

Installing SAS Macros

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1 Addendum

If you installed RASmacro before 10/11, then you will either need to update or just download the offending files. Remember to remove the `.txt` from the end. Under Unix/Linux this is trivial. However, MS Windows can make it difficult; the easiest way that I have found is to open the `.sas.txt` or `_sas.txt` file with WordPad and save it as a `.sas`

1. http://www.amstat.org/chapters/milwaukee/workshop/_abend.sas.txt
2. http://www.amstat.org/chapters/milwaukee/workshop/_debugs.sas.txt
3. http://www.amstat.org/chapters/milwaukee/workshop/_decoda.sas.txt
4. http://www.amstat.org/chapters/milwaukee/workshop/_dir.sas.txt
5. http://www.amstat.org/chapters/milwaukee/workshop/_file.sas.txt

2 Addendum

Also note that we will be using the `bayesintervals` macro which is not part of RASmacro:
<http://www.amstat.org/chapters/milwaukee/workshop/bayesintervals.sas.txt>

SAS Configuration and Customization

Before we can begin using SAS macros, we need to know some basics of SAS configuration and customization. SAS relies on a global configuration file called `sasv9.cfg` for version 9.x (`sasv8.cfg` for version 8.x). This file is generally created at installation and special privileges are required to edit this file. However, each user can create their own configuration file(s) as well. In the configuration file, we have SAS system options. SAS will read the global configuration file first and then it will read your personal file afterwards. Therefore, you only need to place SAS system options that

differ from the global SAS system options in your personal file. These can also be typed at the command line, but changing more than one at a time is painful. For example, on Unix/Linux, `sas -work /tmp`, or on MS Windows, `sas.exe -work C:\temp`. Also, these are usually settings that cannot be changed from within a SAS program. Settings that can be changed from within a SAS program, we will call SAS language options. SAS language options can be modified, either in the SAS program itself, or by a user-created `autoexec.sas` file, with the `OPTIONS` statement (place SAS language commands that you want processed every time SAS starts in your `autoexec.sas` file).

MS Windows

The best way to do this is by creating a new Shortcut on the Desktop.

1. Left-click on the `Start` menu
2. Left-click on `Programs` or `All Programs` and then `SAS` or `SAS_9.1`
3. Right-click on the `SAS_9.1` or `SAS_9.1 (English)` icon: this will open the item's menu
4. Select `Copy`
5. Right-click on the Desktop display background and select `Paste Shortcut`
6. Right-click on the new Shortcut and select `Properties`
7. The text in the `Target` field will be highlighted. We only want to add to it, so press `End`. The highlighted text is something like: `"...\sas.exe"-config_...\sasv9.cfg"`
8. Add the following: `_-config_Z:\sasv9.cfg-autoexec_Z:\autoexec.sas`
9. Left-click the `Apply` button and double-click on the new Shortcut.

`Z:\sasv9.cfg` contains:

```
-sasautos ( '!SASROOT\core\sasmacro' 'Z:\sasmacro' )
```

`Z:\autoexec.sas` contains:

```
*allows you to see the SAS code generated by SAS macros in the SAS Log;  
options mprint;
```

```
*any other SAS language commands that you want to run when SAS starts;  
title; *turn off annoying "The SAS System" message for the SAS Output (Listing);
```

If we were doing this as regular users, instead of `GUEST01`, `Z:\` would most likely be replaced by something like `%USERPROFILE%\My Documents\My SAS Files`

Unix/Linux

Create files with your own personal configuration options, `sasv9.cfg`, and customizations, `autoexec.sas` in your HOME directory.

`~/sasv9.cfg` contains:

```
-sasautos ( '!SASROOT/sasautos' 'PATH TO YOUR SAS MACRO DIRECTORY' )
```

`~/autoexec.sas` contains:

```
*allows you to see the SAS code generated by SAS macros in the SAS Log;  
options mprint;
```

```
*any other SAS language commands that you want to run when SAS starts;  
title; *turn off annoying "The SAS System" message for the SAS Output (Listing);
```