



CALLING R FUNCTIONS FROM SAS INTERWORKING BETWEEN DIFFERENT SERVERS

Stefan Englert
AbbVie Inc., Data and Statistical Sciences

PhUSE Single Day Event, 2017
North Chicago, IL, USA

abbvie

Stefan Englert is an employee of AbbVie, Inc.
The support of the presentation was provided
by AbbVie. AbbVie participated in the review
and approval of the content.

Crossing the Technical Frontier

Possibilities that exist in the programming language R:

- ✓ R provides efficient statistical features and comprehensive graphical output
- ✓ There are packages available to use in R that can help shorten the time to market
- ✓ Regulatory agencies are starting to accept submissions using R in addition to SAS

Scope of this talk:

**Build synergies: Integration of R functionality into SAS;
Technical realization of ‘Calling R Functions from SAS’.**

Calling R Functions from SAS

PhUSE 2011, Paper CS 07

Calling R Functions from SAS

Dr. Peter Bewerunge

The article describes how R functions can be called directly through a built-in SAS procedure called PROC IML.

Functionality:

- ✓ Submit R Code from SAS
- ✓ Send SAS datasets to R
- ✓ Send R datasets to SAS
- ✓ Error handling (basic form)

Bewerunge, P. Calling R Functions from SAS PhUSE, 2011, 1-7

SAS interface to R realized through PROC IML

Limitations:

- The R software comes along with absolutely no warranty (critical especially for the large amount of add-on-packages)
- The use of large data sets is limited. In R / SAS IML the data are loaded and processed in the main memory.
- Every data type has to be converted either to a *data.frame* or a *matrix* before transferring data to SAS.

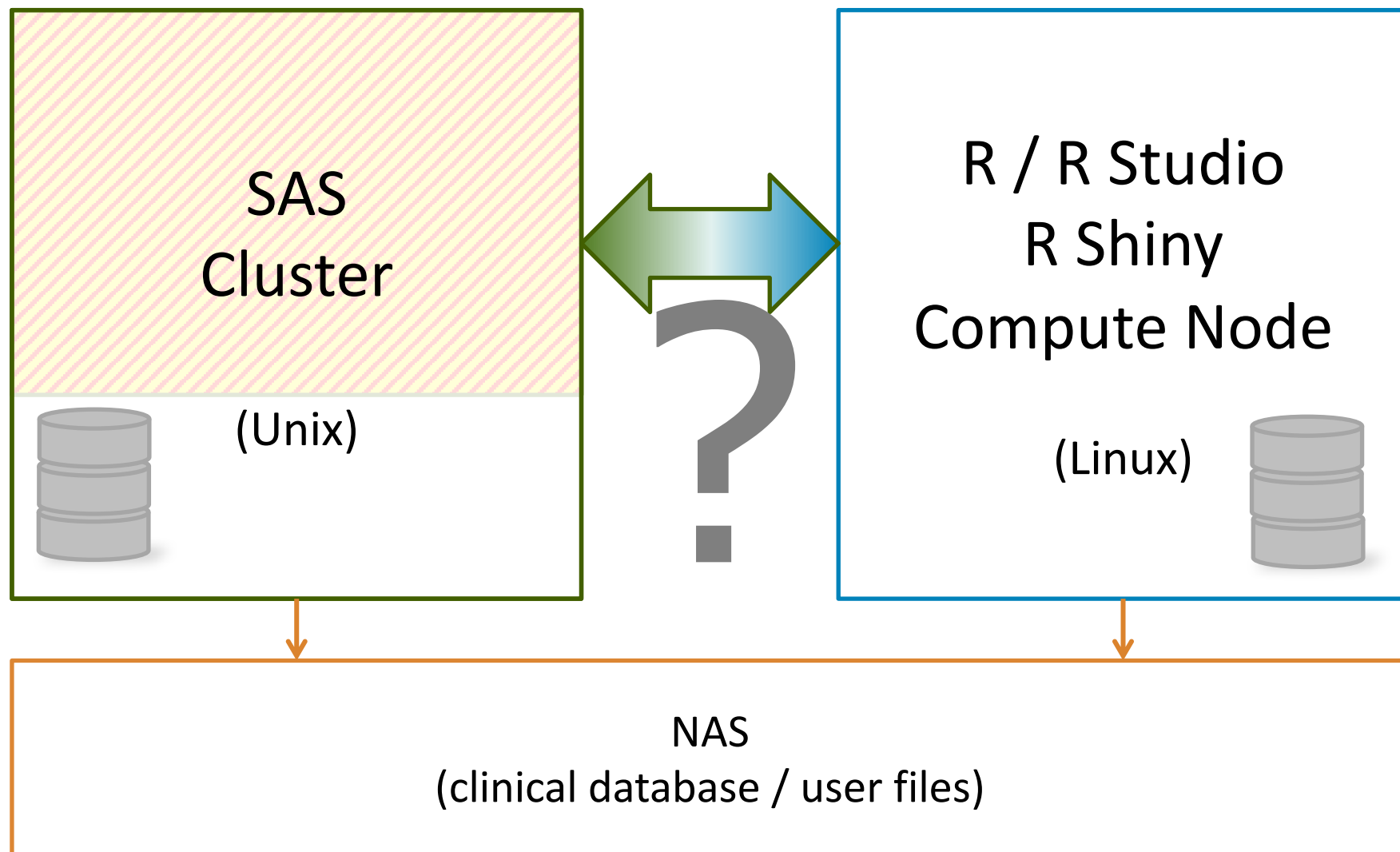
SAS interface to R realized through PROC IML

Key Requirement:

- SAS and R must be installed on the same computer
 - From an infrastructure integrity and maintenance perspective, it is desirable to keep SAS and R separate on different servers.
 - Especially true, if either or both run in a validated environment.
 - SAS and R on different servers allow easier scalability; independently for SAS and R

Summary: A direct calling of R functions through the IML procedure in SAS may not be the preferable option.

Infrastructure Scenario

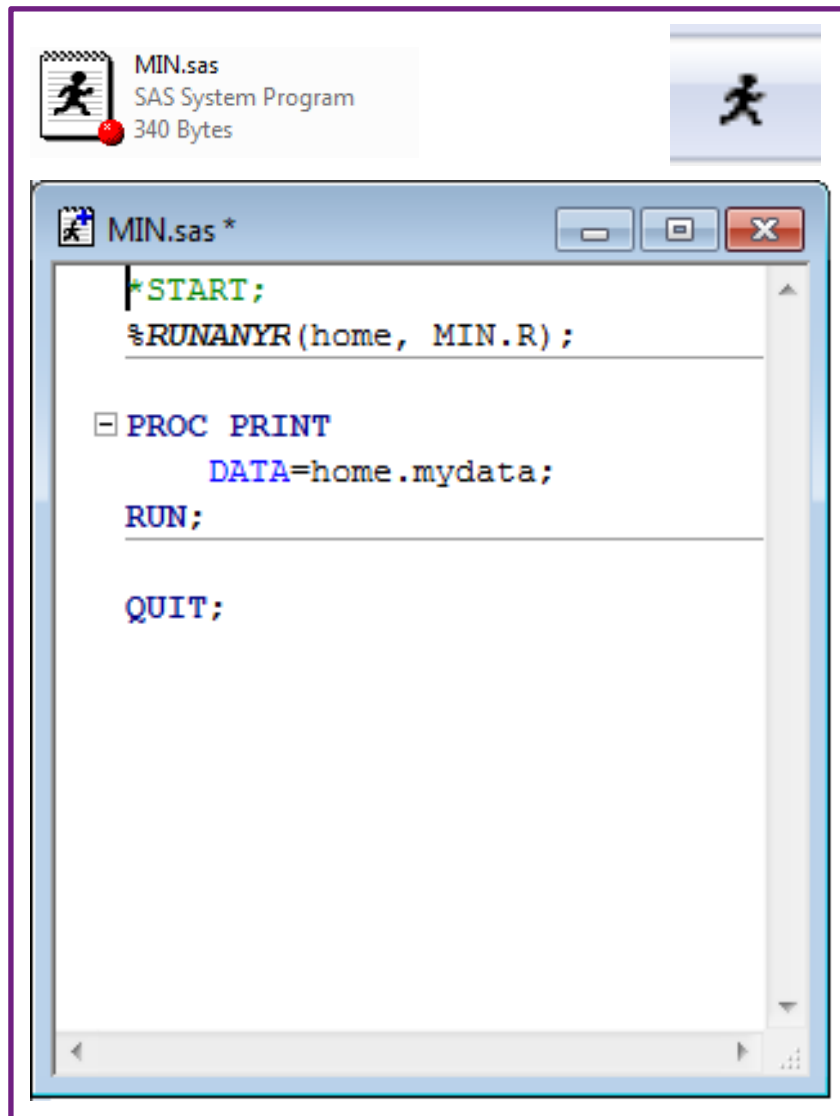


%RUNANYR (SAS macro)

Functionality:

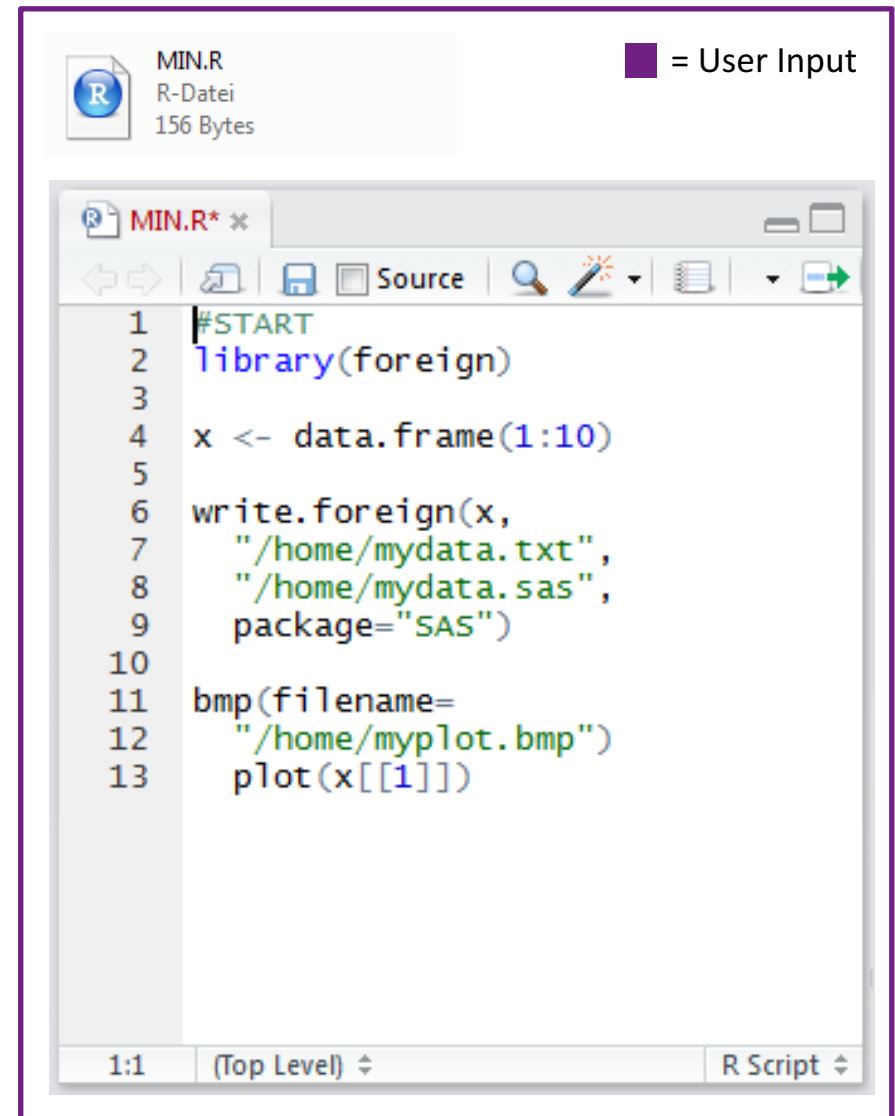
- ✓ Submit R Code from SAS
- ✓ Send R datasets to SAS
- ✓ Error handling

Minimal Example – Code



MIN.sas
SAS System Program
340 Bytes

```
*START;  
%RUNANYR(home, MIN.R);  
  
PROC PRINT  
    DATA=home.mydata;  
RUN;  
  
QUIT;
```



MIN.R
R-Datei
156 Bytes

■ = User Input

```
1 #START  
2 library(foreign)  
3  
4 x <- data.frame(1:10)  
5  
6 write.foreign(x,  
7     "/home/mydata.txt",  
8     "/home/mydata.sas",  
9     package="SAS")  
10  
11 bmp(filename=  
12     "/home/myplot.bmp")  
13 plot(x[[1]])
```

Minimal Example – Files



MIN.sas



MIN.log



MIN.R



MIN.Rout



mydata.log



mydata.sas



mydata.sas7bdat



mydata.txt



MIN.lst



myplot.bmp



MIN.logw

SAS and SAS log file

R and R log file

R data transfer files

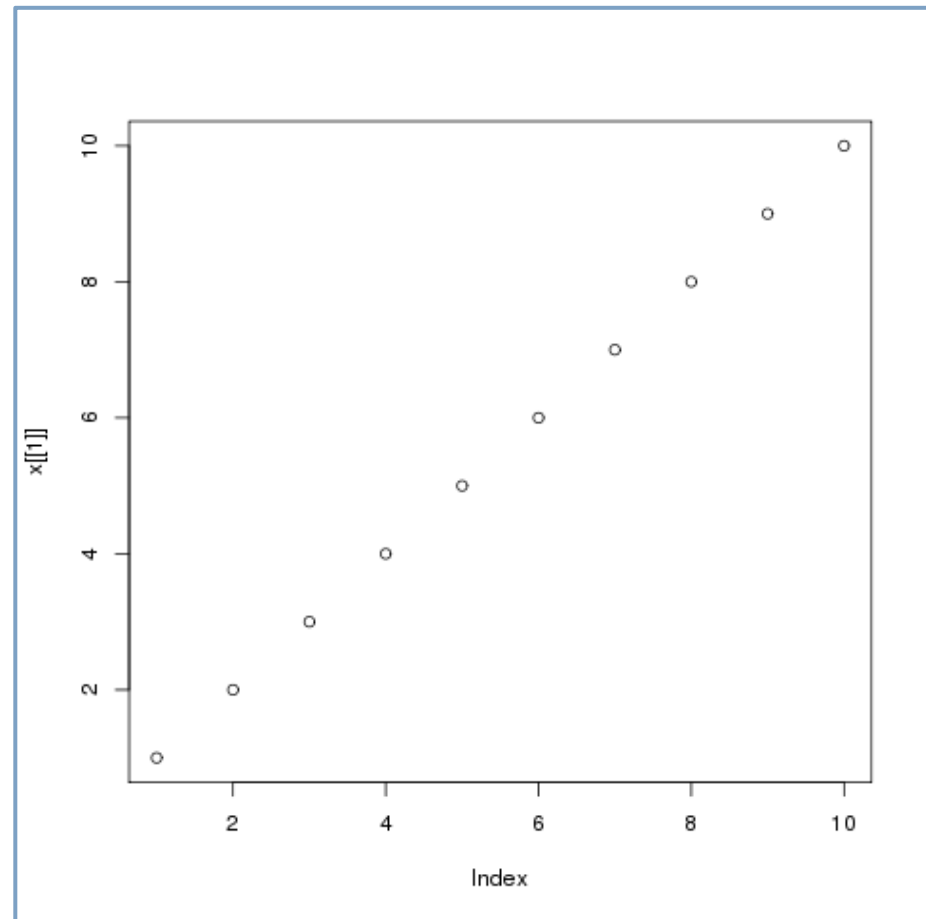
Output file(s)

Overall log file with traffic light system

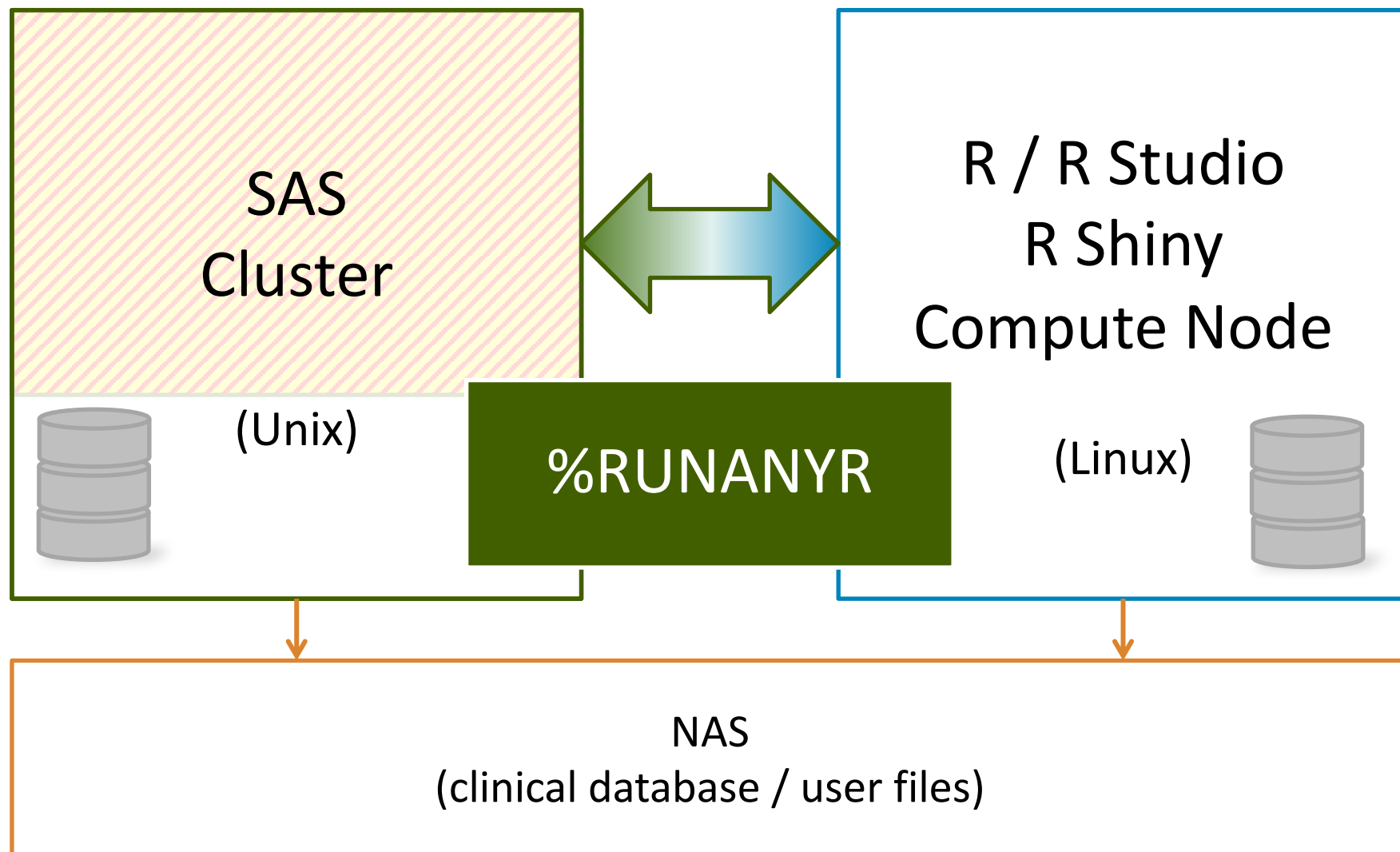
Minimal Example – Output

■ = SAS process
■ = R process

The SAS System	
Obs	X1_10
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10



Infrastructure Scenario



Deep dive into %RUNANYR

%RUNANYR (SAS macro)

```
%MACRO RUNANYR(folder,program,sasversion=9.4);  
DATA _NULL_;  
CALL SYSTEM("sas930 /app/cs/sw/bin/run_any_r.sas -sysparm %str(%&folder, &program, &sasversion%)");  
RUN;  
%MEND RUNANYR;
```

Deep dive into %RUNANYR

%RUNANYR (SAS macro)



First order Helper Process (SAS server process)

CALL RUN_ANY_R.SAS

- Setup actions (delete previous log files, ..)
- **Initiate R Call**

```
DATA _NULL_;  
  call system("%. run_any_r.ksh &r_dir &r_prog");  
RUN;
```

Deep dive into %RUNANYR

%RUNANYR (SAS macro)

First order Helper Process (SAS server process)

CALL RUN_ANY_R.SAS

- Setup actions (delete previous log files, ..)
- Initiate R Call

Second order Helper Process (R server process)

CALL RUN_ANY_R.KSH

- Tunnel into R Compute Node
- Batch submit R program

```
ssh rserver.abbvienet.com 2>/dev/null << EOT
cd $1
R CMD BATCH $2
EOT
```

Deep dive into %RUNANYR

%RUNANYR (SAS macro)

First order Helper Process (SAS server process)

CALL RUN_ANY_R.SAS

- Setup actions (delete previous log files, ..)
- Initiate R Call

Second order Helper Process (R server process)

CALL RUN_ANY_R.KSH

- Tunnel into R Compute Node
- Batch submit R program

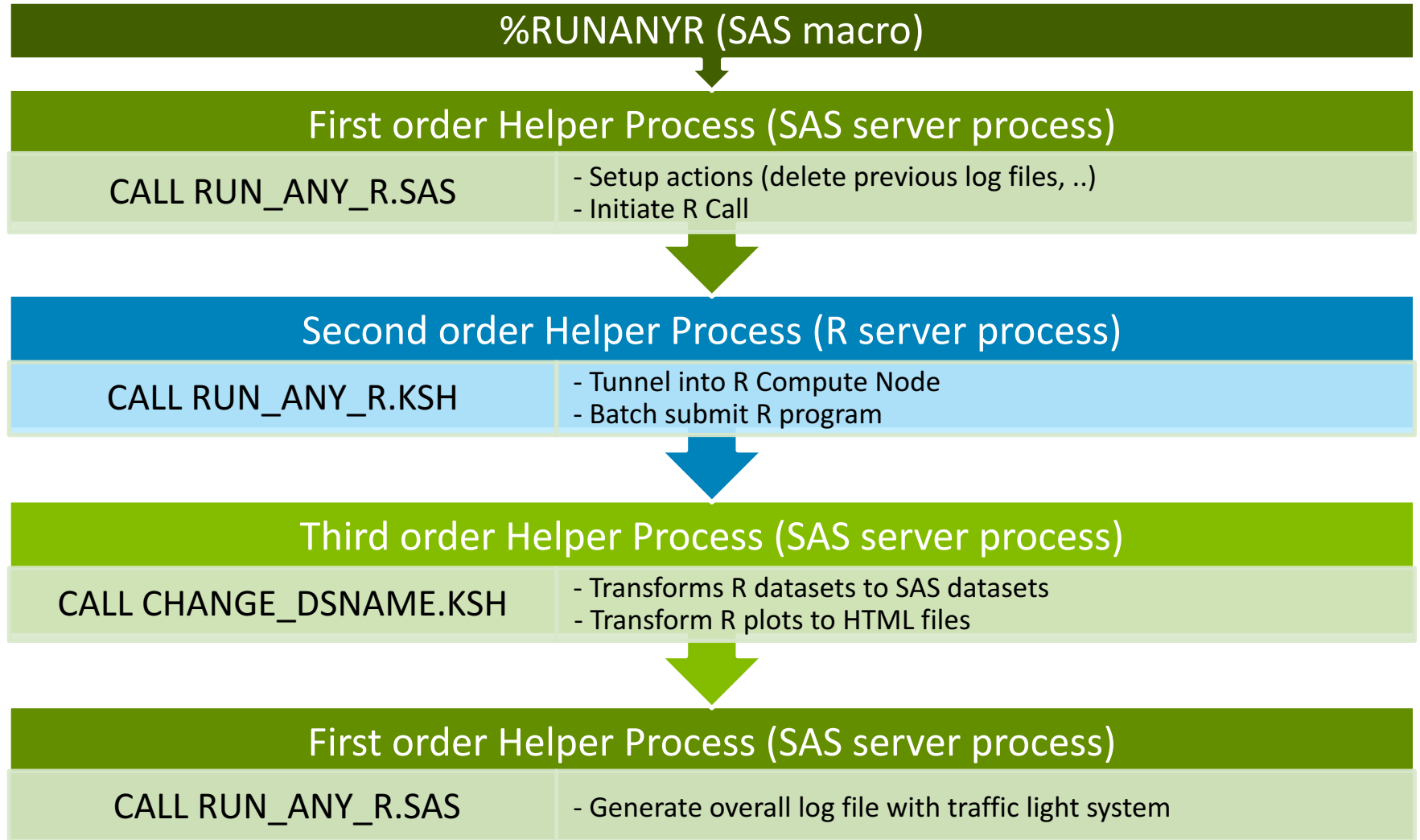
Third order Helper Process (SAS server process)

CALL CHANGE_DSNAME.KSH

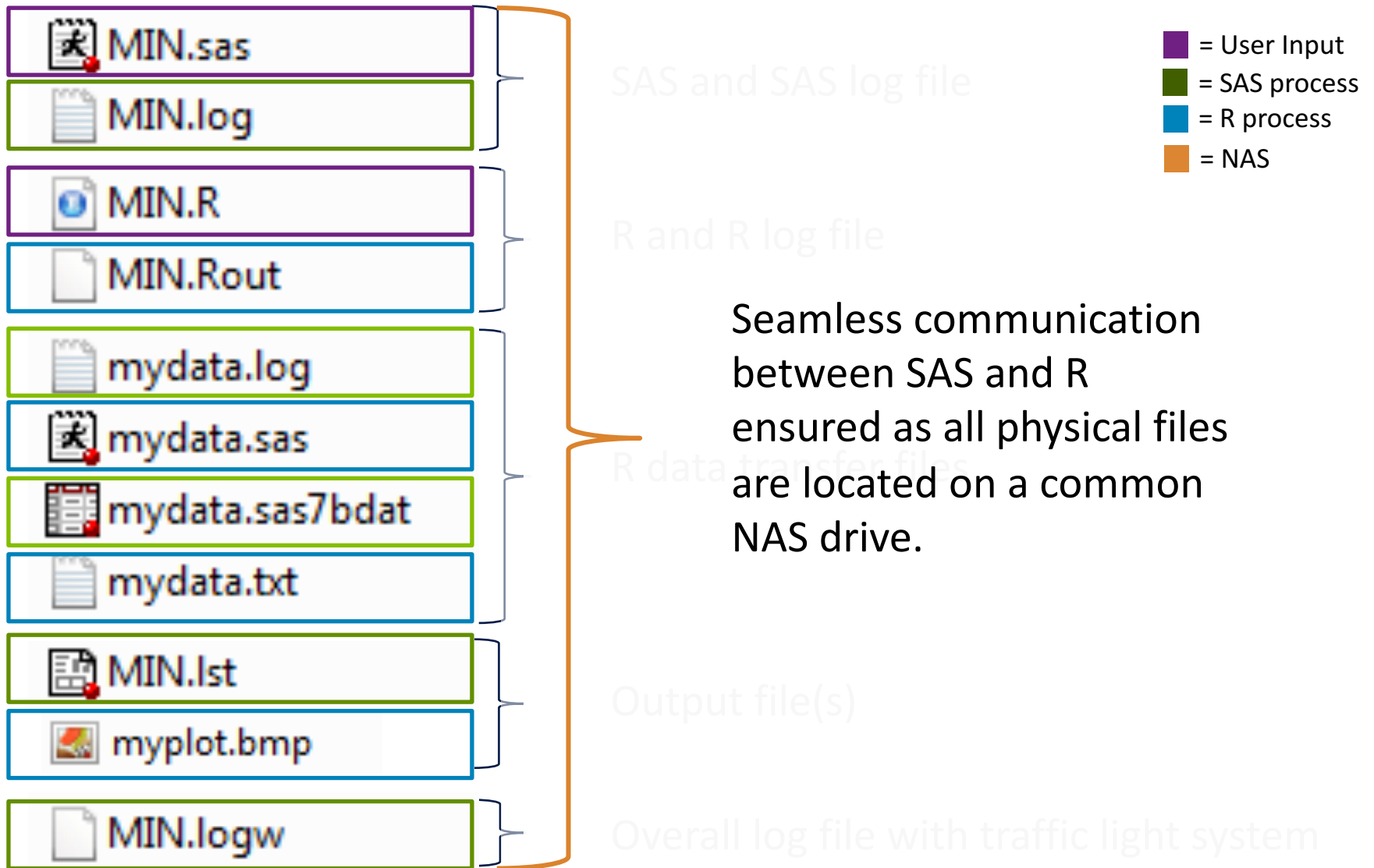
- **Transforms R datasets to SAS datasets**
- Transform R plots to HTML files

```
for file1 in $sas_progs
do
    $sasperl $dir_name/${sas_name}.sas
done
```


Deep dive into %RUNANYR



Revisiting the Minimal Example – Why does it all work?



Summary

Access R through PROC IML

Functionality:

-  Submit R Code from SAS
-  Send SAS datasets to R
-  Send R datasets to SAS
-  Error handling (basic form)

Limitations:

-  As above

Access R with CALL functions

Functionality:

-  Submit R Code from SAS
-  Send SAS datasets to R
-  Send R datasets to SAS
-  Error handling

Limitations:

-  As above

Summary

Access R through PROC IML

Key Requirement:

-  SAS and R must be installed on the same computer/server

Additional factors:

-  Easy setup and installation
-  Single file containing both SAS and R code

Access R with CALL functions

Key Requirement:

-  SAS and R can be located on different servers

Additional factors:

-  Flexibility in choice of R version
-  File containing SAS code and multiple files containing R code
-  Files can be edited with the naïve editors (SAS/RStudio)

Thank you for your attention!

Stefan Englert

stefan.englert@abbvie.com