle files that are referenced by a Python module

For more information about SAS Viya backup and restore functionality, see *SAS Viya Administration: Backup and Restore*.

Special Considerations for High-Availability and Disaster Recovery

In a high-availability environment, there are often multiple processes that produce ASTORE, Python, and pickle files, just as there are multiple SAS Micro Analytic Service nodes.

In this configuration, a single shared folder stores these types of files. All nodes that produce or consume these files mount that folder. Consequently, the backup and restore needs to be performed only on the shared folder, and does not need to be repeated for each node.

In the case of disaster recovery, the original system can typically be completely destroyed and a new system restored from backup. Note the following important information for disaster recovery:

- Ensure that the original system does not share any resources, including folders, with the recovery system.
- Before you start the services on the recovery system, confirm that the system restoration is complete and all folders are correctly mounted.

Part 4

Appendixes

Appendix 1

SAS Micro Analytic Service Data Type Mappings

The following table lists the core SAS Micro Analytic Service data types and the data type to which each is mapped for DS2, Python, JSON, and REST.

SAS Micro Analytic Service	Description	DS2	Python	JSON[1]	REST
BOOLEAN	Boolean (true/ false)	Not supported[2]	Boolean	boolean	boolean
BOOLEAN ARRAY	Array of Boolean	Not supported[2]	list of Boolean	array	booleanArray
DATE	Date without timezone	Not supported	date	string[3]	date
DATE ARRAY	Array of date without timezone	Not supported	list of date	array	dateArray
DATE-TIME	Timestamp without timezone	Not supported	datetime	string[3]	dateTime
DATE-TIME ARRAY	Array of of timestamp	Not supported	list of datetime	array	dateTimeArray
DOUBLE	64-bit floating point	DOUBLE	float	number[4]	decimal
DOUBLE ARRAY	Array of 64-bit floating point	DOUBLE[]	list of floats	array	decimalArray
INTEGER	32-bit integer	INT	int, long[5]	number	integer
INTEGER ARRAY	Array of 32-bit integer	INT[]	list of ints / longs[5]	array	integerArray
LONG	64-bit integer	BIGINT	int, long[5]	number	bigint
LONG ARRAY	Array of 64-bit integer	BIGINT[]	list of ints / longs[5]	array	bigintArray
REFERENCE	Binary	BINARY / VARBINARY	bytes	string[6]	binary[7]
REFERENCE ARRAY	Array of binary	BINARY[] / VARBINARY[ ]	list of bytes	array[6]	binaryArray[7]

SAS Micro Analytic Service	Description	DS2	Python	JSON[1]	REST
STRING	Character string	VARCHAR / NVARCHAR / CHAR / NCHAR	string	string	string
STRING ARRAY	Array of strings	array of VARCHAR / NVARCHAR / CHAR / NCHAR	list of string	array	stringArray
TIME	Time without date or timezone	Not supported	time	string[3]	time
TIME ARRAY	Array of time without date or timezone	Not supported	list of time	array	timeArray
NOT IMPLEMENTED[8]	Datagrid data type	datagrid package	Not supported[9]	array[10]	datagrid

[1]Missing values are represented as null.

[2]DS2 does not have a Boolean data type. An integer value of 0 (zero) means false and any other integer value means true.

[3]Datetime, date, and time values are represented as ISO 8601 encoded strings in JSON.

[4]This is a double-precision 64-bit format IEEE-754 standard value. It includes "Infinity", "-Infinity", and "NaN".

[5]Python integer data types are always returned to SAS Micro Analytic Service as long integers (64-bit).

[6]If you are using the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service, the binary data type is represented as base64 encoded strings. Otherwise, the binary data type is processed as a blob.

[7]Note the following information about using blobs with SAS Micro Analytic Service:

- SAS recommends that the size of a blob be under 100MB. The size must not exceed 2GB.
- You might need to set the Java maximum heap space size to greater than 1GB. You set this using the SAS Micro Analytic Service Score service java_option_xmx property. For information, see “jvm” on page 216.

[8]Although a datagrid can be used in DS2 code through SAS Micro Analytic Service, it is passed through SAS Micro Analytic Service as a string.

[9] Python tabular data is typically represented as pandas.DataFrame. There is no native representation of the datagrid package in Python. SAS recommends that you represent the data as a string and translate the string into the most useful native data structure.

[10] See Chapter 14, “Data Grid,” on page 135 for this description.

Appendix 2

Executing Python Modules in DS2 Modules

DS2 Interface to Python

Overview

DS2 modules, running in SAS Micro Analytic Service, can publish and execute Python modules. Note that Python must be available for SAS Micro Analytic Service to publish and execute Python modules. For information about the environment variables that are required to enable Python to run in SAS Micro Analytic Service, see "Enabling PyMAS Package Support" on page 246.

DS2 packages that execute outside SAS Micro Analytic Service, such as those within a PROC DS2 program block, can also publish and execute Python modules by using interfaces that are provided via the SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 PyMAS package.

Note: Python code that is supplied to the PyMAS publish method is not compiled when the DS2 package is published to SAS Micro Analytic Service. Instead, the Python code is compiled when the DS2 module code is executing the PyMAS publish method. The useModule method can be used to specify a Python module that has been previously published. This enables multiple PyMAS package instances to share the same Python module.

About Using a PyMAS Package

Each PyMAS package instance represents exactly one Python module revision. You can create as many instances as you require, allowing multiple modules to be used.

As is the case when calling any package from DS2, it is recommended that you always check return codes where available, and return any error codes by using an output argument from your DS2 method. A zero return code indicates success. Unless otherwise noted, a nonzero return code indicates failure. For information about nonzero return codes, see Appendix 7, "SAS Micro Analytic Service Return Codes," on page 309. If you encounter a nonzero return code, check the applicable log file for more information.

Important: When a DS2 module is executing in SAS Micro Analytic Service, you must conditionally initialize a package-scoped PyMAS package variable and publish the Python module once. Here is an example:

```
package pyscore;
    dcl package pymas py;
    dcl package logger logr('App.MyLogger');
    dcl varchar(4096) character set utf8 pycode;
    dcl int revision;
    method score( double a, double b,
                  in_out int rc,
                  in_out double c,
                  in_out double d );
        if null(py) then do;
            py = _new_ pymas();
            rc = py.useModule('mypymodule', 1);
            if rc then do;
                rc = py.appendSrcLine('# The first Python function:');
                rc = py.appendSrcLine('def domath1(w, x):');
                rc = py.appendSrcLine('  "Output: y, z"');
                rc = py.appendSrcLine('  y = w * x');
                rc = py.appendSrcLine('  z = w / x');
                rc = py.appendSrcLine('  return y, z');
                pycode = py.getSource();
                revision = py.publish(pycode, 'mypymodule');
                if revision lt 1 then do;
                    logr.log( 'e', 'py.publish() failed.');
                    rc = -1;
                    return;                end; /* End of if revision less than 1 */
            end; /* End of if useModule failed */
            rc = py.useMethod('domath1');
            if rc then return;
        end; /* End of if null(py)*/
        rc = py.setDouble('w',a);
        rc = py.setDouble( 'x', b );
        rc = py.execute();
        c = py.getDouble( 'y' );
        d = py.getDouble( 'z' );
    end;
endpackage;
```

Sample DS2 Module Operations

Here are some operations that a DS2 module would typically perform.

Calling publish() compiles your Python module and sets it as the module that is represented by this PyMAS instance. Subsequent PyMAS function calls, such as setting values and executing methods, operate on this module. The Python code is passed as a string in the first argument. Pass the name that you want to give to your new Python module in the second argument. publish() returns the revision number that SAS Micro Analytic Service assigned to your new module. You could use this revision number later to execute or delete a specific revision of your module. If you do not specify a revision number, the latest revision is assumed. If your Python code fails to publish (because of syntax errors, for example), then -1 is returned for the revision number.

```
revision = py.publish(pgm, moduleName);
```

Rather than publishing a Python module from DS2, you might need to specify a previously published Python module. In this case, you can call useModule() instead of publish(). If a module was already associated with your PyMAS instance before calling useModule(), then useModule() disassociates the current module from the instance before making the specified module current.

```
rc = py.useModule(moduleName, revision);
```

Before calling Python, you must tell the PyMAS instance which method to execute. This is accomplished by calling useMethod(). In addition to specifying the method (Python function) to call, useMethod() also validates that the method exists within the current module, prepares the PyMAS instance to receive the input values for the specific method arguments, and prepares to return any output values from the method execution.

```
rc = py.useMethod(methodName);
```

Call the type-specific setter methods to set input values before executing the method. Because these setters store arguments by name, they can be called in any order, and they insert the values in the correct positions:

```
py.setDouble('airflow', sensor_maf);
```

Since the DS2 package instance represents a single revision, the execute() method needs no arguments.

```
rc = py.execute();
```

After execution, call getters to retrieve the results.

```
score = py.getDouble('credit_score');
```

Scalar argument setters are of the form:

```
return_code = set<type>(name, value)
```

Scalar argument getters are of the form:

```
value = get<type>(name)
```

Array argument setters are of the form:

```
rc = set<type>Array(name, array-value)
```

Array argument getters are of the following form.

Note: DS2 passes arrays and output values by reference.

```
get<type>Array(name, array-value, rc)
```

The example below assumes that you have declared your package as py. The character string variables python_source_code and my_module_name contain the Python source code and the name that will be associated with the published module.

```
dcl package pymas py;
dcl int rc;
dcl bigint result;
py = _new_ pymas();
rc = py.publish(python_source_code, my_module_name);
rc = py.useMethod('func1');
py.setString('inString', 'A string');

py.execute()

bigintVar = py.getLong('outLongVar');
```

The complete set of DS2 package methods follows, where **rc** is the integer return code, and **py** is the package instance.

Methods for Python module management and execution:

```
rc = py.appendSrcLine( python_src_line );
python_source_code = py.getSource();
rc = py.publish(python_source_code, 'module_name');
rc = py.remove();
rc = py.isLoaded(); // returns true is Python is available and false otherwise
revision = py.getRevisionNumber();
rc = py.setTimeZone(time_zone_identifier);
rc = py.execute();
```

Scalar argument setters:

```
rc = py.setString(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setBool(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setLong(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setInt(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setDouble(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setDateTime(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setDate(argument_name, value);
rc = py.setTime(argument_name, value);
```

Scalar argument getters:

```
string_value      = py.getString(argument_name);
int_value         = py.getBool(argument_name);
long_value        = py.getLong(argument_name);
int_value         = py.getInt(argument_name);
double_value      = py.getDouble(argument_name);
date_time_value   = py.getDateTime(argument_name);
date_value        = py.getDate(argument_name);
time_value        = py.getTime(argument_name);
```

Array argument setters:

```
rc = py.setStringArray(argument_name, string_array);
rc = py.setBoolArray(argument_name, integer_array);
rc = py.setLongArray(argument_name, bigint_array);
rc = py.setIntArray(argument_name, integer_array);
rc = py.setDoubleArray(argument_name, double_array);
```

```
rc = py.setDateTimeArray(argument_name, date_time_array);
rc = py.setDateArray(argument_name, date_array);
rc = py.setTimeArray(argument_name, time_array);
```

Array argument getters:

```
py.getStringArray(argument_name, string_array, rc);
py.getBoolArray(argument_name, integer_array, rc);
py.getLongArray(argument_name, bigint_array, rc);
py.getIntArray(argument_name, integer_array, rc);
py.getDoubleArray(argument_name, double_array, rc);
py.getDateTimeArray(argument_name, date_time_array, rc);
py.getDateArray(argument_name, date_array, rc);
py.getTimeArray(argument_name, time_array, rc);
```

Note the following important information about Python and SAS Micro Analytic Service:

- For Python 2.*x*, SAS Micro Analytic Service supports only the use of ASCII characters.
- For Python 3.*x*, if SAS Micro Analytic Service attempts to publish a Python module that includes syntax to define the source code encoding, the encoding must be UTF-8. This type of encoding is known as a Python *magic comment*.
- The PyMAS package method getters do not support converting the value that is returned from Python to the type named in the getter method. The value of the output argument that is returned from Python must be consistent with the PyMAS getter method that is called. For example, consider the getDouble method example:

  ```
  myintvar = py.getDouble('pyoutarg1');
  ```

  The **pyoutarg1** output argument that is returned from Python function must be of type double, but the assignment statement can coerce the value to an integer.

  Although Python packages might support abstract types that provide an additional layer on top of the built-in scalar types, such as integer and float, they cannot be returned from SAS Micro Analytic Service public functions. Packages that have these abstract types provide functions that can be used to extract the built-in type. Here is an example:

  ```
  return numpy.float(x), numpy.int(y)
  ```

- Python modules can use other Python modules that are published to SAS Micro Analytic Service. DS2 PyMAS package instances can use the useModule method to specify a previously published module, instead of publishing a revised Python module.
- Your Python functions must be stateless and not depend on data from a previous Python function call.

When using PROC DS2 in a SAS session to create a PyMAS package instance, you cannot provide the Python program as one quoted literal string. The reason is that the SAS tokenizer strips out the embedded line-ending characters, causing indention problems in the Python code. In this situation, a PyMAS package's appendSrcLine() and getSource() methods can be used. The methods produce a DS2 character variable containing the lines of code concatenated together with embedded linefeed characters separating the lines of Python code. Once you have added each line of your Python code to the PyMAS package instance using the appendSrcLine() method, you can use the getSource() method to retrieve the complete program into a DS2 character variable. The variable can then be provided as the first input argument to the PyMAS publish() method. An error is logged when you use the PyMAS useModule method to specify a

module that has not been published. The following PROC DS2 example encounters the error on the first execution of the score method. The score method checks the return code and publishes the module. Subsequent executions of the score method do not generate the error.

```
%macro chkrc; if rc then put rc=; %mend;
%macro addln( line ); rc = pm.appendSrcLine( &line ); %chkrc; %mend;

/* Input data for the test.*/
data tstinput; a = 8;  b = 4; output; a = 10; b = 2; output;
run;

proc ds2;
    ds2_options sas;
    package mypkg;
        dcl package pymas pm;
        dcl package logger logr('App.MyLogger');
        dcl varchar(67108864) character set utf8 pycode;
        dcl int revision;

        method usefunc( varchar(256) pyfuncname, in_out int rc );
            rc = pm.useMethod( pyfuncname );
            if rc then logr.log( 'E', 'pm.useMethod() failed.');
        end;

        method score( double a, double b,
                      in_out int rc,
                      in_out double c, in_out double d );
            if null(pm) then do;
                pm = _new_ pymas();
                rc = pm.useModule( 'mypymodule', 1 );
                if rc then do;
                    %addln( '# The first Python function:' )
                    %addln( 'def domath1(a, b):' )
                    %addln( '  "Output: c, d"' )
                    %addln( '  c = a * b' )
                    %addln( '  d = a / b' )
                    %addln( '  return c, d' )
                    %addln( '' )
                    %addln( '# Here is the second function:' )
                    %addln( 'def domath2(a, b):' )
                    %addln( '  "Output: c, d"' )
                    %addln( '  c,d = domath1( a, b )' )
                    %addln( '  return c, d' )
                    if rc then do;
                        logr.log( 'E', 'pm.appendSrcLine() failed.');
                        pm = null;
                        return;
                    end;
                    pycode = pm.getSource();
                    revision = pm.publish( pycode, 'mypymodule' );
                    if ( revision < 1 ) then do;
                        logr.log( 'E', 'pm.publish() failed.');
                        rc = -1;
                        pm = null;
                        return;
```

```
                    end;
                end;
                rc = pm.useMethod( 'domath1' );
                if rc then do;
                        logr.log( 'E', 'pm.useMethod() failed.');
                        return;
                end;
            end;rc = pm.setDouble( 'a', a );   if rc then return;
            rc = pm.setDouble( 'b', b );   if rc then return;
            rc = pm.execute();             if rc then return;
            c = pm.getDouble( 'c' );
            d = pm.getDouble( 'd' );
        end;
    endpackage;

    data _null_;
        dcl package logger logr('App.MyLogger');
        dcl package mypkg t();
        dcl int rc;
        dcl double a b c d;

        method run();
            rc = 0;
            c = d = .;
            set tstinput;
            t.score( a, b, rc, c, d );
            if rc then do;
                logr.log( 'E', 'rc=$s', rc );
                stop;
            end;
            logr.log( 'I', 'Results: a=$s   b=$s   c=$s   d=$s',
                      a, b, c, d );
        end;

        method term();
            if not rc then do;
                t.usefunc( 'domath2', rc );
                if rc then do;
                    logr.log( 'E', 'rc=$s', rc );
                    return;
                end;
                a = 6; b = 3;
                t.score( a, b, rc, c, d );
                if rc then
                    logr.log( 'E', 'rc=$s', rc );
                else
                    logr.log( 'I', 'Results: a=$s   b=$s   c=$s   d=$s',
                              a, b, c, d );
            end;
        end;
    enddata;
    run;
quit;
```

Configuring Support for a DS2 PyMAS Package

About Using the PyMAS Package

Here are some examples of how a PyMAS package might be used:

- In SAS Intelligent Decisioning, you have DS2 code that uses a PyMAS package that is executed using the microanalyticScore microservice.
- In SAS Model Manager, you have DS2 code that uses a PyMAS package that is executed using the Compute server or the CAS server.
- In SAS Studio, you use PROC DS2, and the PROC uses a PyMAS package that is executed using the Workspace server.

Enabling PyMAS Package Support

To enable support of a PyMAS package in environments that execute DS2 packages, you must configure certain environment variables and add Python environment configuration commands to the appropriate scripts that are used by those services or servers during initialization.

For information, see:

- “Configuring Python for SAS Event Stream Processing” on page 74
- “Configuring Python for SAS Intelligent Decisioning” on page 132

SAS Micro Analytic Service Python Interface Logging

You can log SAS Micro Analytic Service Python information. Here are the details about the logging options that are available:

- The SAS Micro Analytic Service Python interface logs messages to the SAS Micro Analytic Service App.tk.MAS.Python logger. The MAS_PYLOG_FILE environment variable enables you to specify a file name in which to capture these messages.

  By default, this Python log file is overwritten at each Python invocation. If you prepend a plus sign (+) to the file name that you specify, the logger appends data to the file, instead of overwriting the file. Here are some examples:

  - To write the log to the local directory: MAS_PYLOG_FILE=+*mypylog.log*
  - To write the log file to the /home directory: MAS_PYLOG_FILE=+*/home/mypylog.log*
- The MAS_PYLOG_LEVEL environment variable enables you to set the logging level value for messages to be recorded in the local Python log file (if configured) and sent to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

  The logging levels, presented in order of severity, are ALL, TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL, OFF. The default value is WARN.

Python logging messages are filtered by the logging level that is set by MAS_PYLOG_LEVEL. These messages are saved to the file that is set by MAS_PYLOG_FILE (if present). These messages are then forwarded to the SAS Micro Analytic Service server, which filters the messages based on the level that is set for App.tk.MAS.Python. If the message severity is more severe than the App.tk.MAS.Python level, it is appended to the SAS Micro Analytic Service server log file.

- The MAS_PYOUT_FILE environment variable enables you to specify a file name in which to capture the Python process STDOUT/STDERR.

  By default, the file is overwritten at each Python invocation. If you prepend a plus sign (+) to the file name that you specify, the logger appends data to the log file, instead of overwriting the file. Here are some examples:

  - To write the file to the local directory: MAS_PYOUT_FILE=+*mypyout.log*
  - To write the file to the /home directory: MAS_PYOUT_FILE=+*/home/mypyout.log*

Example

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service accepts Python code in two formats:

- **Raw Python code**: This form is useful when your entire solution consists of Python code. Raw Python code is accepted by SAS Event Stream Processing, the FCMP action set, and the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service.
- **Python code injected into the PyMAS package**: This form is required to run in SAS servers. It is accepted by PROC DS2 in SAS servers, SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS), and the SAS Micro Analytic Service REST service. This form enables you to create a solution by integrating Python, DS2, and ASTORE code.

Note: In both cases, the Python code must follow certain rules to be usable in SAS Micro Analytic Service. This is discussed in "Public and Private Methods" on page 127.

Both SAS Intelligent Decisioning and SAS Model Manager accept the raw Python form and then generate the second form. However, you can create your own custom DS2 programs that use the PyMAS package to execute Python code. The sample code in "Model Using Python Code with the PyMAS Package" shows the steps that are required to use the PyMAS package to execute the Python code that is shown in "Model Using Raw Python Code ".

Model Using Raw Python Code

Here is the sample raw Python code.

```
# python score code for hmeq logistic.
# import any libraries that are needed.

import math

# We require a function definition with a list of the input variables.
```

```
# We require the quoted "Output…" statement to list the output variables.

def scoreModel(CLAGE,DEBTINC,NINQ,VALUE,LOAN,MORTDUE,YOJ):
   "Output: p_bad1, i_bad"

   # model computation

   _LP0 = 1.76603584532612
   _LP0 += (0.00512706888144)    * CLAGE
   _LP0 += (-0.04250082715182)   * DEBTINC
   _LP0 += (-0.19020384025922)   * NINQ
   _LP0 += (-3.8130517290792E-6) * VALUE
   _LP0 += (0.00002251208501)    * LOAN
   _LP0 += (5.5951450389568E-6)  * MORTDUE
   _LP0 += (0.00595101042911)    * YOJ
   if (_LP0 < 0):
      _LP0 = math.exp(_LP0)
      _P0 = _LP0 / (1 + _LP0)
   else:
      _P0 = 1 / (1 + math.exp(-_LP0))

   # create the output variables

   p_bad1 = 1.0 - _P0
   if p_bad1 > 0.5:
      i_bad="1"
   else:
      i_bad="0"

   # return the output variables

   return( p_bad1, i_bad )
```

Model Using Python Code with the PyMAS Package

Here is the same Python code injected into the PyMAS package.

```
/* DS2 python package required */
package pythonScore / overwrite=yes;

/* create instance of PYMAS object */
dcl package pymas pm;

/* create a logging destination. The SAS configuration will determine where this goes */
dcl package logger logr('App.MyLogger');

/* create internal variables for handling score code and result codes */
dcl varchar(32767) character set utf8 pypgm;
dcl int resultCode revision;

/* required method for score functions */
method score(double CLAGE, double DEBTINC, double NINQ, double VALUE, double LOAN,
double MORTDUE, double YOJ, in_out double resultCode, in_out double P_BAD1,
in_out double I_BAD);
   resultCode = revision = 0;
```

```
/* Create python object if it does not exist */
if null(pm) then do;
   pm = _new_ pymas();

   /* test model object in case it was already loaded into memory */
   resultCode = pm.useModule('mymodel', 1);
   if resultCode then do;

       /* load python program into the DS2 object */
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('# python score code for hmeq logistic ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('import math ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('def scoreModel(CLAGE,DEBTINC,NINQ,VALUE,LOAN,MORTDUE,YOJ):');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   "Output: p_bad1, i_bad" ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 = 1.76603584532612  ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (0.00512706888144)    * CLAGE');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (-0.04250082715182)   * DEBTINC');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (-0.19020384025922)   * NINQ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (-3.8130517290792E-6) * VALUE');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (0.00002251208501)    * LOAN');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (5.5951450389568E-6)  * MORTDUE');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   _LP0 += (0.00595101042911)    * YOJ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   if (_LP0 < 0):');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('      _LP0 = math.exp(_LP0)');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('      _P0 = _LP0 / (1 + _LP0)');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   else:');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('      _P0 = 1 / (1 + math.exp(-_LP0))');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   p_bad1 = 1.0 - _P0');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   if p_bad1 > 0.5:');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('      i_bad="1"');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   else:');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('      i_bad="0"');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('      ');
      resultCode = pm.appendSrcLine('   return( p_bad1, i_bad )');

      /* push score code to python interpreter */
      revision = pm.publish(pm.getSource(), 'mymodel');

      /* test return code and log failure */
      if ( revision < 1 ) then do;
         logr.log( 'e', 'py.publish() failed.');
         resultCode = -1;
         return;
      end;
   end;
end;

/* test method and log failure */
resultCode = pm.useMethod('scoreModel');
if resultCode then do;
   logr.log('E', 'useMethod() failed. resultCode=$s', resultCode);
   return;
end;
```

```
   /* set input var values for scoring */   resultCode = pm.setDouble('CLAGE', CLAGE);
   resultCode = pm.setDouble('DEBTINC', DEBTINC);
   resultCode = pm.setDouble('NINQ', NINQ);
   resultCode = pm.setDouble('VALUE', VALUE);
   resultCode = pm.setDouble('LOAN', LOAN);
   resultCode = pm.setDouble('MORTDUE', MORTDUE);
   resultCode = pm.setDouble('YOJ', YOJ);

   /* run model scoring */
   resultCode = pm.execute();

   /* test return code */
   if (resultCode) then put 'Error: pm.execute failed.  resultCode=' resultCode;

   /* get output values */
   else do;
      p_bad1 = pm.getDouble('p_bad1');
      i_bad = pm.getDouble('i_bad');
   end;

end;

endpackage;
```

Appendix 3

Database Driver Reference

About the Connection String Configuration

Connection strings are used to specify database connection information such as host, port, driver, database, catalog, schema, credentials, and options. The DS2 SQLSTMT package supports the FedSQL dialect. Therefore, the connection string should begin with DRIVER=SQL, which specifies the FedSQL language driver as the managing driver. Then, one or more target driver connection strings are specified within a CONOPTS=() option. Here is the format:

```
DRIVER=SQL;CONOPTS=((database-connection string1);(database-connection-
string2);...)
```

The following example shows a sample federated connection string that includes Oracle and PostgreSQL connection strings:

```
driver=sql;conopts=((driver=oracle;catalog=acat;uid=scott;
pwd=tiger;path=oraclev11.abc.123.com:1521/ORA11G);
(driver=postgres;catalog=bcat;uid=myid;pwd='mypass';
server=sv.abc.123.com;port=5432;DB=mydb;schema=public))
```

For some database types, SAS provides more than one driver. Depending on your configuration, you might specify more than one database-specific driver in the connection string.

You enter a connection string value using the SAS Micro Analytic Service Score service "sas.microanalyticservice.properties: core" on page 220 configuration property.

The FedSQL driver requires that all of the target driver connections specified in the connection string connect successfully, even if they are not referenced by SQL statements.

Passwords in a connection string can be encoded values that are produced by PROC PWENCODE. The SAS002 (alias SASENC), SAS003, SAS004, and SAS005 encoding methods are supported. For more information, see "PWENCODE Procedure" in *Base SAS Procedures Guide*.

DB2 Driver Reference

Understanding the Driver for DB2

The driver for DB2 supports most of the FedSQL functionality. The driver also enables an application to submit native DB2 SQL statements.

The driver for DB2 is a remote driver, which means that it connects to a server process in order to access data. The process might be running on the same machine as the driver, or it might be running on another machine in the network.

The driver for DB2 uses shared libraries that are referenced as shared objects in UNIX. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables and, if necessary, specify the DB2 version that you have installed. Before setting the environment variables, as shown in the examples below, you must also set the following environment variables:

- The INSTHOME environment variable must be set to your DB2 home directory.

- The DB2DIR environment variable should also be set to the value of INSTHOME.
- The DB2INSTANCE environment variable should be set to the DB2 instance that was configured by the administrator.

```
Bourne Shell
$LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$INSTHOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

Data Service Connection Options for DB2

Overview

The data service connection arguments for DB2 include connection options and advanced options.

Note: When performing connections through DSNs or connection strings, the FedSQL language processor automatically quotes SQL identifiers that do not meet the regular naming convention as defined in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.

Connection Options

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=db2;uid=myuid;pwd=Blue31;conopts=(DSN=MYDSN);CATALOG=TSSQL)
```

The driver for DB2 supports the following connection options for DB2 data sources.

Option	Description
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifer;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups logically related schemas. Any identifier is valid (for example, **catalog=DB2**). You must specify a catalog. For the DB2 database, this is a logical catalog name to use as an SQL catalog identifier. *Note:* The FedSQL language processor automatically quotes SQL identifiers that do not meet the regular naming convention as defined in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.
DATABASE|DB	**DATABASE=database-specification;** Specifies the name of the DB2 database (for example, **database=sample, DB=sample**). *Note:* You must specify a database name.
DRIVER	**DRIVER=DB2;** Identifies the DB2 data source to which you want to connect. *Note:* You must specify the driver.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 under UNIX and PC Hosts" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Advanced Connection Options

The driver for DB2 supports the following advanced connection options for DB2 data sources.

Option	Description
CLIENT_ENCODING	**CLIENT_ENCODING=encoding-value** Used to specify the encoding of the DB2CODEPAGE to the DB2 driver. When using this option, you must also set the DB2CODEPAGE environment variable on the client. When the encoding of the DB2 client layer (stored in DBCODEPAGE) is different from the encoding value of the DB2 operating system value, the DB2 client layer attempts to convert incoming data to the DB2 encoding value that is stored in DB2CODEPAGE. To prevent the client layer from converting data incorrectly, you must first determine the correct value for DB2CODEPAGE and then set the CLIENT_ENCODING= option to match the corresponding encoding value in DB2CODEPAGE. For example, suppose you are storing Japanese characters in a DB2 database, and the client machine where the DB2 driver is executing is a Windows machine that is running CP1252 encoding. When the application tries to extract the data into the driver, the DB2 client layer attempts to convert these Japanese characters into Latin1 representation, which does not contain Japanese characters. As a result, a garbage character appears in order to indicate a failure in transcoding. To resolve this situation, you must first set the DB2CODEPAGE environment variable value to 1208 (the IBM code page value that matches UTF-8 encoding). That enables you to specify that the DB2 client layer send the data to the application in UTF-8 instead of converting it into Latin1. In addition, you must specify the corresponding encoding value of DB2CODEPAGE because the driver for DB2 cannot derive this information from a DB2 session. For this particular Windows case, set the CLIENT_ENCODING= option to the UTF-8 encoding in order to match the DB2CODEPAGE value (1208) and also to specify the DB2CODEPAGE value to the DB2 driver. However, changing the value of DB2CODEPAGE affects all applications that run on that machine. You should reset the value to the usual DB2CODEPAGE value, which was derived when the database was created. *Note:* Setting the DB2CODEPAGE value or the CLIENT_ENCODING= value incorrectly can cause unpredictable results. You should set these values only when a situation such as the example above occurs. *Note:* You can specify any valid encoding value for CLIENT_ENCODING=option.

Option	Description
CT_PRESERVE	**`CT_PRESERVE=STRICT	SAFE	FORCE	FORCE_COL_SIZE`** Enables users to control how data types are mapped. Note that data type mapping is disabled when CT_PRESERVE is set to STRICT. If the requested type does not exist on the target database, an error is returned. Here are the options: • **STRICT** The requested type must exist in the target database. No type promotion occurs. If the type does not exist, an error is returned. • **SAFE** Target data types are upscaled only if they do not result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure that all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE** This is the default for all drivers. The best corresponding target data type is chosen, even if it could potentially result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure that all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE_COL_SIZE** This option is the same as FORCE, except that the column size for the new encoding is the same as the original encoding. This option can be used to avoid column size creep. However, the resulting column might be too large or too small for the target data.
DEFAULT_ATTR	**`DEFAULT_ATTR=(attr=value;...)`** Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes that are supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **`attr=value`** corresponds to any of the following options: • **`CURSORS=n`**- Connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2. 0 Causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one. 1 Causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is not used. 2 (Default) Causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available. Otherwise, the cursor is forward-only. Example: **`DEFAULT_ATTR=(CURSORS=2)`** • **`USE_EVP=n`** - Statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 (OFF) or 1 (ON), which is the default. Example: **`DEFAULT_ATTR=(USE_EVP=0)`** • **`XCODE_WARN=n`** - Statement handle option. Used to warn about possible character transcoding errors that occur during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (returns an error), 1 (returns a warning), or 2 (ignore transaction errors). 0 is the default. Example: **`DEFAULT_ATTR=(XCODE_WARN=1)`**

Option	Description
DRIVER_TRACE	**DRIVER_TRACE='API | SQL | ALL';** Requests tracing information, which logs transaction records to an external file that can be used for debugging purposes. The driver writes a record of each command that is sent to the database to the trace log based on the specified tracing level, which determines the type of tracing information. Here are the tracing levels: • **API** Specifies that API method calls be sent to the trace log. This option is most useful if you are having a problem and need to send a trace log to SAS Technical Support for troubleshooting. • **SQL** Specifies that SQL statements that are sent to the database management system (DBMS) be sent to the trace log. Tracing information is DBMS specific, but most drivers log SQL statements such as SELECT and COMMIT. • **ALL** Activates all trace levels. • **DRIVER** Specifies that driver-specific information be sent to the trace log. **Default:** Tracing is not activated. *Note:* If you activate tracing, you must also specify the location of the trace log with DRIVER_TRACEFILE=. Note that DRIVER_TRACEFILE= is resolved against the TRACEFILEPATH set in ALTER SERVER. TRACEFILEPATH is relative to the server's content root location. (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=. **Interaction:** You can specify one trace level, or you can concatenate more than one by including the | (OR) symbol. For example, **driver_trace='api|sql'** generates tracing information for API calls and SQL statements.
DRIVER_TRACEFILE	**DRIVER_TRACEFILE='filename'**; Used to specify the name of the text file for the trace log. Include the file name and extension in single or double quotation marks (for example, **driver_tracefile='\mytrace.log'**). **Default:** The default TRACEFILE location applies to a relative file name, and it is placed relative to TRACEFILEPATH. **Requirement:** DRIVER_TRACEFILE is required when activating tracing using DRIVER_TRACE. **Interaction:** (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=.
DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS	**DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=APPEND | THREADSTAMP | TIMESTAMP;** Specifies options in order to control formatting and other properties for the trace log: • **APPEND** Adds trace information to the end of an existing trace log. The contents of the file are not overwritten. • **TIMESTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a time stamp. • **THREADSTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a thread identification. **Default:** The trace log is overwritten with no thread identification or time stamp.
PASSWORD	**PWD=password** Specifies the password for DB2.
UID	**UID=user-id;** Specifies the DB2 login user ID.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 under UNIX and PC Hosts" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

DB2 Wire Protocol Driver Usage Notes

There are a number of third-party wire protocol ODBC drivers that communicate directly with a database server, without having to communicate through a client library. When you configure the ODBC drivers on Windows or UNIX, you can set certain options. SAS runs best when these options are selected. Some, but not all, are selected by default.

Windows	The options are located on the **Advanced** or **Performance** tabs in the ODBC Administrator.
UNIX	The options are available when configuring data sources using the ODBC Administrator tool. Values can also be set by editing the **`odbc.ini`** file in which their data sources are defined.

Note: A DSN configuration that uses a wire protocol driver with the catalog option selected returns only the schemas that have associated tables or views. To list all existing schemas, create a DSN without selecting the catalog option.

When configuring an ODBC DSN using the DB2 Wire Protocol driver, set the following advanced option:

- **Application Using Threads**

FedSQL Driver Reference

Overview

The FedSQL language driver supports the FedSQL dialect, as documented in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*. When loaded, the FedSQL driver parses SQL requests, and then sends the parsed query to the appropriate data source driver to determine whether the functionality can be handled by the data service. The FedSQL driver includes an SQL processor that supports the FedSQL dialect. The main emphasis of the FedSQL driver is to support federation of data sources. For example, if an SQL submission is requesting data from DB2 to be joined with data from Oracle, the SQL processor requests the data from the data sources and then performs the join. The FedSQL driver supports the FedSQL dialect regardless of the data source that it comes from. For example, if the SQL request is from a single data source that does not support a particular SQL function, the FedSQL processor guarantees implementation of the request.

Connection Options

- CONOPTS=((connection string 1);(connection string 2); ... (connection string <*n*>)) - Specifies one or more data source connection strings. For example, the following illustrates a federated connection string including Oracle, Teradata, Netezza, and Base SAS data sources:

```
driver=sql;conopts=((driver=oracle;catalog=acat;uid=myuid;pwd=myPass9;
path=oraclev11.abc.123.com:1521/ORA11G);
(driver=teradata;catalog=bcat;uid=model;
pwd='{sas002}C5DDFFF91B5K59DZZZCE9FFF';
server=terasoar;database=model);(driver=netezza;uid=myuid;
pwd=myPass2;server=mysrvr;database=testdb;catalog=(ccat={TEST}));
(driver=base;catalog=dcat;schema=(name=dblib;primarypath=/u/mypath/mydir)))
```

Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

- DEFAULT_CATALOG=*catalog-name* - Used to specify the name of the catalog to set as the current catalog upon connecting. This option is useful for SQL Server connections and federated connections.
- DEFAULT_ATTR=(*attr=value*;...) - Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **`attr=value`** corresponds to any of the following options:

SQL_CURSORS=*n*

FedSQL connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2.

- A value of 0 causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one.
- A value of 1 causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is never used.
- A value of 2 (default) causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available, otherwise the cursor is forward only.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_CURSORS=2)
```

SQL_AC_BEHAVIOR=*n*

FedSQL connection handle option. Specifies whether FedSQL should use transactions when processing complex operations (for example, **`"CREATE TABLE xxx AS SELECT yyy FROM zzz"`** or a multi-row delete statement that requires multiple operations to delete the underlying rows). Possible values are 0 (default), 1, and 2.

- A value of **`0`** (default) means that no transactions are attempted under-the-covers and operations such as emulated UPDATE, DELETE, or INSERT are not guaranteed to be atomic.
- A value of **`1`** means that FedSQL tries to use transactions to better support the correct behavior when AUTOCOMMIT is set to ON (where individual operations like UPDATE, DELETE, and INSERT should be atomic).
- A value of **`2`** means that transactions are required. This option fails if the underlying drivers do not support transactions.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_AC_BEHAVIOR=0)
```

SQL_MAX_COL_SIZE=*n*

FedSQL statement handle option. Enables a user to specify the size of the **`varchar`** or **`varbinary`** that is used for potentially truncated long data when direct bind is not possible.

- The default value is 32767.
- The limit for this size is 1 MG. If the value exceeds 1 MG, FedSQL resets the value and returns an **`Option value changed`** warning.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_MAX_COL_SIZE=1048576)
```

SQL_PUSHDOWN=*n*

FedSQL statement handle option. This option tells FedSQL if and when it should try to push down SQL to the underlying driver. The values are 8, 2, or 0 (default).

- A value of 8: (PLAN_FORCE_PUSHDOWN_SQL) - Complete statement pushdown is required. If that is not possible, the INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE TABLE AS statement fails.
- A value of 2: (PLAN_DISABLE_PUSHDOWN_SQL) - Specifies that the INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE TABLE AS statement not be pushed down to the underlying driver.
- A value of 0 (default): Specifies that the FedSQL processor determine whether the INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or CREATE TABLE AS statement should be pushed down to the underlying driver.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_PUSHDOWN=0)
```

SQL_STMT_MEM_LIMIT=*n*

FedSQL statement handle option. Used to control the amount of memory that is available to FedSQL to answer SQL requests.

- (*n*) is treated as an integer and is specified in bytes.
- The following example allows 200 MB of memory:

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_STMT_MEM_LIMIT=209715200)
```

SQL_TXN_EXCEPTIONS=*n*

FedSQL connection handle option. Supports dynamic connections regardless of the specified transaction isolation. Possible values are 0 or 2 (default).

- Specify a value of 0 to disable support for dynamic connections.
- Specify a value of 2 to enable support for dynamic connections.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_TXN_EXCEPTIONS=2)
```

SQL_USE_EVP=*n*

FedSQL statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 or 1 (default) and are used as follows:

- Specify 0 to turn optimization OFF.
- Specify 1 to enable optimization (ON).

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_USE_EVP=0)
```

SQL_VDC_DISABLE=*n*

FedSQL statement handle option. This option is used to allow or disallow use of cached data for a statement. The possible values are 0 (default) or 1 and are used as follows:

- Specify a value of 0 to enable cached data.
- Specify a value of 1 to disable cached data.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_VDC_DISABLE=1)
```

SQL_XCODE_WARN=*n*

FedSQL statement handle option. Used to warn when there is an error while transcoding data during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (default), 1, or 2 and are used as follows:

- Specify 0 to return an error if data cannot be transcoded.
- Specify 1 to return a warning if data cannot be transcoded.
- Specify 2 to ignore transcoding errors.

```
DEFAULT_ATTR=(SQL_XCODE_WARN=1)
```

Google BigQuery Reference

Connection String

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options when defining a data service for Google BigQuery. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=bigquery;project=myproject;cred_path={/tmp/sas-sbo-3e48c10a5978.json};
 schema=myschema;catalog=(project=mylib);bulkload=yes);
```

Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

Important: Using SAS Micro Analytic Service, you can perform only Query operations to a Google BigQuery database. Update and Delete operations are not supported.

Connection Options

Here are the required connection options for the BigQuery driver:

Option	Description
CONOPTS	**CONOPTS=(BIGQUERY-compliant connection string);** Specifies a compliant database connection string.
DRIVER	**DRIVER=BIGQUERY;** Specifies the BigQuery ODBC driver.
PROJECT	**PROJECT=project-ID;** Specifies the project ID for a Google Cloud Platform project.
CRED_PATH	**CRED_PATH="path-and-filename";** Specifies the location of a credential file that enables authentication to Google Cloud Platform.
SCHEMA	**SCHEMA=schema-name;** Specifies the schema to use when accessing tables and views in a database.

Option	Description
BULKLOAD	**BULKLOAD=YES | NO;** Specifies whether SAS uses a DBMS facility to insert data into a DBMS table.
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifier;** Specifies the name of a BigQuery project.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to Google BigQuery" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

ODBC Driver Reference

About ODBC

This section provides functionality details and guidelines for the open database connectivity (ODBC) databases that are supported by the driver for ODBC.

ODBC standards provide a common interface to a variety of databases, including dBASE, Microsoft Access, Oracle, Paradox, and Microsoft SQL Server databases. Specifically, ODBC standards define APIs that enable an application to access a database if both the application and the database conform to the specification. ODBC also provides a mechanism to enable dynamic selection of a database that an application is accessing. As a result, users can select databases other than those that are specified by the application developer.

Understanding the Driver for ODBC

The driver for ODBC supports most of the FedSQL functionality. The driver also enables an application to submit native database-specific SQL statements.

Data Service Connection Options for ODBC

Overview

To access data, a client must submit a connection string, which defines how to connect to the data. The connection arguments for an ODBC-compliant database include connection options and advanced connection options.

To configure ODBC data sources, you might have to edit the .odbc.ini file in your home directory. Some ODBC driver vendors allow system administrators to maintain a centralized copy, by setting the environment variable ODBCINI. For specific configuration information, see your vendor documentation. The driver for ODBC uses shared libraries that are referenced as shared objects in UNIX. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables, so that drivers for ODBC are loaded dynamically at run time. You must also set the ODBCHOME environment variable to your ODBC home directory before setting the environment variables, as shown in the following example.

```
export ODBCHOME=/dbi/odbc/dd7.1.4
export ODBCINI=/ODBC/odbc_714_MASTER.ini
```

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/dbi/odbc/dd7.1.4/lib:${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=${LD_LIBRARY_PATH%:}
```

Disabling Transaction Autocommit

By default, in a DS2 SQLSTMT package, any outstanding changes to the database are committed at the end of each SQL statement execute method. This feature is known as *autocommit*.

To potentially improve performance, you might want to execute multiple SQL statements within a single transaction. To support this behavior, SAS Micro Analytic Service includes a property that enables you to disable autocommit. For more information, see "Committing Transactions" on page 209.

If you disable autocommit and use a Microsoft SQL database, you must set **ENABLE_MARS=YES** in your connection string. This setting enables SAS Micro Analytic Service to allow transactions under a given Microsoft SQL Server connection.

Connection Options

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options when defining a data service. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=odbc;catalog=acat;conopts=(dsn=ODBCPgresDD;pwd=Tester2))
```

The driver for ODBC supports the following connection options.

Option	Description
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups logically related schemas. For databases that do not support native catalogs, any identifier is valid (for example, catalog=myodbc). For databases like Microsoft SQL Server that do support native catalogs, CATALOG= is not required. The connection defaults to CATALOG=* unless you specify a logical name for the catalog and map it to the native catalog name in the database. For example, to map the logical catalog **mycat** to the native catalog named **newusers**, use the following command: **catalog=(mycat=newusers);**. Catalog name maps can be used only with FedSQL. They are not valid with native SQL. *Note:* The FedSQL language processor automatically quotes SQL identifiers that do not meet the regular naming convention as defined in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.

CONOPTS	**CONOPTS=(ODBC–compliant database connection string);**
	Specifies an ODBC-compliant database connection string using ODBC-style syntax. These options, combined with the ODBC_DSN option, must specify a complete connection string to the data source. If you include a DSN= or FILEDSN= specification within the CONOPTS= option, do not use the ODBC_DSN= connection option. However, you can specify the ODBC database-specific connection options by using CONOPTS=. Then you can specify an ODBC DSN that contains other connection information by using the ODBC_DSN= connection option.
	Here is an example string using the CONOPTS option:
	`driver=sql;conopts=((driver=odbc;catalog=acat;`
	`conopts=(dsn=ODBCPgresDD;pwd=Tester2));`
	`(driver=postgres;catalog=bcat;uid=myuid;pwd='123pass';`
	`server=sv.abc.123.com;port=5432;DB=mydb;schema=public))`
	Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

Option	Description
DRIVER	**DRIVER=ODBC**; Calls the driver for ODBC. This specifies that the data service to which you want to connect must be an ODBC-compliant database. *Note:* DRIVER is a required option. You must specify the driver.
ODBC_DSN	**ODBC_DSN=odbc dsn name** Specifies a valid ODBC-compliant database DSN that contains connection information for connecting to the ODBC-compliant database. You can use the CONOPTS= option in addition to ODBC_DSN= option. Do not specify the ODBC DSN in both CONOPTS= and ODBC_DSN=.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Advanced Connection Options

The driver for ODBC supports the following advanced connection options for an ODBC-compliant database.

Option	Description
CT_PRESERVE	**CT_PRESERVE = STRICT | SAFE | FORCE | FORCE_COL_SIZE** Enables users to control how data types are mapped. Note that data type mapping is disabled when CT_PRESERVE is set to STRICT. If the requested type does not exist on the target database, an error is returned. Here are the options: • **STRICT** The requested type must exist in the target database. No type promotion occurs. If the type does not exist, an error is returned. • **SAFE** Target data types are upscaled only if they do not result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure that all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE** This is the default for all drivers. The best corresponding target data type is chosen, even if it could potentially result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure that all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE_COL_SIZE** This option is the same as FORCE, except that the column size for the new encoding is the same as the original encoding. This option can be used to avoid column size creep. However, the resulting column might be too large or too small for the target data.
ENABLE_MARS	**ENABLE_MARS= NO | YES** Enables or disables the use of multiple active result sets (MARS) on Microsoft SQL Server. FedSQL cannot permit transactions on top of Microsoft SQL Server because Microsoft SQL Server allows only one cursor per transaction. Set this option to YES so that FedSQL can allow transactions under a given Microsoft SQL Server connection.

Option	Description
DEFAULT_ATTR	**DEFAULT_ATTR=(attr=value;...)** Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **attr=value** corresponds to any of the following options: • **CURSORS=n**- Connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2. 0 Causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one. 1 Causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is not used. 2 (Default) Causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available. Otherwise, the cursor is forward-only. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(CURSORS=2)** • **USE_EVP=n** - Statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 (OFF) or 1 (ON), which is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(USE_EVP=0)** • **XCODE_WARN=n** - Statement handle option. Used to warn about possible character transcoding errors that occur during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (returns an error), 1 (returns a warning), or 2 (ignore transaction errors). 0 is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(XCODE_WARN=1)**

Option	Description
DEFAULT_CURSOR_TYPE	**DEFAULT_CURSOR_TYPE=FORWARD_ONLY | KEYSET_DRIVEN | DYNAMIC | STATIC;** Specifies a valid default cursor type for new statements. These options are valid: **FORWARD_ONLY** Specifies a non-scrollable cursor that moves only forward through the result set. Forward-only cursors are dynamic in that all changes are detected as the current row is processed. If an application does not require scrolling, the forward-only cursor retrieves data quickly, with the least amount of overhead processing. **KEYSET_DRIVEN** Specifies a scrollable cursor that detects changes that are made to the values of rows in the result set but that does not always detect changes to deletion of rows and changes to the order of rows in the result set. A keyset-driven cursor is based on row keys, which are used to determine the order and set of rows that are included in the result set. As the cursor scrolls the result set, it uses the keys to retrieve the most recent values in the table. It is sometimes helpful to have a cursor that can detect changes in the rows of a result set. A keyset-driven cursor uses a row identifier rather than caching the entire row into memory. It therefore uses much less disk space than other row caching mechanisms. Deleted rows can be detected when a SELECT statement that references the bookmark, row ID, or key column values fails to return a row. **DYNAMIC** Specifies a scrollable cursor that detects changes that are made to the rows in the result set. All INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements that are made by all users are visible through the cursor. The dynamic cursor is good for an application that must detect all concurrent updates that are made by other users. **STATIC** Specifies a scrollable cursor that displays the result set as it existed when the cursor was first opened. The static cursor provides forward and backward scrolling. If the application does not need to detect changes but requires scrolling, the static cursor is a good choice. *Note:* The application can still override this value, but if the application does not explicitly set a cursor type, this value will be in effect
DM_UNICODE	**DM_UNICODE=unicode-setting** Specifies the Unicode setting for the Driver Manager. The default is UTF-8. Use **DM_UNICODE=UTF16** to connect to unixODBC based drivers (for example, when connecting to a Microsoft SQL Server database) so that the correct Unicode setting is realized.

Option	Description
DRIVER_TRACE	**DRIVER_TRACE='API | SQL | ALL';** Requests tracing information, which logs transaction records to an external file that can be used for debugging purposes. The driver writes a record of each command that is sent to the database to the trace log based on the specified tracing level, which determines the type of tracing information. Here are the tracing levels: • **ALL** Activates all trace levels. • **API** Specifies that API method calls be sent to the trace log. This option is most useful if you are having a problem and need to send a trace log to SAS Technical Support for troubleshooting. • **DRIVER** Specifies that driver-specific information be sent to the trace log. • **SQL** Specifies that SQL statements that are sent to the database management system (DBMS) be sent to the trace log. Tracing information is DBMS specific, but most drivers log SQL statements such as SELECT and COMMIT. **Default:** Tracing is not activated. *Note:* If you activate tracing, you must also specify the location of the trace log with DRIVER_TRACEFILE=. Note that DRIVER_TRACEFILE= is resolved against the TRACEFILEPATH set in ALTER SERVER. TRACEFILEPATH is relative to the server's content root location. (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=. **Interaction:** You can specify one trace level, or you can concatenate more than one by including the | (OR) symbol. For example, **driver_trace='api|sql'** generates tracing information for API calls and SQL statements.
DRIVER_TRACEFILE	**DRIVER_TRACEFILE='filename';** Used to specify the name of the text file for the trace log. Include the file name and extension in single or double quotation marks (for example, **driver_tracefile='\mytrace.log'**). **Default:** The default TRACEFILE location applies to a relative file name, and it is placed relative to TRACEFILEPATH. **Requirement:** DRIVER_TRACEFILE is required when activating tracing using DRIVER_TRACE. **Interaction:** (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=.
DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS	**DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=APPEND | THREADSTAMP | TIMESTAMP;** Specifies options in order to control formatting and other properties for the trace log: • **APPEND** Adds trace information to the end of an existing trace log. The contents of the file are not overwritten. • **THREADSTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a thread identification. • **TIMESTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a time stamp. **Default:** The trace log is overwritten with no thread identification or time stamp.
USER	**USER=user-ID;** Specifies the user ID for logging on to the ODBC-compliant database, such as Microsoft SQL Server, with a user ID that differs from the default ID. *Note:* The alias is **UID=**.

Option	Description
PASSWORD	**PASSWORD=password;** Specifies the password that corresponds to the user ID in the database. *Note:* The alias is **PWD=**.

Here are example connection strings that use the driver for ODBC:

```
driver=sql;conopts=((driver=odbc;catalog=acat;conopts=(dsn=ODBCPgresDD;pwd=Tester2));(driver=postgres;
 catalog=bcat;uid=myuid;pwd='123pass';server=sv.abc.123.com;port=5432;DB=mydb;schema=public))
```

Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

This connection string specifies catalog name maps to access multiple catalogs on Microsoft SQL Server:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=odbc;uid=jfox;pw=mypw;odbc_dsn=mySQLdsn;catalog=(cat1=mycat;
  cat2=testcat;cat3=users))
```

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Wire Protocol Driver Usage Notes

Overview

There are a number of wire protocol ODBC drivers that communicate directly with a database server, without having to communicate through a client library. When you configure the ODBC drivers on Windows or UNIX, you can set certain options. SAS runs best when these options are selected. Some, but not all, are selected by default.

Windows	The options are located on the **Advanced** or **Performance** tabs in the ODBC Administrator window.
UNIX	The options are available when configuring data sources using the ODBC Administrator tool. Values can also be set by editing the **odbc.ini** file in which their data sources are defined.

Note: A DSN configuration that uses a wire protocol driver with the catalog option selected returns only the schemas that have associated tables or views. To list all existing schemas, create a DSN without selecting the catalog option.

SQL Server and SQL Server Legacy

Configure the following **Advanced** options for the SQL Server Wire Protocol driver and the SQL Server Legacy Wire Protocol driver:

- **Application Using Threads**
- **Enable Quoted Identifiers**
- **Fetch TWFS as Time**
- **Fetch TSWTZ as Timestamp**

Note:

1. Significant performance improvements have been realized when using the SQL Server Legacy Wire Protocol driver, as compared to the SQL Server Wire Protocol driver.
2. The SQL Server Legacy Wire Protocol driver does not support transactions when it is used with FedSQL enabled because the driver allows only a single statement per connection while FedSQL requires multiple statements per connection when using transactions.

Oracle Reference

Understanding the Driver for Oracle

The driver for Oracle supports most of the FedSQL functionality. The driver also enables an application to submit native Oracle SQL statements.

The driver for Oracle is a remote driver, which means that it connects to a server process in order to access data.

The driver for Oracle uses shared libraries that are referenced as shared objects in UNIX. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables, and set any other environment variables required by the Oracle client libraries. The following Bourne shell commands provide an example:

```
ORAENV_ASK=NO;export ORAENV_ASK
ORACLE_HOME=/dbi/oracle/11g;export ORACLE_HOME
SASORA=V9;export SASORA
PATH=$ORACLE_HOME/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/ccs/bin:/opt/bin:$PATH;export PATH
TMPDIR=/var/tmp; export TMPDIR
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/openwin/lib:$ORACLE_HOME/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH;export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
TWO_TASK=oraclev11;export TWO_TASK
```

Data Service Connection Options for Oracle

Overview

To access data, a client must submit a connection string, which defines how to connect to the data. The data service connection arguments for an Oracle server include connection options and advanced options.

Connection Options

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=oracle;catalog=acat;uid=myuid;pwd=myPass9;path=oraclev11.abc.123.com:1521/ORA11G)
```

The driver for Oracle supports the following connection options.

Option	Description
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog_identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups logically related schemas. Any identifier is valid such as **catalog=oracle_test**. You must specify a catalog. For the Oracle database, this is a logical catalog name to use as an SQL catalog identifier. *Note:* The FedSQL language processor automatically quotes SQL identifiers that do not meet the regular naming convention as defined in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.
DRIVER	**DRIVER=ORACLE**; Identifies the data service to which you want to connect, which is an Oracle database. *Note:* You must specify the driver.
PATH	**PATH=database-specification;** Specifies the Oracle connect identifier. A connect identifier can be a net service name, a database service name, or a net service alias.
UID	**UID=user-id;** Specifies an optional Oracle user ID. If the user ID contains blanks or national characters, enclose it in quotation marks. If you omit an Oracle user ID and password, the default Oracle user ID **OPS$sysid** is used, if it is enabled.
PWD	**PWD=password;** Specifies an optional Oracle database password that is associated with the Oracle user ID. **PWD=** is always used with **UID=** and the associated password is case-sensitive. If you omit **PWD=**, the password for the default Oracle user ID **OPS$sysid** is used, if it is active.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to Oracle" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Advanced Connection Options

The driver for Oracle supports the following advanced connection options.

Option	Description
CT_PRESERVE	**CT_PRESERVE = STRICT | SAFE | FORCE | FORCE_COL_SIZE** Enables users to control how data types are mapped. Note that data type mapping is disabled when CT_PRESERVE is set to STRICT. If the requested type does not exist on the target database, an error is returned. Here are the options: • **STRICT** The requested type must exist in the target database. No type promotion occurs. If the type does not exist, an error is returned. • **SAFE** Target data types are upscaled only if they do not result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE** This is the default for all drivers. The best corresponding target data type is chosen, even if it could potentially result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE_COL_SIZE** This option is the same as FORCE, except that the column size for the new encoding is the same as the original encoding. This option can be used to avoid column size creep. However, the resulting column might be too large or too small for the target data.
DEFAULT_ATTR	**DEFAULT_ATTR=(attr=value;...)** Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes that are supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **attr=value** corresponds to any of the following options: • **CURSORS=n**- Connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2. 0 Causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one. 1 Causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is not used. 2 (Default) Causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available. Otherwise, the cursor is forward-only. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(CURSORS=2)** • **USE_EVP=n** - Statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 (OFF) or 1 (ON), which is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(USE_EVP=0)** • **XCODE_WARN=n** - Statement handle option. Used to warn about possible character transcoding errors that occur during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (returns an error), 1 (returns a warning), or 2 (ignore transaction errors). 0 is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(XCODE_WARN=1)**

Option	Description
DRIVER_TRACE	**DRIVER_TRACE='API | SQL | ALL'** Requests tracing information, which logs transaction records to an external file that can be used for debugging purposes. The driver writes a record of each command that is sent to the database to the trace log based on the specified tracing level, which determines the type of tracing information. Here are the tracing levels: • **ALL** Activates all trace levels. • **API** Specifies that API method calls be sent to the trace log. This option is most useful if you are having a problem and need to send a trace log to SAS Technical Support for troubleshooting. • **DRIVER** Specifies that driver-specific information be sent to the trace log. • **SQL** Specifies that SQL statements that are sent to the database management system (DBMS) be sent to the trace log. Tracing information is DBMS specific, but most drivers log SQL statements such as SELECT and COMMIT. **Default:** Tracing is not activated. *Note:* If you activate tracing, you must also specify the location of the trace log with DRIVER_TRACEFILE=. Note that DRIVER_TRACEFILE= is resolved against the TRACEFILEPATH set in ALTER SERVER. TRACEFILEPATH is relative to the server's content root location. (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=. **Interaction:** You can specify one trace level, or you can concatenate more than one by including the | (OR) symbol. For example, **driver_trace='api|sql'** generates tracing information for API calls and SQL statements.
DRIVER_TRACEFILE	**DRIVER_TRACEFILE='filename';** Used to specify the name of the text file for the trace log. Include the file name and extension in single or double quotation marks (for example, **driver_tracefile='\mytrace.log'**). **Default:** The default TRACEFILE location applies to a relative file name, and it is placed relative to TRACEFILEPATH. **Requirement:** DRIVER_TRACEFILE is required when activating tracing using DRIVER_TRACE. **Interaction:** (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=.
DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS	**DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=APPEND | THREADSTAMP | TIMESTAMP;** Specifies options in order to control formatting and other properties for the trace log: • **APPEND** Adds trace information to the end of an existing trace log. The contents of the file are not overwritten. • **THREADSTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a thread identification. • **TIMESTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a time stamp. **Default:** The trace log is overwritten with no thread identification or time stamp.

Option	Description
FORCE_NCHAR_PARAMETERS	**FORCE_NCHAR_PARAMETERS=YES | NO** Specifies whether the OCI_ATTR_CHARSET_FORM bind handle attribute is set to SQLCS_NCHAR for character parameter bindings. This setting can significantly impact query performance using when using mixed data types. Oracle recommends that the OCI_ATTR_CHARSET_FORM attribute is set to SQLCS_NCHAR when binding character data types. This attribute allows NLS data that is passed in the query to be converted to the server national character set. Setting the OCI_ATTR_CHARSET_FORM attribute for character parameter bindings can prevent the use of indexes on character columns when the column type is not NCHAR or NVARCHAR2. The column indexes are not used when the columns are specified as a parameter in the WHERE clause of a FedSQL parameterized query. Query performance degrades when available indexes are not used. FORCE_NCHAR_PARAMETERS=NO can be set to work around the problem. However, there is a tradeoff. Support for national characters in parameter values depends on the database encoding. When the OCI_ATTR_CHARSET_FORM attribute is not set, insertion of NLS values into a table with NVARCHAR2 columns using a parameterized INSERT statement can result in replacement characters in strings that cannot be transcoded to the database encoding. **Default**: YES
ORA_ENCODING	**ORA_ENCODING=UNICODE;** Specifies that the Oracle data be returned in Unicode. **UNICODE** is the default setting and is independent of the **NLS_LANG** environment variable setting.
ORNUMERIC	**ORANUMERIC=NO | YES** Specifies how numbers that are read from or inserted into the Oracle NUMBER column are treated. This option defaults to YES so that a NUMBER column with precision or scale is described as **TKTS_NUMERIC**. This option can be specified as both a connection option and a table option. When specified as both a connection and table option, the table option value overrides the connection option. • **NO** Indicates that the numbers are treated as **TKTS_DOUBLE** values. They might not have precision beyond 14 digits. • **YES** Indicates that non-integer values with explicit precision are treated as TKTS_NUMERIC values. This is the default setting.
USE_CACHED_CATALOG	**USE_CACHED_CATALOG=YES | NO;** Specifies whether to use the cached catalog rather than compiling a new catalog on every run. Setting this option to YES can improve the performance of the TKTSForeignKeys API. The default setting is YES. *Note:* Before you can use this option, you must complete the following steps: 1. Create a materialized view. See the example code in "Creating a Materialized View (USE_CACHED_CATALOG)" on page 273. 2. Use the ALTER DSN statement to add the USE_CACHED_CATALOG connection option.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to Oracle" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Creating a Materialized View (USE_CACHED_CATALOG)

The following example shows you how to create a materialized view. Use this script if **`USE_CACHED_CATALOG`** is set to YES above.

```
/*----------------------SAS_CACHED_CATALOG.SQL-------------------------------*/
/* This script is used to create the materialized and the synonym needed to
   get the ForeignKey metadata.  Work with your DBA to set this up.
   Materialized views can be complex and so thorough understanding will help us
   use them effectively. Especially deciding how to do the refreshes.
   Here we provide the simplest possible steps to create the required materialized
   view and the command to refresh it manually. The materialized view below can
   be created in any schema with any name. Feel free to add whatever REFRESH
   options suits your purpose. Note that you might need additional steps based
   on the REFRESH option setting. Here we provide the simplest possible way to
   do this.  The PUBLIC synonym pointing to this Materialized view must be
   named "SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_PSYN". This synonym must be visible to
   PUBLIC (or the set of users who will be needing Foreignkey metadata) so that
   it is accessible from any   schema.
*/

Create materialized view SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_MATVIEW REFRESH ON DEMAND as SELECT
PKAC.OWNER as PKTABLE_SCHEM,
PKAC.TABLE_NAME as PKTABLE_NAME,
PKACC.COLUMN_NAME as PKCOLUMN_NAME,
FKAC.OWNER as FKTABLE_SCHEM,
FKAC.TABLE_NAME as FKTABLE_NAME,
FKACC.COLUMN_NAME as FKCOLUMN_NAME,
FKACC.POSITION as KEY_SEQ,
FKAC.CONSTRAINT_NAME as FK_NAME,
PKAC.CONSTRAINT_NAME as PK_NAME
from
sys.all_constraints PKAC, sys.all_constraints FKAC,
sys.all_cons_columns PKACC, sys.all_cons_columns FKACC

where

FKAC.r_constraint_name=PKAC.constraint_name and
FKAC.constraint_name=FKACC.constraint_name and
PKAC.constraint_name=PKACC.constraint_name and PKAC.constraint_type='P' and
FKAC.constraint_type='R' and FKAC.owner=FKACC.owner and PKAC.owner=PKACC.owner
and PKAC.table_name=PKACC.table_name and FKAC.table_name=FKACC.table_name and
FKACC.position = PKACC.position ;

/* The synonym name *must* be SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_PUBLIC_SYNONYM */
create public synonym  SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_PSYN for SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_MATVIEW;
grant all on  SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_PSYN to PUBLIC;

/*---------Manual REFRESH of the Materialized View----------------------------*/
/* Note there are several ways to do this, consult with your DBA.
   Here are a couple of ways:
*/
execute DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH('SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_MATVIEW');
execute DBMS_SNAPSHOT.REFRESH('SAS_CACHED_FK_CATALOG_MATVIEW', '?');
```

Oracle Wire Protocol Driver Usage Notes

Wire protocol ODBC drivers communicate directly with a database server without having to communicate through a client library. When you configure the ODBC drivers on Windows or UNIX, you can set certain options. SAS runs best when these options are selected. Some, but not all, are selected by default.

Windows	The options are located on the **Advanced** or **Performance** tabs in the ODBC Administrator.
UNIX	The options are available when you are configuring data sources using the ODBC Administrator tool. Values can also be set by editing the **`odbc.ini`** file in which their data sources are defined.

Note: When you use a wire protocol driver to create an ODBC connection, the following special considerations apply:

1. A DSN configuration that uses a wire protocol driver with the catalog option selected returns only the schemas that have associated tables or views. To list all existing schemas, create a DSN without selecting the catalog option.
2. Verify that the Enable Bulk Load option is active in the ODBC DSN for databases that support this option. The Enable Bulk Load option is not enabled by default in the newer wire protocol drivers. As a result, insert performance suffers.

When configuring an ODBC DSN using the Oracle Wire Protocol driver, set the following advanced options:

- **Application Using Threads**
- **Enable SQLDescribeParam**
- **Describe at Prepare**
- **Enable N-CHAR Support**
- **Enable Scrollable Cursors**

PostgreSQL Driver Reference

Data Service Connection Options for PostgreSQL

Overview

To access data, a client must submit a connection string, which defines how to connect to the data. The data service connection arguments for PostgreSQL include connection options and advanced options.

Connection Options

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options when defining a data service. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=postgres;catalog=acat;uid=myuid;pwd='123pass';server=sv.abc.123.com;
```

```
port=5432;DB=mydb;schema=public)
```

Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

The following connection options are supported for PostgreSQL data sources.

Option	Description
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups schemas that are logically related (for example, **catalog=ptgtest**). *Note:* The FedSQL language processor automatically quotes SQL identifiers that do not meet the regular naming convention as defined in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.

CONOPTS	**CONOPTS=(ODBC–compliant database connection string);**
	Specifies an ODBC-compliant database connection string using ODBC-style syntax. These options, combined with the ODBC_DSN option, must specify a complete connection string to the data source. If you include a DSN= or FILEDSN= specification within the CONOPTS= option, do not use the ODBC_DSN= connection option. However, you can specify the ODBC database-specific connection options by using CONOPTS=. Then you can specify an ODBC DSN that contains other connection information by using the ODBC_DSN= connection option.
	Here is an example string using the CONOPTS option:
	`driver=sql;conopts=`
	`((driver=odbc;catalog=acat;conopts=(dsn=ODBCPgresDD;pwd=Tester2));`
	`(driver=postgres;catalog=bcat;uid=myuid2;pwd='123mypass';`
	`server=sv.abc.123.com;port=5432;DB=mydb;schema=public))"`
	Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

DRIVER	**DRIVER=postgres**; Specifies the data service for the PostgreSQL database to which you want to connect. *Note:* DRIVER is a required option. You must specify a driver.
DATABASE	**DATABASE=database-name;** Specifies the name of the PostgreSQL database. Enclose the database name in single quotation marks if it contains spaces or non-alphanumeric characters. You can also specify DATABASE= with the DB= alias.**database=sample, DB=sample**.
DSN	**DSN=data-source-identifier;** Specifies the data source name to which you want to connect.
PWD	**PWD=password;** Specifies the password associated with the user ID. Enclose password in single quotation marks if it contains spaces or non-alphanumeric characters. You can also specify PASSWORD= with the PWD=, PASS=, and PW= aliases.
PORT	**PORT=port_number** Specifies the port number that is used to connect to the specified PostgreSQL Server. If you do not specify a port, the default is 5432.

Option	Description
SERVER	**SERVER='server-name'** Specifies the server name or IP address of the PostgreSQL server to which you want to connect. Enclose the server name in single quotation marks if the name contains spaces or non-alphanumeric characters: **SERVER='server name'**.
USER	**USER=user-name** Specifies the PostgreSQL user name (also called the user ID) that you use to connect to your database. If the user name contains spaces or non-alphanumeric characters, you must enclose it in quotation marks.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to PostgreSQL" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Advanced Options

The following advanced options are supported for PostgreSQL data sources.

Option	Description
ALLOW_UNQUOTED_NAMES	**ALLOW_UNQUOTED_NAMES=NO | YES** Specifies whether to enclose table and column names in quotation marks. Tables and columns are quoted when this option is set at NO. If set to YES, the driver does not automatically add quotation marks to table and column names if they are not specified. This allows PostgreSQL tables and columns to be created in the default lowercase. The default option is NO.
CLIENT_ENCODING	**CLIENT_ENCODING=cei** Used to specify encoding for the client.
CT_PRESERVE	**CT_PRESERVE=STRICT | SAFE | FORCE | FORCE_COL_SIZE** Enables users to control how data types are mapped. Note that data type mapping is disabled when CT_PRESERVE is set to STRICT. If the requested type does not exist on the target database, an error is returned. Here are the options: • **STRICT** The requested type must exist in the target database. No type promotion occurs. If the type does not exist, an error is returned. • **SAFE** Target data types are upscaled only if they do not result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE** This is the default for all drivers. The best corresponding target data type is chosen, even if it could potentially result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE_COL_SIZE** This option is the same as FORCE, except that the column size for the new encoding is the same as the original encoding. This option can be used to avoid column size creep. However, the resulting column might be too large or too small for the target data.

Option	Description
DEFAULT_ATTR	**DEFAULT_ATTR=(attr=value;...)** Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **attr=value** corresponds to any of the following options: • **CURSORS=n**- Connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2. 0 Causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one. 1 Causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is not used. 2 (Default) Causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available. Otherwise, the cursor is forward-only. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(CURSORS=2)** • **USE_EVP=n** - Statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 (OFF) or 1 (ON), which is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(USE_EVP=0)** • **XCODE_WARN=n** - Statement handle option. Used to warn about possible character transcoding errors that occur during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (returns an error), 1 (returns a warning), or 2 (ignore transaction errors). 0 is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(XCODE_WARN=1)**
DRIVER_TRACE	**DRIVER_TRACE='API | SQL | ALL';** Requests tracing information, which logs transaction records to an external file that can be used for debugging purposes. The driver writes a record of each command that is sent to the database to the trace log based on the specified tracing level, which determines the type of tracing information. Here are the tracing levels: • **ALL** Activates all trace levels. • **API** Specifies that API method calls be sent to the trace log. This option is most useful if you are having a problem and need to send a trace log to SAS Technical Support for troubleshooting. • **DRIVER** Specifies that driver-specific information be sent to the trace log. • **SQL** Specifies that SQL statements that are sent to the database management system (DBMS) be sent to the trace log. Tracing information is DBMS specific, but most drivers log SQL statements such as SELECT and COMMIT. **Default:** Tracing is not activated. *Note:* If you activate tracing, you must also specify the location of the trace log with DRIVER_TRACEFILE=. Note that DRIVER_TRACEFILE= is resolved against the TRACEFILEPATH set in ALTER SERVER. TRACEFILEPATH is relative to the server's content root location. (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=. **Interaction:** You can specify one trace level, or you can concatenate more than one by including the | (OR) symbol. For example, **driver_trace='api|sql'** generates tracing information for API calls and SQL statements.

Option	Description
DRIVER_TRACEFILE	**DRIVER_TRACEFILE='filename';** Used to specify the name of the text file for the trace log. Include the file name and extension in single or double quotation marks (for example, **driver_tracefile='\mytrace.log'**). **Default:** The default TRACEFILE location applies to a relative file name, and it is placed relative to TRACEFILEPATH. **Requirement:** DRIVER_TRACEFILE is required when activating tracing using DRIVER_TRACE. **Interaction:** (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=.
DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS	**DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=APPEND | THREADSTAMP | TIMESTAMP;** Specifies options in order to control formatting and other properties for the trace log: • **APPEND** Adds trace information to the end of an existing trace log. The contents of the file are not overwritten. • **THREADSTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a thread identification. • **TIMESTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a time stamp. **Default:** The trace log is overwritten with no thread identification or time stamp.
MAX_BINARY_LEN	**MAX_BINARY_LEN=value;** Specifies a value, in bytes, that limits the length of long binary fields (LONG VARBINARY). Unlike other databases, PostgreSQL does not have a size limit for long binary fields. The default is 1048576.
MAX_CHAR_LEN	**MAX_CHAR_LEN=value;** Specifies a value that limits the length of character fields (CHAR and VARCHAR). The default is 2000.
MAX_TEXT_LEN	**MAX_TEXT_LEN=value;** Specifies a value that limits the length of long character fields (LONG VARCHAR). The default is 409500.
SCHEMA	**SCHEMA=value;** Specifies the default schema for the connection. If not specified, the schema, or list of schemas, is determined based on the value of the schema search path that is defined on the database server.
STRIP_BLANKS	**STRIP_BLANKS=YES|NO;** Specifies whether to strip blanks from character fields.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to PostgreSQL" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

SAS Data Set Reference

Overview

The SAS data set is a SASProprietary file format, which contains data values that are organized as a table of rows (SAS observations) and columns (SAS variables). A supported SAS data set uses the extension **.sas7bdat**.

Understanding the Driver for Base SAS

The driver for Base SAS is a SASProprietary driver that provides Read and Update access to legacy SAS data sets. The driver supports much of the Base SAS functionality, such as SAS indexing and general integrity constraints, as well as much of the Federated Query Language (FedSQL) functionality.

The driver for Base SAS is an in-process driver, which means that it accesses data in the same process that executes the data access services. All server connections that are made with the driver for Base SAS use LOCKTABLE=SHARE and PATH_BIND=ACCESS connection options.

Data Service Connection Options for SAS Data Sets

Connection Options

To access data, a client must submit a connection string, which defines how to connect to the data. The data service connection arguments for a SAS data set include connection options and advanced options. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=base;catalog=acat;schema=(name=dblib;primarypath=/u/path/mydir))
```

The following connection options are supported for SAS data sets:

Option	Description
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups logically related schemas. A catalog name can be up to 32 characters long. You must specify a catalog. *Note:* The FedSQL language processor automatically quotes SQL identifiers that do not meet the regular naming convention as defined in *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*.
DRIVER	**DRIVER=BASE;** Identifies the data service to which you want to connect, which is a SAS data set. *Note:* You must specify DRIVER=BASE to access a SAS data set.
(SCHEMA) NAME	**NAME=schema-identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL schema. Any identifier is valid (for example, name=myfiles). The schema identifier is an alias for the physical location of the SAS library, which is much like the Base SAS libref. A schema name must be a valid SAS name and can be up to 32 characters long. You must specify a schema identifier.

Option	Description
PRIMARY PATH	**PRIMARYPATH=physical-location;** Specifies the physical location for the SAS library, which is a collection of one or more SAS files. For example, in directory-based operating environments, a SAS library is a group of SAS files that are stored in the same directory. *Note:* You must specify a primary path.
SCHEMA (ATTRIBUTES)	**SCHEMA=(attributes);** Specifies schema attributes that are specific to a SAS data set. A schema is a data container object that groups tables. The schema contains a name, which is unique within the catalog that qualifies table names. For a SAS data set, a schema is similar to a SAS library, which is a collection of tables with assigned attributes.

Advanced Options

Advanced driver options are additional options that are not required in order to connect to the data source. They are used to establish connections to catalogs, data source names (DSNs), and schemas. Although advanced options can also be used when connecting to a data service, doing so causes the specified options to apply to all data service connections.

The following advanced options are supported for SAS data sets:

Option	Description
ACCESS	**ACCESS=READONLY | TEMP;** • **READONLY** Assigns a read-only attribute to the schema. You cannot open a SAS data set to update or write new information. • **TEMP** specifies that the SAS data sets be treated as scratch files. That is, the system will not consume CPU cycles to ensure that the files do not become corrupted. *TIP* Use ACCESS=TEMP to save resources only when the data is recoverable. If TEMP is specified, data in memory might not be written to disk on a regular basis. This saves I/O, but could cause a loss of data if there is a crash.
CT_PRESERVE	**CT_PRESERVE = STRICT | SAFE | FORCE | FORCE_COL_SIZE** Enables users to control how data types are mapped. Note that data type mapping is disabled when CT_PRESERVE is set to STRICT. If the requested type does not exist on the target database, an error is returned. Here are the options: • **STRICT** The requested type must exist in the target database. No type promotion occurs. If the type does not exist, an error is returned. • **SAFE** Target data types are upscaled only if they do not result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE** This is the default for all drivers. The best corresponding target data type is chosen, even if it could potentially result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure that all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE_COL_SIZE** This option is the same as FORCE, except that the column size for the new encoding is the same as the original encoding. This option can be used to avoid column size creep. However, the resulting column might be too large or too small for the target data.

Option	Description
COMPRESS	**COMPRESS=NO | YES | CHAR | BINARY;** Controls the compression of rows in created SAS data sets. • **NO** Specifies that the rows in a newly created SAS data set are uncompressed (fixed-length records). This setting is the default. • **YES | CHAR** Specifies that the rows in a newly created SAS data set are compressed (varying-length records) by using RLE (Run Length Encoding). RLE compresses rows by reducing repeated consecutive characters (including blanks) to two- or three-byte representations. ***TIP*** Use this compression algorithm for character data. • **BINARY** Specifies that the rows in a newly created SAS data set are compressed (varying-length records) by using RDC (Ross Data Compression). RDC combines run-length encoding and sliding-window compression to compress the file. ***TIP*** This method is highly effective for compressing medium to large (several hundred bytes or larger) blocks of binary data (numeric columns). Because the compression function operates on a single record at a time, the record length must be several hundred bytes or larger for effective compression.
DEFAULT_ATTR	**DEFAULT_ATTR=(attr=value;...)** Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes that are supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **attr=value** corresponds to any of the following options: • **CURSORS=n**- Connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2. 0 Causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one. 1 Causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is not used. 2 (Default) Causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available. Otherwise, the cursor is forward-only. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(CURSORS=2)** • **USE_EVP=n** - Statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 (OFF) or 1 (ON), which is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(USE_EVP=0)** • **XCODE_WARN=n** - Statement handle option. Used to warn about possible character transcoding errors that occur during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (returns an error), 1 (returns a warning), or 2 (ignore transaction errors). 0 is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(XCODE_WARN=1)**
ENCODING	**ENCODING=encoding-value;** Overrides and transcodes the encoding for input or output processing of SAS data sets. *Note:* The default value is the current operating system setting.

Option	Description
LOCKTABLE	**LOCKTABLE=SHARE | EXCLUSIVE** Places exclusive or shared locks on SAS data sets. You can lock tables only if you are the owner or have been granted the necessary privilege. The default value is EXCLUSIVE. • **SHARE** Locks tables in shared mode, allowing other users or processes to read data from the tables, but preventing other users from updating them. • **EXCLUSIVE** Locks tables exclusively, preventing other users from accessing any table that you open.
PATH_BIND	**PATH_BIND=CONNECT | ACCESS** Specifies when and how schemas are validated during connection. CONNECT validates the entire connection string at the time of connection and returns an error if one or more schemas is invalid. ACCESS validates schemas when they are accessed so that processing continues regardless of errors in the schema portion of the connection string. ACCESS is the default.

Snowflake Reference

Connection String

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options when defining a data service. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=((driver=snowflake;PORT=443;conopts=(driver=SnowflakeDSIIDriver;
 server=sv.abc.123.com;)uid=my_uid;pwd=123pass;catalog=(mylib=test_db)))
```

Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

Connection Options

Here are the required connection options for the Snowflake driver:

Option	Description
CONOPTS	**CONOPTS=(SNOWFLAKE-compliant connection string);** Specifies a compliant database connection string.
DRIVER	**DRIVER=SnowflakeDSIIDriver;** Specifies the Snowflake ODBC driver.
SERVER	**SERVER=server-name;** Specifies the host name or IP address where the Snowflake database is running. If the server name contains spaces or nonalphanumeric characters, you must enclose it in quotation marks.

Option	Description
UID	**UID=username;** Specifies the Snowflake user name (also called the user ID) that you use to connect to your database. If the user name contains spaces or nonalphanumeric characters, you must enclose it in quotation marks.
PWD	**PWD=password;** Specifies the password for the specified Snowflake user name.
PORT	**PORT=port;** Specifies the port number that is used to connect to the specified Snowflake database or server.
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups logically related schemas. Any identifier is valid.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to Snowflake" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Teradata Reference

Understanding the Driver for Teradata

The driver for Teradata supports most of the FedSQL functionality. The driver also enables an application to submit native Teradata SQL statements.

The driver for uses shared libraries that are referenced as shared objects in UNIX. You must add the location of the shared libraries to one of the system environment variables, and set any other environment variables that are required by the Teradata client libraries. The following Korn shell commands provide an example:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/opt/teradata/client/14.10/lib64:/opt/teradata/client/14.10/tbuild/lib64:/opt/teradata/client/14.10/tdicu/lib64:${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=${LD_LIBRARY_PATH%:}
export COPERR=/opt/teradata/client/14.10/lib
export COPLIB=/opt/teradata/client/14.10/lib
export NLSPATH=/opt/teradata/client/14.10/tbuild/msg64/%N
```

Data Service Connection Options for Teradata

Connection Options

Connection options are used to establish a connection to a data source. Specify one or more connection options when defining a data service. Here is an example:

```
driver=sql;conopts=(driver=teradata;catalog=acat;uid=myuid;pwd='{sas002}C5DDGKE91B5D31HPRFCE9FFF';
 server=terasoar;database=model)
```

Note: Although this sample connection string appears on multiple lines, you should always enter a connection string as a single line.

The following connection options are supported for a Teradata database.

Option	Description
CATALOG	**CATALOG=catalog-identifier;** Specifies an arbitrary identifier for an SQL catalog, which groups logically related schemas. Any identifier is valid (for example, catalog=tera). *Note:* You must specify a catalog.
DATABASE	**DATABASE=database-name;** Specifies the Teradata database. If you do not specify DATABASE=, you connect to the default Teradata database, which is often named the same as your user ID. If the database value that you specify contains spaces or non-alphanumeric characters, you must enclose it in quotation marks.
DRIVER	**DRIVER=TERA;** Identifies the data service to which you want to connect, which is a Teradata database. *Note:* You must specify the driver.
SERVER	**SERVER=server-name;** Specifies the Teradata server identifier.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Advanced Connection Options

The following advanced options are supported for Teradata database.

Option	Description
ACCOUNT	**ACCOUNT=account-ID;** Specifies an optional account number that you want to charge for the Teradata session.

Option	Description
CLIENT_ENCODING	**CLIENT_ENCODING=encoding-value** Used to specify the character set for the session. UTF8 is the default if encoding is not specified. These character sets are supported: ASCII EBCDIC EBCDIC037_0E KATAKANAEBCDIC KANJIEUC_0U LATIN9_0A THAI874_4A0 LATIN1250_1A0 CYRILLIC1251_2A0 LATIN1254_7A0 HEBREW1255_5A0 ARABIC1256_6A0 LATIN1258_8A0 TCHBIG5_1R0 SCHINESE936_6R0 KANJI932_1S0 HANGUL949_7R0 TCHINESE950_8R0 LATIN1252_3A0 SCHEBCDIC935_2IJ TCHEBCDIC937_3IB HANGULEBCDIC933_1II EBCDIC273_0E EBCDIC277_0E KANJIEBCDIC5035_0I KANJIEBCDIC5026_0I UTF8 UTF16
CT_PRESERVE	**CT_PRESERVE = STRICT | SAFE | FORCE | FORCE_COL_SIZE** Enables users to control how data types are mapped. Note that data type mapping is disabled when CT_PRESERVE is set to STRICT. If the requested type does not exist on the target database, an error is returned. Here are the options: • **STRICT** The requested type must exist in the target database. No type promotion occurs. If the type does not exist, an error is returned. • **SAFE** Target data types are upscaled only if they do not result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE** This is the default for all drivers. The best corresponding target data type is chosen, even if it could potentially result in a loss of precision or scale. When character encodings are changed, the new column size is recalculated to ensure that all characters can be stored in the new encoding. • **FORCE_COL_SIZE** This option is the same as FORCE, except that the column size for the new encoding is the same as the original encoding. This option can be used to avoid column size creep. However, the resulting column might be too large or too small for the target data.

Option	Description
DEFAULT_ATTR	**DEFAULT_ATTR=(attr=value;...)** Used to specify connection handle or statement handle attributes supported for initial connect-time configuration, where **attr=value** corresponds to any of the following options: • **CURSORS=n**- Connection handle option. This option controls the driver's use of client-side, result set cursors. The possible values are 0, 1, or 2. 0 Causes the driver to use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested but the database server cannot provide one. 1 Causes the driver to always use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is not used. 2 (Default) Causes the driver to never use client-side static cursor emulation if a scrollable cursor is requested. The database server's native cursor is used if available. Otherwise, the cursor is forward-only. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(CURSORS=2)** • **USE_EVP=n** - Statement handle option. This option optimizes the driver for large result sets. The possible values are 0 (OFF) or 1 (ON), which is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(USE_EVP=0)** • **XCODE_WARN=n** - Statement handle option. Used to warn about possible character transcoding errors that occur during row input or output operations. Possible values are 0 (returns an error), 1 (returns a warning), or 2 (ignore transaction errors). 0 is the default. Example: **DEFAULT_ATTR=(XCODE_WARN=1)**
DRIVER_TRACE	**DRIVER_TRACE='API | SQL | ALL';** Requests tracing information, which logs transaction records to an external file that can be used for debugging purposes. The driver writes a record of each command that is sent to the trace log based on the specified tracing level, which determines the type of tracing information. Here are the tracing levels: • **ALL** Activates all trace levels. • **API** Specifies that API method calls be sent to the trace log. This option is most useful if you are having a problem and need to send a trace log to SAS Technical Support for troubleshooting. • **DRIVER** Specifies that driver-specific information be sent to the trace log. • **SQL** Specifies that SQL statements that are sent to the database management system (DBMS) be sent to the trace log. Tracing information is DBMS specific, but most drivers log SQL statements such as SELECT and COMMIT. **Default:** Tracing is not activated. *Note:* If you activate tracing, you must also specify the location of the trace log with DRIVER_TRACEFILE=. Note that DRIVER_TRACEFILE= is resolved against the TRACEFILEPATH set in ALTER SERVER. TRACEFILEPATH is relative to the server's content root location. (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=. **Interaction:** You can specify one trace level, or you can concatenate more than one by including the | (OR) symbol. For example, **driver_trace='api|sql'** generates tracing information for API calls and SQL statements.

Option	Description
DRIVER_TRACEFILE	**DRIVER_TRACEFILE='filename';** Used to specify the name of the text file for the trace log. Include the file name and extension in single or double quotation marks (for example, **driver_tracefile='\mytrace.log'**). **Default:** The default TRACEFILE location applies to a relative file name, and it is placed relative to TRACEFILEPATH. **Requirement:** DRIVER_TRACEFILE is required when activating tracing using DRIVER_TRACE. **Interaction:** (Optional) You can control trace log formatting with DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=.
DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS	**DRIVER_TRACEOPTIONS=APPEND | THREADSTAMP | TIMESTAMP;** Specifies options in order to control formatting and other properties for the trace log: • **APPEND** Adds trace information to the end of an existing trace log. The contents of the file are not overwritten. • **THREADSTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a thread identification. • **TIMESTAMP** Prepends each line of the trace log with a time stamp. **Default:** The trace log is overwritten with no thread identification or time stamp.
PASSWORD	**PASSWORD=password;** Specifies a Teradata password. The password must match your USER= value. The alias is PWD=. *Note:* You must specify the PASSWORD= option.
ROLE	**ROLE=security-role;** Specifies a security role for the session.
USER	**USER=user-id;** Specifies a Teradata user ID. If the ID contains blanks or national characters, enclose it in quotation marks. The alias is UID=. *Note:* You must specify the USER= option.

For more information, see "SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata" in *SAS/ACCESS for Relational Databases: Reference*.

Database Column Maximum String Size

The following table identifies the maximum string value that can be stored for column types by database:

Database	Column Type	Limit
BigQuery	string	4000

Database	Column Type	Limit
DB2	clob	32767
Oracle	clob	32767
Oracle	varchar2	2000
Netezza	varchar	4000
Postgres	character varying	32767
Snowflake	varchar	32767
SQL Server	varchar	4000
Teradata	varchar	4000

Appendix 4

SAS Micro Analytic Service Tuning Guidelines

Proper tuning can significantly improve the performance of SAS Micro Analytic Service. However, there is no single set of configuration recommendations that is ideal for all the models that SAS Micro Analytic Service can execute. This appendix explains the principles that you can apply to tune for optimal performance.

SAS Micro Analytic Service Configuration

Eventing and Authorization

To achieve high performance with SAS Micro Analytic Service, you should disable eventing and authorization. When these options are enabled, the throughput performance (transactions per second or *TPS*) is dramatically reduced. Disabling these options is the most beneficial configuration change that you can make to improve performance.

To disable eventing and authorization, apply the values shown to the following settings in SAS Environment Manager:

- **java_option_auth**: `-Dsas.authorization`=*false*
- **java_option_auth_remote**: `-Dsas.authorization.remote`=*false*
- **java_option_eventing**: `-Dsas.event.enabled`=*false*

Core Threads

In general, adding core threads increases throughput for a given load. However, for each core thread that is added, the marginal gains in throughput diminish sharply.

For optimal performance, it is recommended that you set the number of core threads equal to the number of cores on the server.

SAS Micro Analytic Service instances with a greater number of core threads tend to be more resilient to sub-optimal Apache Tomcat tuning conditions. Because of this, tuning is particularly important for SAS Micro Analytic Service instances with fewer than 40 threads.

Apache Tomcat Tuning

Most of the default Apache Tomcat settings are sufficient to achieve high throughput with SAS Micro Analytic Service. However, there is one setting that you can adjust to help increase performance—the Spring Boot **`server.tomcat.threads.max`** application property. For more information, see the Spring Boot Reference Documentation.

The assigned **`server.tomcat.threads.max`** value is influenced by both the number of SAS Micro Analytic Service core threads and the nature of the workload.

SAS Micro Analytic Service instances with a low number of core threads (fewer than 20) typically perform best with a low **server.tomcat.threads.max** value. In this case, an appropriate value could be between 20 and 100.

Alternatively, the **server.tomcat.threads.max** value is not as important when executing complex models with many SAS Micro Analytic Service core threads (more than 20).

Note: This is the case for the BigDecision2 model shown in the example table below.

Here are some examples of optimal **maxThread** tunings:

Model	Model Complexity	Core Threads	Optimal MaxThreads Value
BigDecision1	complex	5	30
BigDecision2	complex	80	100
SimpleEcho1	trivial	5	50
SimpleEcho2	trivial	80	75

Apache HTTP Server Configuration

Multi-Processing Modules

The Apache HTTP server multi-processing modules (MPM) bind network ports on the system, accept requests, and dispatch child processes to handle the requests.

By default, MPMs are set to prefork mode, which corresponds to one process per connection. This is not ideal for SAS Micro Analytic Service performance.

Therefore, it is recommended that you set MPMs to worker mode, which enables each child process to have multiple threads. This setting has demonstrated better average throughput with less variance.

ServerLimit and MaxClients

The **ServerLimit** and **MaxClients** settings determine the number of Apache processes and the number of threads for each process, respectively.

Increasing either of these parameters causes Apache to use more memory. This is not a problem unless Apache exceeds the available memory and writes to disk, which is detrimental to performance.

It is recommended that you scale both settings to the largest values that will not exceed the available RAM at load time.

Appendix 5

REST Endpoints: Module Status and Metrics Information

Verifying Module Status

About the availability Endpoint

When a module is published to a SAS Micro Analytic Service cluster, it might not be available for execution immediately. It takes time to compile and load modules across a cluster. The amount of time that it takes to complete this process varies depending on the module size and the number of cluster nodes. You can use the **`microanalyticScore/commons/availability`** endpoint to verify the status of loaded modules across the cluster.

Note: The availability endpoint is always accessible; no additional configuration is required.

Important: Note that the status of loaded modules in each node is verified every 10 seconds. This means that the status retrieved by the availability endpoint might not represent the current status if the module status has changed since the last refresh.

Example

This example shows how to determine module availability.

A GET request is made to **microanalyticScore/commons/availability** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/availability
```

Here is sample the response:

```
{
    "status": "UP",
    "details": {
        "time": "2019-09-18T20:20:38.356Z",
        "tenant": "provider",
        "number of servers": 1,
        "jobs in progress": [
            ""
        ],
        "modules in progress": [
            ""
        ],
        "total modules": 2,
        "modules loaded": [
            2
        ],
        "modules out of date": [
            0
        ],
        "modules with errors": []
    }
}
```

Response Structure

Here is the response structure for the availability endpoint:

Item	Type	Description
status	String	Indicates whether the node is available for service. Values are **UP** or **DOWN**.
details	Array	Indicates the details collected.
details.time	String	Indicates the time at which the output was collected.
details.tenant	String	Indicates the tenant name.
details.number of servers	Integer	Indicates the number of SAS Micro Analytic Service servers in the cluster.
details.modules in progress	Integer	Indicates the job ID of the publish job running on each server, if applicable.
details.total modules	Integer	Indicates the number of modules that are published to SAS Micro Analytic Service.

Item	Type	Description
details.modules loaded	Integer	Indicates the number of modules loaded in each server.
details.modules out of date	Integer	Indicates the number of published modules that have been updated, but are not yet loaded.
details.modules with errors	Integer	Indicates the number of modules that cannot be loaded. This might be due to memory issues or compilation errors.

Obtaining Metrics for SAS Micro Analytic Service

Overview

SAS Micro Analytic Service collects metrics about its operations, server state, and loaded modules. You can access this information using the metrics endpoints. For example, you can obtain information about the run-time state of the SAS Micro Analytic Service server, the availability of published modules, and the amount of memory used by the SAS Micro Analytic Service engine. For more information, see the next section, "About the Metrics Endpoints" on page 293.

If desired, you can expose these metrics to a metrics-based monitoring system, such as Prometheus. You can also configure Grafana, which can query Prometheus, to display the metrics data in a dashboard.

Note the following information about the SAS Micro Analytic Service metrics endpoints:

- Before you can use the metrics endpoints, you must enable certain properties in SAS Environment Manager, register the sas.metrics client ID, and obtain an OAuth token. For more information, see "Configuration Information" on page 294.
- The status of loaded modules in each node is verified every 10 seconds. This means that the status reported by the availability metrics might not represent the current status if the module status has changed since the last refresh.

About the Metrics Endpoints

Metrics Endpoints

The following table lists SAS Micro Analytic Service service endpoints that you can use to obtain metrics information.

Endpoint	Description
`microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.core.memoryused`	Queries the microanalytic server to discover the amount of memory that is currently in use. For more information, see "mas.core.memoryused" on page 295.

Endpoint	Description
microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.availability	Checks the availability of a specified module. The module is specified using a tag value that is passed as a query parameter. For more information, see "mas.module.availability" on page 296.
microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.modules.availability	Checks the availability of all modules. For more information, see "mas.modules.availability" on page 297.
microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.execution	Tracks the execution time and usage count for every module that is loaded. For more information, see "mas.module.execution" on page 298.
microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.score	Tracks how scores are distributed when scoring steps are executed. For more information, see "mas.module.score" on page 299.
microanalyticScore/commons/prometheus	Provides custom SAS Micro Analytic Service metrics and other system metrics in Prometheus format. For more information, see "prometheus" on page 300.

Tags

Some metrics endpoints accept tags, which enable you to drill down to a specific part of the response. You pass a tag as a query parameter. Here is an example:

```
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/
mas.module.availability?tag=module:echo&tag=tenant:provider
```

Here are the tags that are used with the SAS Micro Analytic Service metrics endpoints:

Table A5.1 *SAS Micro Analytic Service Metrics Tags*

Tag	Value
module	The name of a SAS Micro Analytic Service module for which you want to obtain metrics information. *Note:* This tag does not apply to mas.modules.availability and mas.core.memoryused.
tenant	The name of SAS Micro Analytic Service tenant for which you want to obtain metrics information.

Configuration Information

Enabling the SAS Micro Analytic Service Properties

To enable the use of the metrics endpoints, you must set all of the following properties to *true* in SAS Environment Manager:

- management.endpoint.metrics.enabled
- management.endpoint.prometheus.enabled

- management.metrics.export.prometheus.enabled

For more information, see "management" on page 217.

Note: If an endpoint requires additional configuration in SAS Environment Manager, it is noted in the description of the endpoint in this appendix.

Registering sas.metrics and Obtaining the OAuth Token

The sas.metrics client ID must be registered. If it is not already registered, you can accomplish this by specifying the following command line interface (CLI) commands:

1. Register the sas.metrics client ID:

   ```
   sudo -u sas /opt/sas/viya/home/bin/ops-util register --id sas.metrics
   ```

   This provides the sas.metrics client with access to the metrics endpoint with ACTUATOR authority.

2. Obtain the OAuth token using sas.metrics as the ID:

   ```
   sudo -u sas /opt/sas/viya/home/bin/ops-util token --id sas.metrics
   ```

Note the following information:

- You should use the token that is returned in step 2 to access **`microanalyticScore/commons/metrics`** and **`microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/<metricName>`** endpoints.
- The examples in this appendix use curl commands. These examples assume that the token obtained is available through the **`$TOKEN`** variable and the host to connect to is available in **`$HOSTNAME`**.

mas.core.memoryused

mas.core.memoryused queries the microanalytic server to discover the amount of memory that is currently in use.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the amount of memory that is currently in use on the microanalytic server.

A GET request is made to **`microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.core.memoryused`** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.core.memoryused
```

Here is the sample response:

```
{
    "name": "mas.core.memoryused",
    "measurements": [
        {
            "statistic": "VALUE",
            "value": 3.078144E7
        }
    ],
    "availableTags": []
}
```

Response Structure

Here is the response structure for the mas.core.memoryused metric:

Item	Type	Description
name	String	Indicates the name of the metric.
measurements	Array	Indicates the measurements of the metric.
measurements[].statistic	String	Indicates the statistic of the measurement. There is only one value indicator for this metric, VALUE, which specifies the amount of memory that is currently in use.
measurements[].value	Number	Indicates the amount of memory that is currently in use.
availableTags	Array	Indicates the tags that are available, if any. You can specify a tag in the request to drill down to a specific part of the response.

mas.module.availability

mas.module.availability checks the availability of a specified module. The module is specified using a tag value that is passed as a query parameter.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the availability metric for the *echo* module in the *provider* tenant. These are specified using the **`module`** tag and the **`tenant`** tag. For more information about tags, see "Tags" on page 294.

A GET request is made to **`microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.availability`** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/
mas.module.availability?tag=module:echo&tag=tenant:provider
```

Here is the sample response:

```
{
    "name": "mas.module.availability",
    "measurements": [
        {
            "statistic": "VALUE",
            "value": 1.0
        }
    ],
    "availableTags": []
}
```

Response Structure

Here is the response structure for the mas.module.availability metric:

Item	Type	Description
name	String	Indicates the name of the metric.
measurements	Array	Indicates the measurements of the metric.
measurements[].statistic	String	Indicates the statistic of the measurement. There is only one value indicator for this metric, VALUE, which specifies whether the module is loaded.
measurements[].value	Number	Indicates the value of the measurement statistic. Possible values are as follows: • 1: indicates the module is loaded • 0: indicates the module is not loaded
availableTags	Array	Indicates the tags that are available, if any. You can specify a tag in the request to drill down to a specific part of the response.

mas.modules.availability

mas.modules.availability checks the availability of all modules.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the availability metric for the *provider* tenant, which is specified using the **tenant** tag. For more information about tags, see "Tags" on page 294.

A GET request is made to **microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.modules.availability** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/
mas.modules.availability?&tag=tenant:provider
```

Here is the sample response:

```
{
    "name": "mas.modules.availability",
    "measurements": [
        {
            "statistic": "VALUE",
            "value": 1.0
        }
    ],
    "availableTags": []
}
```

Response Structure

Here is the response structure for the mas.modules.availability metric:

Item	Type	Description
name	String	Indicates the name of the metric.
measurements	Array	Indicates the measurements of the metric.
measurements[].statistic	String	Indicates the statistic of the measurement. There is only one value indicator for this metric, VALUE, which specifies whether all modules are loaded.
measurements[].value	Number	Indicates the value of the measurement statistic. Valid values are as follows: • 1: indicates that all modules are loaded • 0: indicates that one or more modules are not loaded
availableTags	Array	Indicates the tags that are available, if any. You can specify a tag in the request to drill down to a specific part of the response.

mas.module.execution

mas.module.execution tracks the execution time and usage count for every module that is loaded.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the execution time and usage count for the *echo* module in the *provider* tenant. These are specified using the **`module`** tag and the **`tenant`** tag. For more information, see "Tags" on page 294.

A GET request is made to **`microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.execution`** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/
mas.module.execution?tag=module:echo&tag=tenant:provider
```

Here is the sample response:

```
{
    "name": "mas.module.execution",
    "baseUnit": "seconds",
    "measurements": [
        {
            "statistic": "COUNT",
            "value": 3.0
        },
        {
            "statistic": "TOTAL_TIME",
            "value": 0.050464948
        },
        {
            "statistic": "MAX",
            "value": 0.005764634
```

```
            }
        ],
        "availableTags": []
    }
```

Response Structure

Here is the response structure for the mas.module.execution metric:

Item	Type	Description
name	String	Indicates the name of the metric.
measurements	Array	Indicates the measurements of the metric.
measurements[].statistic	String	Indicates the statistic of the measurement. The value indicators for this metric are as follows: • COUNT: Indicates the usage count for the module since the service started. • TOTAL_TIME: Indicates the total time spent executing the module since the server was started. • MAX: Indicates the maximum execution time in the current polling period. *Note:* TOTAL_TIME/COUNT is the average execution time.
measurements[].value	Number	Indicates the value of each measurement statistic.
availableTags	Array	Indicates the tags that are available, if any. You can specify a tag in the request to drill down to a specific part of the response.

mas.module.score

About mas.module.score

mas.module.score tracks how scores are distributed when scoring steps are executed. To collect score metrics in a module, the score variable in the output parameter must be configured. For more information, see "sas.microanalyticservice.system: service " on page 223.

When configured, the value of the variable in every execution is collected for monitoring.

Note: You can monitor the distribution of scores for given module. However, for every module and step pair, only one score variable is allowed.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the score metrics for the *echo* module in the *provider* tenant. These are specified using the **`module`** tag and the **`tenant`** tag.

A GET request is made to **microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/mas.module.score** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/metrics/
mas.module.score?tag=module:echo&tag=tenant:provider
```

Here is the sample response:

```
{
    "name": "mas.module.score",
    "description": "describes how scores are distributed",
    "measurements": [
        {
            "statistic": "COUNT",
            "value": 2.0
        },
        {
            "statistic": "TOTAL",
            "value": 300.0
        }
    ],
    "availableTags": []
}
```

Response Structure

Here is the response structure for the mas.module.score metric:

Item	Type	Description
name	String	Indicates the name of the metric.
measurements	Array	Indicates the measurements of the metric.
measurements[].statistic	String	Indicates the statistic of the measurement. The value indicators for this metric are as follows: • COUNT: Indicates the usage count for the module since the service started. • TOTAL: Indicates the total value for all score executions. *Note:* TOTAL/COUNT provides the average score.
measurements[].value	Number	Indicates the value of each measurement statistic.
availableTags	Array	Indicates the tags that are available, if any. You can specify a tag in the request to drill down to a specific part of the response.

prometheus

prometheus provides custom SAS Micro Analytic Service metrics and other system metrics in Prometheus format. You can use Prometheus and Grafana to build a monitoring dashboard that retrieves and displays these metrics.

Example

A GET request is made to **`microanalyticScore/commons/prometheus`** as shown here:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN"
http://$HOSTNAME/microanalyticScore/commons/prometheus
```

Here is a section of a sample response that shows some SAS Micro Analytic Service information:

```
# HELP mas_module_execution_seconds
# TYPE mas_module_execution_seconds summary
mas_module_execution_seconds_count{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 6.0
mas_module_execution_seconds_sum{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 0.066334917

# HELP mas_module_execution_seconds_max
# TYPE mas_module_execution_seconds_max gauge
mas_module_execution_seconds_max{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 0.0

# HELP mas_module_score_max describes how scores are distributed
# TYPE mas_module_score_max gauge
mas_module_score_max{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 0.0

# HELP mas_module_score_max decribes how scores are distributed
# TYPE mas_module_score_max gauge
mas_module_score_max{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 0.0
# HELP mas_module_score decribes how scores are distributed
# TYPE mas_module_score summary
mas_module_score_count{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 2.0
mas_module_score_sum{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 300.0

# HELP mas_module_availability
# TYPE mas_module_availability gauge
mas_module_availability{module="lmedt22s6fzaztjs5unrc2ryfzq",tenant="provider",}
1.0
mas_module_availability{module="hmeq_value",tenant="provider",} 1.0
mas_module_availability{module="dcm_treatments_
c2eca78a_2624_4744_9ffd_e238eec02ec2",tenant="provider",} 1.0
mas_module_availability{module="logistic_regression_
06e7bffb_89f3_4775_8bd8_029793970f91",tenant="provider",} 1.0
mas_module_availability{module="sql_executer",tenant="provider",} 1.0
mas_module_availability{module="echo",tenant="provider",} 1.0

# HELP mas_modules_availability
# TYPE mas_modules_availability gauge
mas_modules_availability{tenant="provider",} 1.0

# HELP mas_core_memoryused
# TYPE mas_core_memoryused gauge
mas_core_memoryused 8.33036288E8
```

Appendix 6

REST Server Error Messages and Resolutions

The following table contains SAS Micro Analytic Service REST server error messages, as well as possible causes and remedies.

HTTP Code	Error Message	Explanation	Remedy
Errors related to missing resources			
400	The module **`module_ID`** not found.	A module with the specified ID does not exist. This typically occurs when attempting to do one of the following for the specified module: • view, update, delete the module • execute a step of the module • validate data input for the execution of a step of the module	Specify a module ID that exists in the system.
404	The step **`step_ID`** of module **`module_ID`** was not found.	The specified module exists, but the referenced step was not found. This typically occurs when attempting to do one of the following: • access the specified module to execute a step • validate data input for the execution of a step	Specify a step ID that exists in the specified module ID.
404	The submodule **`submodule_ID`** of module **`module_ID`** was not found.	The specified module exists, but the referenced submodule was not found. This can occur when attempting to access the specified submodule to view its properties or source code.	Specify a submodule ID that exists in the specified module ID.
Errors related to create and update operations			
400	Cannot create or update the module. The specified media type **`type_name`** is not supported. The only supported media type is **`type_name`**.	The media type must be text/vnd.sas.source.ds2 or text/application.source.ds2.	Specify the correct media type.

HTTP Code	Error Message	Explanation	Remedy
400	Cannot create or update the module. DS2 and COMPOSITE are the only valid values for language.	The programming language is not DS2 or COMPOSITE.	Supply DS2 or COMPOSITE modules only. Other languages might be supported in the future.
400	Cannot create or update module. The specified module ID must not be empty or missing.	Under certain circumstances, it is possible to specify the module ID as part of the module definition. However, when doing so the module specification must not be an empty string or missing.	Specify a valid module ID string.
400	Cannot create or update the module. Unable to parse the package name.	The DS2 package must be properly formed so that the package name can be parsed.	Supply a properly formed DS2 package.
400	Cannot create or update module. The value of field **`field_name`** must not be empty or missing.	When creating or updating a module, the payload contains certain mandatory fields, for example, scope, type, and code. Mandatory fields cannot be missing and the associated content must not be null or an empty string.	Assign a valid value for the fields that are referenced in the message.
400	Cannot create or update the module. At least one of the fields **`field_name_1`** or **`field_name_2`** must be present.	Either **`field_name_1`** or **`field_name_2`** is required input to create or update the module.	Supply either **`field_name_1`** or **`field_name_2`**.
400	Cannot create or update the module. Only one of the fields **`field_name`** or **`field_name`** can be present.	Only one field name (either **`field_name_1`** or **`field_name_2`**) can be present to create or update the module.	Supply either **`field_name_1`** or **`field_name_2`**.
400	Cannot create or update module. The field **`field_name`** must not be repeated.	When creating or updating a module, the payload can contain multiple name value pairs called properties. Property names must be unique.	Ensure that property names are unique.
400	Cannot create or update module. An unexpected end of source was encountered while parsing a comment.	DS2 code that contains comments must be properly delimited.	Refer to *SAS DS2 Language Reference* for information about comment syntax rules.
400	Cannot create or update module due to unmatched single quotation marks.	If strings are defined in the DS2 program, they must be enclosed in single quotation marks.	Refer to *SAS DS2 Language Reference* for information about character constant syntax rules.

HTTP Code	Error Message	Explanation	Remedy
400	Cannot create or update module due to unmatched double quotation marks.	If delimited variables names are defined in the DS2 program, they must be enclosed in matching double quotation marks.	Refer to *SAS DS2 Language Reference* for information about delimited variable reference syntax rules.
400	Cannot create or update module. No DS2 package was found in the source code.	DS2 source was not found.	Refer to *SAS DS2 Language Reference* for information about DS2 package syntax rules.
400	Cannot create or update module. More than one DS2 package found in the source code.	Only a single DS2 package is accepted to create a module.	Ensure that only a single DS2 package is contained in the source code. Multiple packages can be separated and created as separate modules.
400	Cannot create or update module **`module_ID`** due to the following compilation errors: **`error_messages`**.	The DS2 source code contains compilation errors.	Resolve the issues, and then resubmit the source code. For more information, see *SAS DS2 Language Reference*.
400	Cannot create module. The specified module ID **`module_ID`** is already in use.	When creating a module, the specified module ID must not already exist in the system.	Depending on the configuration, the module ID is either supplied or derived from the package name. To avoid this error, specify the appropriate module ID or DS2 package.
400	The module **`module_ID`** is not a COMPOSITE module. Only COMPOSITE modules can have submodules.	This is typically returned when the submodules of a module that does not support submodules are accessed.	Select a COMPOSITE module.
400	Cannot create or update the module. The file **`file_name`** is not accessible from this server.	This is typically returned when the file containing the analytic store module is referenced and the server cannot access the file.	Ensure that the file **`file_name`** exists and is accessible by the web service.
400	Cannot create or update the module. The submodule name **`name`** must not be repeated.	The supplied module definition contains more than one submodule with the same name.	Ensure that the submodule names in the module definition are unique.

HTTP Code	Error Message	Explanation	Remedy
400	Cannot update the module **module_ID**. The language cannot be changed.	The module definition used for updating a module contains a different language value than the original module. After a module is created, the language cannot be changed.	To preserve the same language, supply the same language value or remove the module language field from the module definition. To create a module with a different language, delete the original module and create a new one.
Errors related to accessing or executing the steps of a module, or validating the data needed before execution.			
400	Cannot execute step **step_ID** of module **module_ID**.	The input data supplied to execute a module step is incorrect. Subsequent error messages will provide further details.	Refer to the subsequent messages related to this issue for more information.
400	Expected **integer_value**, input parameters, but received **integer_value**.	An incorrect number of parameters were supplied to execute a module step.	Supply the correct number of parameters.
400	The parameter **parameter_name** is not defined.	The named parameter is not defined for the module step.	Select the correct parameter name or execute a different module step.
400	Cannot assign the value **specified_value** to the parameter **parameter_name** of type **type**.	An inappropriate value was received for the parameter, for example, supplying a string value to an integer parameter.	Specify appropriate matching values.
400	Cannot assign an array of size **integer_value** to the array parameter **parameter_name**. A maximum of **integer_value** elements can be accepted.	The supplied array is larger than the maximum array size specified by the module. SAS Micro Analytic Service rejects arrays larger than this size.	Supply an array with a size equal to or smaller than the maximum size allowed.
400	Cannot assign the value **specified_value** to the array element **parameter_name [element_number]** of type **type**.	An inappropriate value was received for the array parameter, for example, supplying a string value to an integer array parameter.	Specify appropriate matching values.
400	The value of field **field_name** must not be empty or missing.	The name and value parts of the parameter must be available to execute the module step.	Specify appropriate matching values.
400	The field **field_name** must not be repeated.	You cannot specify more than one value for a parameter.	Specify a single value.

HTTP Code	Error Message	Explanation	Remedy
400	Cannot parse the value of the data grid parameter **parameter_name**.	The value of a data grid parameter does not match the structure of a data grid.	Ensure that the supplied value of the parameter is appropriate for the data grid.
403	Cannot access the steps of the PRIVATE module **module_ID**.	The steps of private modules are not accessible.	Re-create the module as a public module.
403	Source code is only available for modules or submodules of type DS2.	Returned when trying to access the source code of a module that does not have source code.	Access the source code of a different module or submodule.
500	Cannot process the value of the data grid parameter **parameter_name** because it exceeds **integer_value** characters.	There is a size limit for a data grid. This is returned when the data grid is larger than the internal size of the data grid parameter.	Restructure the request data into multiple data grid objects.
500	Error **error_message** received when executing the step **step_ID** of the module **module_ID**.	An error was returned by the SAS Micro Analytic Service core during execution of the modules.	Search this appendix for information about the error message.
Transfer Errors			
400	The transfer object content is invalid. The content should not be modified after export.	The exported object appears to be corrupted or modified following the export.	Export the object from the source system again, and then retry the import.
400	The transfer object content is invalid for module **module_ID**. The content should not be modified after export.	The exported object for the given module appears to be corrupted or modified following the export.	Export the object from the source system again, and then retry the import.
Internal Errors			
500	Internal Error: The DS2 compiler encountered an unrecoverable error while compiling the module. Please check the log files for further diagnosis.	In most cases, this error is caused by insufficient stack space for the SAS Micro Analytic Service core TK subsystem.	In SAS Environment Manager, increase the value of the configuration parameter core.tktstacksizekbytes, as appropriate.
500	An internal error occurred. Please check the log files for further diagnosis.	This is a generic error that occurs during execution. It indicates that an unrecoverable situation has occurred.	Please contact SAS Technical Support.
500	An internal error occurred. Cannot load the file **file_name**. Please ensure that the file exists and the server is able to access it.	This is typically returned when the file containing the analytic store model is not accessible during execution of the module.	Please contact SAS Technical Support.

Appendix 7

SAS Micro Analytic Service Return Codes

The SAS Micro Analytic Service core component, tkmas, supports the following return codes. Depending on logging settings, an associated message might be logged. When a message is logged, any substitution parameters (indicated by %s for string and %d for number) are filled in. The other SAS Micro Analytic Service interface layers, such as the Java interface and the REST interface, might log additional messages that are not listed below.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958744063	0x8b3ff001	MASBadArgs	Invalid arguments.
-1958744062	0x8b3ff002	MASInternalError	Internal error.
-1958744061	0x8b3ff003	MASFailure	SAS Micro Analytic Service encountered a failure.
-1958744060	0x8b3ff004	MASFail	%s encountered a failure.
-1958744059	0x8b3ff005	MASUnexFail	%s encountered an unexpected failure.
-1958744058	0x8b3ff006	MASUnexInternal	%s encountered an unexpected internal failure.
-1958744057	0x8b3ff007	MASUnexFailIn	%s encountered an unexpected failure in %s.
-1958744056	0x8b3ff008	MASFailIn	%s encountered a failure in %s.
-1958744055	0x8b3ff009	MASFailWithText	%s encountered a failure in %s: %s.
-1958744054	0x8b3ff00a	MASSFGCBLock	Failed to obtain the SFGCB lock.
-1958744053	0x8b3ff00b	MASExeLock	Failed to obtain the .exe lock.
-1958744052	0x8b3ff00c	MASLockCreate	Failed to create the %s lock.
-1958744051	0x8b3ff00d	MASEventCreate	Failed to create the %s event for thread %d.
-1958744050	0x8b3ff00e	MASThreadCreate	Failed to create SAS Micro Analytic Service worker thread %d of %d.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958744049	0x8b3ff00f	MASCPUCount	Failed to determine the number of CPUs. Setting the number of worker threads to %d.
-1958744048	0x8b3ff010	MASThreadCount	The number of threads requested, %d, exceeds the limit. The maximum allowable threads = %d times the number of CPUs = %d.
-1958744047	0x8b3ff011	MASThreadPoolSize	Worker thread pool size is set to: %d.
-1958744046	0x8b3ff012	MASInitAlready	SAS Micro Analytic Service was already initialized.
-1958744045	0x8b3ff013	MASInitFailed	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to initialize.
-1958744044	0x8b3ff014	MASNotLicensed	SAS Micro Analytic Service is not licensed.
-1958744043	0x8b3ff015	MASLicSvcInitFailed	License service failed to initialize.
-1958744042	0x8b3ff016	MASNotInitialized	SAS Micro Analytic Service is not initialized.
-1958744041	0x8b3ff017	MASTermFailed	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to terminate successfully.
-1958744040	0x8b3ff018	MASArgTrunc	The maximum size of parameter %d in the %s call is not large enough, and the value has been truncated at %d characters.
-1958744039	0x8b3ff019	MASCompStatus	Compiler encountered status 0x%X.
-1958744038	0x8b3ff01a	MASUnsupportedType	Unsupported type.
-1958744037	0x8b3ff01b	MASUnknownType	Unknown type.
-1958744036	0x8b3ff01c	MASNoSuchPackage	Package not found.
-1958744035	0x8b3ff01d	MASNoSuchMethod	Method not found.
-1958744034	0x8b3ff01e	MASNoSuchRevision	Revision not found.
-1958744033	0x8b3ff01f	MASRevisionGet	Failed to get revision.
-1958744032	0x8b3ff020	MASNoSuchModule	Module not found.
-1958744031	0x8b3ff021	MASNoSuchUserContext	User context not found.
-1958744030	0x8b3ff022	MASModuleCtxtCreate	Failed to create module context.
-1958744029	0x8b3ff023	MASUserCtxtCreate	Failed to create user context.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958744028	0x8b3ff024	MASArgTypeMismatch	Argument type mismatch.
-1958744027	0x8b3ff025	MASArgCoutMismatch	Argument count mismatch.
-1958744026	0x8b3ff026	MASClientCodegenError	Code generation error.
-1958744025	0x8b3ff027	MASDS2CompileError	DS2 compilation error.
-1958744024	0x8b3ff028	MASDS2RuntimeError	DS2 run-time error.
-1958744023	0x8b3ff029	MASTKGNoEntryPoint	Code generation did not find an entry point.
-1958744022	0x8b3ff02a	MASTKGGenericError	Code generation generic error.
-1958744021	0x8b3ff02b	MASInvalidRequest	Invalid request.
-1958744020	0x8b3ff02c	MASMissingEntryPoints	Missing entry points.
-1958744019	0x8b3ff02d	MASUnassignedInput	Unassigned input.
-1958744018	0x8b3ff02e	MASInternalOnly	Internal only.
-1958744017	0x8b3ff02f	MASOnlyValidForDS2	Valid only for DS2 code.
-1958744016	0x8b3ff030	MASOnlyValidForC	Valid only for C code.
-1958744015	0x8b3ff031	MASExecutionException	Exception occurred during execution.
-1958744014	0x8b3ff032	MASCompilationException	Exception occurred during compilation.
-1958744013	0x8b3ff033	MASDS2ThreadUnsupported	DS2 thread unsupported.
-1958744012	0x8b3ff034	MASTKEDSError	DS2 error.
-1958744011	0x8b3ff035	MASUnrecognizedLanguage	Unrecognized language.
-1958744010	0x8b3ff036	MASUnspecifiedDataType	Unspecified data type.
-1958744009	0x8b3ff037	MASTKThreadingError	Threading error.
-1958744008	0x8b3ff038	MASFatalProgRepoLost	Program repository lost.
-1958744007	0x8b3ff039	MASSaveToRepo	Failed to save to repository.
-1958744006	0x8b3ff03a	MASLog4SASCfgFailed	Logging configuration failed.
-1958744005	0x8b3ff03b	MASDS2CompileStart	User context '%s' compiling module '%s' on thread %d.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958744004	0x8b3ff03c	MASDS2CompileFinish	User context '%s' module '%s' thread %d compilation succeeded.
-1958744003	0x8b3ff03d	MASDS2CompileFailed	User context '%s' module '%s' thread %d new revision failed, RC = %d.
-1958744002	0x8b3ff03e	MASStartup	SAS Micro Analytic Service Started
-1958744001	0x8b3ff03f	MASShutdown	service Micro Analytic Score Service shutdown.
-1958744000	0x8b3ff040	MASAsyncException	SAS Micro Analytic Service received async exception code %d.
-1958743999	0x8b3ff041	MASAsyncInitFailed	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to install async exception handler.
-1958743998	0x8b3ff042	MASShutdownJNI	SAS Micro Analytic Service calling JVM System.exit(0).
-1958743997	0x8b3ff043	MASExecDeletePending	Attempt to execute method %s while deletion pending for module context %s revision %d.
-1958743996	0x8b3ff044	MASMTXDeletePending	Attempt to add module context &s while deletion pending for user context %s.
-1958743995	0x8b3ff045	MASRevDeletePending	Attempt to create revision while deletion pending for module context %s.
-1958743994	0x8b3ff046	MASRevDelDeletePending	Attempt to delete revision while deletion pending for module context %s.
-1958743993	0x8b3ff047	MASRevDelRefCount	Pending delete called for module context %s with ref count %d.
-1958743992	0x8b3ff048	MASRevDelRefCountError	Delete called for module context %s with ref count %d.
-1958743991	0x8b3ff049	MASMTXDelete	Garbage collection is deleting module context %s.
-1958743990	0x8b3ff04a	MASCTXDeletePending	Attempt to delete user context %s while being deleted by another thread.
-1958743989	0x8b3ff04b	MASCTXGetCDTDelPending	Attempt to retrieve creation time from user context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743988	0x8b3ff04c	MASCTXGetMDTDelPending	Attempt to retrieve modified time from user context %s while deletion pending.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743987	0x8b3ff04d	MASMTXGetCDTDelPending	Attempt to retrieve creation time from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743986	0x8b3ff04e	MASMTXGetMDTDelPending	Attempt to retrieve modified time from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743985	0x8b3ff04f	MASMTXGetRevDelPending	Attempt to retrieve highest revision from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743984	0x8b3ff050	MASMTXGetIUODelPending	Attempt to retrieve internal use flag from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743983	0x8b3ff051	MASRevGetCDTDelPending	Attempt to retrieve revision %d creation time from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743982	0x8b3ff052	MASMTXGetMsgDelPending	Attempt to retrieve compilation messages from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743981	0x8b3ff053	MASMTXRegDeletePending	Attempt to register name while deletion pending for module context %s.
-1958743980	0x8b3ff054	MASMTXLangDelPending	Attempt to retrieve language of module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743979	0x8b3ff055	MASMTXGetDispDelPending	Attempt to retrieve display name from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743978	0x8b3ff056	MASMTXGetCSrcDelPending	Attempt to retrieve C source code from module context %s revision %d while deletion pending.
-1958743977	0x8b3ff057	MASCTXGetPkgsDelPending	Attempt to retrieve packages from user context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743976	0x8b3ff058	MASMTXGetMthsDelPending	Attempt to retrieve methods from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743975	0x8b3ff059	MASNoSuchEntryPoint	Entry point not found.
-1958743974	0x8b3ff05a	MASMTXGetSigDelPending	Attempt to retrieve method %s signature from module context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743973	0x8b3ff05b	MASCTXLdOOTBDelPending	Private load out-of-the-box packages for user context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743972	0x8b3ff05c	MASCTXRegIntDelPending	Attempt to publish internal package %s to user context %s while deletion pending.
-1958743971	0x8b3ff05d	MASCTXRemIntDelPending	Attempt to remove internal package %s from user context %s while deletion pending.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743970	0x8b3ff05e	MASCreateGCAFailed	Attempt to create garbage collection control structures failed.
-1958743969	0x8b3ff05f	MASGarbageCollection	Garbage collection interval.
-1958743968	0x8b3ff060	MASGarbageCollectionDel	Garbage collection found assets ready to delete.
-1958743967	0x8b3ff061	MASGCException	Exception occurred during garbage collection run.
-1958743966	0x8b3ff062	MASProgRepoUpdateError	Error obtaining exclusive lock to update DS2 program repository.
-1958743965	0x8b3ff063	MASCTXDelete	Garbage collection is deleting user context %s.
-1958743964	0x8b3ff064	MASRevDelete	Garbage collection is deleting module context %s revision %d.
-1958743963	0x8b3ff065	MASDS2Fatal	Module context %s revision %d generated fatal run-time exception. Deleting revision.
-1958743962	0x8b3ff066	MASGarbageCollectionTerm	Garbage collection is freeing control assets during shut down.
-1958743961	0x8b3ff067	MASShutdownHang	Worker thread did not interrupt after %d seconds during shutdown.
-1958743960	0x8b3ff068	MASGCInvalidIntervalHigh	Specifies that the garbage collection interval is above the maximum. Setting to default value.
-1958743959	0x8b3ff069	MASGCInvalidIntervalLow	Specifies that the garbage collection interval is below the minimum. Setting to default value.
-1958743958	0x8b3ff06a	MASGCInvalidGraceHigh	Specifies that the grace period is above the maximum. Setting to default value.
-1958743957	0x8b3ff06b	MASGCInvalidGraceLow	Specifies that the grace period is below the minimum. Setting to default value.
-1958743956	0x8b3ff06c	MASGCMissingInterval	Garbage collection interval is not specified. Setting to default value.
-1958743955	0x8b3ff06d	MASGCMissingGracePeriod	Grace period is not specified. Setting to default value.
-1958743954	0x8b3ff06e	MASModuleStats	Check the log for module statistics.
-1958743953	0x8b3ff06f	MASInvalidDS2Connection	Attempt to create TKTS driver connection failed.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743952	0x8b3ff070	MASDS2FatalRecompiled	DS2 package fatal error. Auto-recompile succeeded.
-1958743951	0x8b3ff071	MASDS2FatalRecompFailed	DS2 package fatal error. Transaction failed. Recompile failed. Ejecting revision.
-1958743950	0x8b3ff072	MASDS2RevisionEjected	DS2 package fatal error. Max retry exceeded. Ejecting revision. Correct and republish.
-1958743949	0x8b3ff073	MASDBConnLost	Connection to the database lost. Check the log for details.
-1958743948	0x8b3ff074	MASDBConnReestablished	Lost connection reestablished for user context.
-1958743947	0x8b3ff075	MASDBConnRetryLimit	Maximum connection retry attempts exceeded for user context.
-1958743946	0x8b3ff076	MASDBConnDoesNotExist	Attempt to execute SQLSTMT, when no connection exists.
-1958743945	0x8b3ff077	MASDBConnRetryThreadErr	Error while creating database connection retry thread.
-1958743944	0x8b3ff078	MASDBConnRetryAttempt	Connection retry attempt unsuccessful.
-1958743943	0x8b3ff079	MASNameRegisterFailed	Unable to register tkmas in the threaded kernel named registry. DS2 programs that call Python scripts will not function.
-1958743942	0x8b3ff07a	MASDS2PythonNameRequired	AS DS2 Python constructor missing Python module name.
-1958743941	0x8b3ff07b	MASDS2PythonCreateError	Unable to create SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 Python package.
-1958743940	0x8b3ff07c	MASDS2PythonInitError	Unable to initialize support for SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 Python package.
-1958743939	0x8b3ff07d	MASUnsupportedFunction	Unsupported function.
-1958743938	0x8b3ff07e	MASDS2NotInitialized	Attempt to perform action on uninitialized SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 Python package.
-1958743937	0x8b3ff07f	MASDS2PythonParmError	SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 Python package parameter mismatch.
-1958743936	0x8b3ff080	MASDS2PythonArgNameReqd	SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 Python missing argument name.
-1958743935	0x8b3ff081	MASDS2PythonArgValueReqd	AS DS2 Python missing argument value.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743934	0x8b3ff082	MASDS2PythonArgInvalid	SAS Micro Analytic Service DS2 Python invalid argument value.
-1958743933	0x8b3ff083	MASDS2PythonThreadError	Invalid operation: DS2 callback into SAS Micro Analytic Service received an unrecognized thread.
-1958743932	0x8b3ff084	MASPythonCompileEx	Exception thrown while initializing Python or compiling Python script.
-1958743931	0x8b3ff085	MASDS2InvalidMaxRecomp	Invalid maximum DS2 recompile count given. Setting to default value.
-1958743930	0x8b3ff086	MASDBInvalidIntervalHigh	Specified DBMS connection retry interval is above the maximum. Setting to default value.
-1958743929	0x8b3ff087	MASDBInvalidIntervalLow	Specified DBMS connection retry interval is below the minimum. Setting to default value.
-1958743928	0x8b3ff088	MASDBInvalidMaxRetry	Invalid setting for maximum DBMS reconnection attempts. Setting to default value.
-1958743927	0x8b3ff089	MASDBCreateConnErr	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to create a connection.
-1958743926	0x8b3ff08a	MASDBCreateConn	SAS Micro Analytic Service created a connection.
-1958743925	0x8b3ff08b	MASGCCanBeDeleted	Garbage collection is checking module context for deletion pending.
-1958743924	0x8b3ff08c	MASRepoLockRemovePriv	Locking program repository to remove internal package.
-1958743923	0x8b3ff08d	MASRepoUnlockRemovePriv	Released program repository lock after removing internal package.
-1958743922	0x8b3ff08e	MASRepoLockRemoveRev	Locking program repository to remove module context.
-1958743921	0x8b3ff08f	MASRepoUnlockRemoveRev	Released program repository lock, after removing module context.
-1958743920	0x8b3ff090	MASRepoLockCreate	Creating a lock for user context.
-1958743919	0x8b3ff091	MASRepoLockDestroy	Destroying a lock for user context.
-1958743918	0x8b3ff092	MASRepoLockPackageComp	Locking program repository during compilation of package.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743917	0x8b3ff093	MASRepoUnlockPackageComp	Released program repository lock after compilation of package.
-1958743916	0x8b3ff094	MASRepoUnlockCompCrash	Released program repository lock due to DS2 compiler crash while compiling package.
-1958743915	0x8b3ff095	MASRepoLockPackageSave	Locking program repository to save package after successful compilation.
-1958743914	0x8b3ff096	MASRepoUnlockPackageSave	Released program repository after saving package.
-1958743913	0x8b3ff097	MASRepoLockPackagePriv	Locking program repository to save internal package.
-1958743912	0x8b3ff098	MASRepoUnlockPackagePriv	Released program repository after saving internal package.
-1958743911	0x8b3ff099	MASPythonNotLoaded	Python extension not loaded. Python must be installed in order to execute Python within SAS Micro Analytic Service.
-1958743910	0x8b3ff09a	MASTKTSConnHndlFail	Failed to create a table services connection handle.
-1958743909	0x8b3ff09b	MASDBDisconnected	SAS Micro Analytic Service disconnected database from user context.
-1958743908	0x8b3ff09c	MASDBDisconnect	SAS Micro Analytic Service encountered a failure when attempting to disconnect the database from the user context.
-1958743907	0x8b3ff09d	MASPercentS	Internal error. Check the SAS Micro Analytic Service Core log.
-1958743906	0x8b3ff09e	MASPythonCompileErr	Error compiling the Python script for the module.
-1958743905	0x8b3ff09f	MASDS2MissingArray	A missing array argument is not supported with DS2.
-1958743904	0x8b3ff0a0	MASDS2EmptyArray	An empty array argument is not supported with DS2.
-1958743903	0x8b3ff0a1	MASDS2ArrayReplaced	Missing or insufficiently sized DS2 array argument has been replaced with new array of size %d.
-1958743902	0x8b3ff0a2	MASDS2OutputTransError	Error %d when converting CHAR string of length %d to TKChar string.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743901	0x8b3ff0a3	MASDS2InputTransError	Error %d when converting TKChar string of length %d to CHAR string.
-1958743900	0x8b3ff0a4	MASDS2PythonOutputTrans	Error %d when converting Python CHAR string of length %d to TKChar string.
-1958743899	0x8b3ff0a5	MASDS2PythonInputTrans	Error %d when converting TKChar string of length %d to CHAR string for Python.
-1958743898	0x8b3ff0a6	MASDBCr8ConnNoSub	SAS Micro Analytic Service created a default data source connection.
-1958743897	0x8b3ff0a7	MASDBCr8ConnErrNoSub	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to create a default data source connection.
-1958743896	0x8b3ff0a8	MASDBDisconnNoSub	SAS Micro Analytic Service disconnected from the default data source.
-1958743895	0x8b3ff0a9	MASDBDisconnErrNoSub	SAS Micro Analytic Service encountered a failure when attempting to disconnect from the default data source.
-1958743894	0x8b3ff0aa	MASDS2ScanError	Out of memory or malformed DS2 encountered while scanning the package %s source code prior to dictionary generation.
-1958743893	0x8b3ff0ab	MASDS2ParseError	Out of memory or malformed DS2 encountered while parsing the package %s method %s during dictionary generation.
-1958743892	0x8b3ff0ac	MASMTXGetDictDelPending	Attempt to retrieve the dictionary from module context %s revision %d while deletion pending.
-1958743892	0x8b3ff0ad	MASCFuncProtoNotSupp	Part of the C function prototype is not supported.
-1958743890	0x8b3ff0ae	MASDupModuleName	Module name %s already exists. Module name must be unique within the user context.
-1958743889	0x8b3ff0af	MASDupDS2Package	The DS2 package name %s is already bound to module %s. Separate modules cannot represent the same DS2 package.
-1958743888	0x8b3ff0b0	MASIndexOutOfRangeSet	The index is out of range while setting an argument. Argument %d specified when number of arguments is %d.
-1958743887	0x8b3ff0b1	MASIndexOutOfRangeGet	The index is out of range while retrieving an argument. Argument %d specified when number of arguments is %d.

Return Code	Hexadecimal Code	#define Symbol	Message or Description
-1958743886	0x8b3ff0b2	MASIntTypeExpected	The argument %d in method %Us should be an integral type used to specify the length of the previous argument, which is an array.
-1958743885	0x8b3ff0b3	MASOutArgExpected	The argument %d in method %Us should be an output argument. All input arguments must precede output arguments.
-1958743884	0x8b3ff0b4	MASDS2pymas	DS2 PyMAS package encountered a failure.
-1958743883	0x8b3ff0b5	MASDS2pymasFailIn	DS2 PyMAS package encountered a failure in %Us.
-1958743882	0x8b3ff0b6	MASDS2pymasPubUTF8	DS2 PyMAS package failed to publish module %Us.
-1958743881	0x8b3ff0b7	MASDS2pymasPubTK	DS2 PyMAS package failed to publish module %s.
-1958743880	0x8b3ff0b8	MASDS2pymasUsed	The DS2 PyMAS package's use method has already been called on this package instance. Create a separate PyMAS instances for each method that is used.
-1958743879	0x8b3ff0b9	MASThrdPoolSizeDiff	SAS Micro Analytic Service has already been initialized with a worker thread pool size of %d.
-1958743878	0x8b3ff0ba	MASSymbolTableCreateFailed	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to create a symbol table.
-1958743877	0x8b3ff0bb	MASMethodExecutionFailed	SAS Micro Analytic Service failed to execute a method.
-1958743725	0x8b3ff153	MASRevNumMiss	The specified revision number is missing.
-1958743747	0x8b3ff13d	MASDS2masmcNotInMas	The DS2 MASCall package cannot be used outside SAS Micro Analytic Service.
-1958743749	0x8b3ff13b	MASDS2masmc	The DS2 MASCall package encountered a failure.
-2143305726	0x803fc002	TK_NOMEM	Insufficient memory.

Appendix 8

Applying a New License

You must apply a new SAS license when your current SAS Micro Analytic Service license expires.

1. On the machine where the SAS Micro Analytic Service is deployed, log on with a user account that meets the requirements to deploy software. Those requirements are specified in "User and Group Requirements" in *SAS Viya for Linux: Deployment Guide*.
2. Move the current license files into a backup location. Your current license file (named setinit.txt) resides in the following location:

   `/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/SASMicroAnalyticService`
3. SAS distributes renewal licenses to customers as file attachments in a renewal order email (ROE). Make sure that your new license files (a .txt file and a .jwt file) reside in location that is accessible from your SAS Micro Analytic Service machine.

   Note: Some SAS Viya products use the text file (.txt). Other products use the JSON web token file (.jwt). SAS Micro Analytic Service uses the .txt file.
4. Copy the new license file to the following location:

   `/opt/sas/viya/config/etc/SASMicroAnalyticService`
5. Restart SAS Micro Analytic Service to apply the new license file.

Recommended Reading

- *SAS DS2 Programmer's Guide*
- *SAS DS2 Language Reference*
- *SAS Viya Administration: Tuning*
- *SAS Viya Administration: Logging*
- *Encryption in SAS Viya: Data in Motion*
- *Encryption in SAS Viya: Data at Rest*
- *SAS Viya: FedSQL Programming for SAS Cloud Analytic Services*

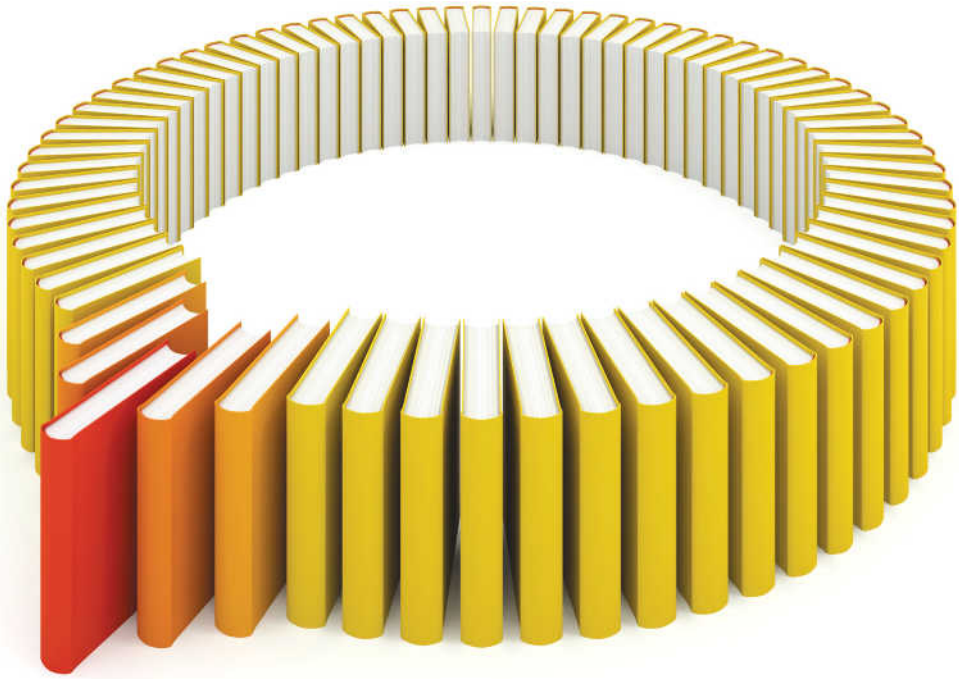
For a complete list of SAS publications, go tosupport.sas.com/en/books.html. If you have questions about which titles you need, please contact a SAS Representative:

SAS Books
SAS Campus Drive
Cary, NC 27513-2414
Phone: 1-800-727-0025
Fax: 1-919-677-4444
Email: sasbook@sas.com
Web address: support.sas.com/en/books.html

Index

T

U



Gain Greater Insight into Your SAS® Software with SAS Books.

Discover all that you need on your journey to knowledge and empowerment.

support.sas.com/bookstore
for additional books and resources.