Introduction to Custom Processing for SAS® Marketing Automation Course Notes was developed by Lise Cragen and Donna LeBlanc. Additional contributions were made by Steve Marshall. Editing and production support was provided by the Curriculum Development and Support Department.

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Introduction to Custom Processing for SAS® Marketing Automation Course Notes

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Table of Contents

To learn more… ...................................................................................................................... iv

Chapter 1   Introduction to Custom Processing for SAS® Marketing Automation................................................................................................. 1-1

1.1   Introduction to Custom Processing ........................................................................ 1-3

1.2   Learn More about Custom Processing.................................................................... 1-26
To learn more…

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For a list of SAS books (including e-books) that relate to the topics covered in this course notes, visit https://www.sas.com/sas/books.html or call 1-800-727-0025. US customers receive free shipping to US addresses.
Chapter 1   Introduction to Custom Processing for SAS® Marketing Automation

1.1   Introduction to Custom Processing................................................................. 1-3
       Demonstration: Registering a Stored Process Using SAS Enterprise Guide........... 1-23

1.2   Learn More about Custom Processing............................................................ 1-26
In a Marketing Automation campaign, you can execute a SAS program that has been written to perform a specific task related to campaign execution. You can use two different nodes for this purpose: the Process node or a Custom node.
This presentation focuses on SAS Stored Processes. Using a SAS Stored Process is a best practice for the Process node and the only option available for a Custom node.

What Is a Stored Process?

SAS program
Available to the SAS compute tier
Defined in metadata
### Writing Stored Processes: Knowledge Needed

**Need to know:**
- SAS Language
- Macro language

**Good to know:**
- SQL

### Creating a Stored Process for Marketing Automation

**Step 1**

- Write and test the stored process code.
- You should test your code outside of SAS Customer Intelligence Studio.
- You must include macro calls required for Marketing Automation.
Creating a Stored Process for Marketing Automation

Step 2

Write and test the stored process code.

Register the stored process metadata.

You must specify settings required for Marketing Automation.

Creating a Stored Process for Marketing Automation

Write and test the stored process code.

Register the stored process metadata.

The stored process can be invoked from Marketing Automation.
Write the Code

Your stored process code can include macro variable references and macro program calls that are specific to Marketing Automation.

&MacroVariable

%MacroCall

Write the Code

A stored process program includes the original SAS code as well as additional SAS statements and macro calls.

SAS Program

\begin{verbatim}
proc sql NOPRINT;
select name, description into :
nodename, :nodedesc
from work.inputnodes
...
\end{verbatim}

Stored Process Program

\begin{verbatim}
%stpbeg
%maspinit(xmlstream= macrovar neighbor)
%macnttab
%mastatus(_stpwork.status.txt)
%stpend

proc sql NOPRINT;
select name, description into :
nodename, :nodedesc
from work.inputnodes
...
\end{verbatim}

%Stpbeg and %Stpend are required for all stored processes, including those written for use with Marketing Automation.

The call to %Mastatus shown above is required for all Marketing Automation stored processes. It must appear immediately before the call to %Stpend.

Calls to %Maspinit and %Macnttab (or %Macount) are required in certain circumstances for Marketing Automation stored processes.
Register the Metadata

Required:

- MAUser keyword (case sensitive)
- Result Capabilities = Package

Might be needed:

- macrovar and Neighbor data streams
- Prompts
- Keywords to specify subjects
- Keywords to control number of output cells

Example 1: FTP Export Files

A stored process moves export files created by communication nodes to another server for further processing.
Example 1: FTP Export Files

Requirement 1:
The stored process should move the export files only when the campaign is executed, not when counts are updated.

Macro Variable: COUNTONLY
&COUNTONLY = Y
&COUNTONLY = N
%if &countonly=N %then %do;
/* Move the files */
%end;

Beginning in Marketing Automation 6.1, you can use the &COUNTONLY macro variable to control the behavior of the Process or Custom node depending on whether Update Counts or Execute was selected. You can design your stored process to update counts only and not perform its complete operation when the value is Y.
Example 1: FTP Export Files

Requirement 2:
This stored process is designed to access information from Communication nodes upstream. If there are none, we want campaign execution to fail with a custom error message for troubleshooting purposes.

Macro Variable: SYSCC

- You can set the value of SYSCC to any value greater than 4 to cause the campaign to fail.
- Failure messages, including the value of SYSCC, are written to the Customer Intelligence core log.
- For campaigns that are manually executed in Customer Intelligence Studio, an error dialog box showing the value of SYSCC appears.

```sas
%let syscc=999;
```
Macro Variable: MAMSG

- **MAMSG** is a macro variable that is specific to SAS Marketing Automation.
- It enables you to specify a custom message to be displayed in the Marketing Automation core log and Customer Intelligence Studio error dialog box.

```
$let mams = There is no Communication node upstream;
```

Example 2: Apply a Propensity Model

- The Process node applies a propensity model to subjects meeting the criteria of the And node.
- The scored subjects are passed to the Limit node.
MATables is a SAS library that contains SAS data sets created by SAS Marketing Automation. Data sets in this library are automatically created on the SAS Server as an intermediate query result of qualified subjects. These data sets have the following characteristics:

- names are generated by Marketing Automation
- contain a list of subjects
- include the subject ID and possibly other columns
• are queried by downstream nodes to expedite processing

### Marketing Automation Macro Variables

Here are some macro variables that are *automatically* available for use in a Marketing Automation stored process:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;INTABLE0</td>
<td>Stores a count of the number of input tables in the Process node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;INTABLE1 – &amp;INTABLEn</td>
<td>Hold the name of each upstream input MATables library data set that is linked directly to the Process node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;INTABLE</td>
<td>Contains a space delimited list of all input tables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are similarly named macro variables for output tables. For example, &OUTTABLE1 through &OUTTABLEn hold the name of the table for each generated output cell.

### Example 2: Apply a Propensity Model

```sas
data &outtable;
set &intable;
/* processing */
run;
%macnttab
```

If your stored process creates output tables in the MATables library, you must include a call to either %Macnttab or %Macount to count the records in the output tables.
Example 3: Adjust Offers by Household

A campaign at the customer level assigns prioritized offers to customers. Customers in the same household could be assigned different offers.

%do i=1 %to &intable0;
/* Process each table */
%end;

Process code loops through each of the cells and creates new output cells, returning only the highest priority offer to qualifying customers in the household.

Example 4: Create Reporting Data for Input Cells

Create a table for use in SAS Visual Analytics containing descriptive information about input cells.
Example 4: Create Reporting Data for Input Cells

Marketing Automation Stored Processes

- Your stored process can potentially reference temporary data sets specific to Marketing Automation.
- In order to create these data sets, your stored process code must include an appropriate call to the `%Maspinit` macro.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data set</th>
<th>Contains information about</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inputnodes</td>
<td>Nodes that immediately precede the Process node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outputnodes</td>
<td>Nodes that immediately follow the Process node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macrovar</td>
<td>Campaign, communications, exports, and output</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The following call creates all three data sets:
  - `%maspinit(xmlstream= macrovar neighbor)`

You must also specify the corresponding data streams when registering the stored process.
**Columns in the inputnodes and outputnodes Data Sets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLENAME</th>
<th>The name of the data set in the MATables library for the node. This data set contains a list of subject IDs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECTID</td>
<td>The subject ID for the node, such as a customer or household ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>The code for the node used in Customer Intelligence Studio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Internal Customer Intelligence reference for the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>The Description field entry in Customer Intelligence Studio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>The Name field entry in Customer Intelligence Studio.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**inputnodes Data Set**

This data set contains information about the properties and MATables data sets for nodes that immediately precede the Process node.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLENAME</th>
<th>SUBJECTID</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATables</td>
<td>SUBJECT_ID_CUSTOMER</td>
<td>BEBECA0775500448</td>
<td>Age 45-55 and Middle Income</td>
<td>Middle Income and Age</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of data flow](image-url)
Example 1: FTP Export Files

Requirement 3: Identify the location and name of export files.

Identify the names and locations of export files and move to another server.

macrovar Data Set

- The macrovar data set contains information about the campaign and applicable communications, exports, and output.
- The table includes the following columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>Variable category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Variable name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATATYPE</td>
<td>Variable data type (char, date, or numeric)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>Variable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARENT</td>
<td>Parent for the corresponding row details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
macrovar Table: Category

The value of the Category column reflects the type of information in that row of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAMPAIGNINFO</td>
<td>Campaign information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPAIGNUDF</td>
<td>Campaign custom details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONINFO</td>
<td>Communication information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONUDF</td>
<td>Communication custom details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPUTCELL</td>
<td>Communication input cell information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPORTINFO</td>
<td>Export information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICOMMONINFO</td>
<td>Common data model information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUTINFO</td>
<td>Process node output tables and cells</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communication and export information is included in the data set only when a Communication node is upstream from the Process node.

macrovar Table: Export Information

Rows in the table with Category = EXPORTINFO provide information about exports for an upstream Communication node.

Export information is included in the macrovar table only when a Communication node with one or more export definitions is upstream from the Process node. EXPORT_TYPE is a numeric constant indicating the export type, such as Excel or Delimited.
Stored Process Coding Best Practices

1. Create SAS data sets in the temporary Work library.
   - This enables two or more campaigns to use the same stored process at the same time, without contention for a permanent library.
   - Each campaign has its own Work library, so there is no need to create separate data sets for each concurrent campaign.
   - Temporary data sets are automatically deleted.

2. Clear all library references as one of the last steps.
   ```
   libname _ALL_ clear;
   ```
   
   Failure to disconnect can cause stored process server issues.
Disconnected from any database sessions that you open.

```sql
disconnect from oracle;
```

Failure to disconnect leaves connections open, which makes your database administrator unhappy.

---

Include error handling code for efficient troubleshooting.

- Test for possible error conditions and write code to do the following:
  - end gracefully
  - produce relevant log messages
  - produce appropriate error dialog box messages in Customer Intelligence Studio
Stored Process Coding Best Practices

5 Test stored process code before registration.
   • Begin by testing outside of Customer Intelligence Studio, in an environment such as SAS Enterprise Guide.
     • Some resources needed by your program, such as macro variables or data sets created during campaign execution, might not be available.
     • You can manually create these resources for testing purposes.
   • If testing there is successful, you might be able to test your code in Customer Intelligence Studio using a Process node with Type = Code.
     • In order to test in a Process node with Type = Code, the appropriate capabilities must be granted to you by an administrator.
     • Some stored process features such as creation of output cells are not supported for Type = Code.

⚠ Testing your code in a production environment is not recommended.
Demonstration Scenario

- Create an output table by reading from an input table.
- Use the `macrovar`, `inputnodes`, and `outputnodes` data sets

```sas
/*This code is used to test stored process registration settings */
%macinit(mistream=neighbor macrovar);

data counttable;
  set istable;
  /* Add code to manipulate output table */
  run;

data _null_
  if exist('work.macrovar') then putlog 'NOTE: The dataset WORK.MACROVAR exists';
  else putlog 'WARNING: The dataset WORK.MACROVAR does not exist';
  if exist('work.inputnodes') then putlog 'NOTE: The dataset WORK.INPUTNODES exists';
  else putlog 'WARNING: The dataset WORK.INPUTNODES does not exist';
  if exist('work.outputnodes') then putlog 'NOTE: The dataset WORK.OUTPUTNODES exists';
  else putlog 'WARNING: The dataset WORK.OUTPUTNODES does not exist';
run;

%mcount(counttable)
%mstatus &_stpmck.status.txt
```

Demonstration Scenario

- Required macro calls
  - `%Stpbegin` and `%Stpend`
  - `%Maspinit`
  - `%Macount` or `%Macnttab`
  - `%Mastatus`
- Required registration settings
  - MAUser keyword
  - Result capabilities: Package
  - `macrovar` and Neighbor data streams
1.1 Introduction to Custom Processing

Registering a Stored Process Using SAS Enterprise Guide

1. Open a campaign.
   a. Launch Customer Intelligence Studio and log on with the credentials Eric and Student1.
   b. Open the selection campaign named Ask the Expert Demo.
   c. Notice that the campaign includes a Select node and a Process node.
   d. Open the Process node.
      1) Click Select Process to view the available stored processes. Notice there is not a stored process named Ask the Expert Demo.
      2) Click Cancel.
   e. Click Cancel.

2. Launch Enterprise Guide and create a new project.

3. Open the program D:\workshop\elmaacd\Registration_Demo_EG.sas. Notice the following regarding the program:
   a. It does not contain the required %Stpbegin and %Stpend calls.
   b. It contains the required Marketing Automation macro calls %Mastatus and %Macount. (The latter is required because this stored process creates an output table in the MATables library referenced by &OUTTABLE1.)
   c. It contains the call to %Maspinit required to create the macrovar, inputnodes, and outputnodes data sets.
   d. It writes messages to the log regarding existence of these data sets.
   e. It creates a single output table based on a single input table and does not do any actual processing of the corresponding subject list.

   **Note:** This program is useful for demonstration purposes to confirm stored process registration settings, but it would not otherwise be useful in a campaign.


5. Complete step 1 of the wizard (name and description).
   a. Specify Ask the Expert Demo as the name.
   b. If necessary, click the Browse button and navigate to /CI/Financial Services/Stored Processes for Location. This is the metadata folder used to store stored process information for a specific Customer Intelligence business context.
   c. Enter This stored process is for demonstration only as the description.
   d. Add the MAUser keyword.
      1) Click Add keyword.
      2) Type MAUser.
         **Note:** The MAUser keyword is case sensitive.
   e. Click Next.
   a. The code included in the program appears. Notice again that the required calls to
      \texttt{\%Stpbegin} and \texttt{\%Stpend} are not included in the code.
   b. Click \texttt{Include code for} at the bottom of the window. Confirm that \texttt{Stored process macros} is
      selected. This selection adds \texttt{\%Stpbegin} to the beginning of the existing code and \texttt{\%Stpend}
      to the end.
   c. Click \texttt{Next}.

7. Complete step 3 of the wizard (Execution Options).
   a. If necessary, select \texttt{SASApp} as the application server.
   b. Click the down arrow next to Source code repository and select \texttt{D:\CI\Financial Services\Stored Processes}. This is the folder on the application server where stored
      process code is stored.
   c. Confirm that \texttt{Ask the Expert Demo.sas} is specified as the source file.
   d. Confirm that \texttt{package} is selected for Result capabilities.
   e. Click \texttt{Next}.

8. Complete step 4 of the wizard (Prompts).
   This stored process does not use prompts. Click \texttt{Next}.

9. Complete step 5 of the wizard (Data Sources and Targets).
   \textbf{Note:} You might have to click \texttt{Next} and \texttt{Back} to access the Data Sources and Targets page.
   a. Specify the macrovar stream.
      1) Click \texttt{New} for \texttt{Data Sources (input streams to a stored process)}. The Create a New
         Data Source window appears.
      2) Under Form of Data, select \texttt{XML based data}.
      3) Enter \texttt{macrovar} for \texttt{Fileref}.
      4) Enter \texttt{macrovar} for \texttt{Label}.
      5) Click \texttt{OK}.
   b. Specify the Neighbor stream.
      1) Click \texttt{New for Data Sources (input streams to a stored process)}. The Create a New
         Data Source window appears.
      2) Under Form of Data, select \texttt{XML based data}.
      3) Enter \texttt{Neighbor} for \texttt{Fileref}.
      4) Enter \texttt{Neighbor} for \texttt{Label}.

10. Verify settings in step 6 of the wizard (Summary).
    a. Confirm that keywords were entered properly.
    b. Click \texttt{Show full SAS code} and notice that \texttt{\%Stpbegin} and \texttt{\%Stpend} were added to the
       code.
    c. Clear the check box for \texttt{Run stored process when finished}.
    d. Click \texttt{Finish}. 

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11. Verify stored process settings in Customer Intelligence Studio.
   a. Return to Customer Intelligence Studio and the campaign named **Ask the Expert Demo**.
   b. Configure the Process node.
      1) Double-click the **Process** node to open it.
      2) Select the stored process.
         a) Confirm that **Process** is selected for **Type**.
         b) Click the **Select Process** button.
         c) Select the process named **Ask the Expert Demo**.
         d) Click **OK**.
      3) Click **OK**.
   c. Execute the process and view the log.
      1) Right-click the **Process** node and select **Execute**.
      2) Double-click the **Process** node to open it.
      3) Click the **Log** tab.
      4) Scroll down to find the notes confirming the existing of the **macrovar**, **inputnodes**, and **outputnodes** data sets.

```
NOTE: The dataset WORK.MACROVAR exists
NOTE: The dataset WORK.INPUTNODES exists
NOTE: The dataset WORK.OUTPUTNODES exists
```

      5) Click **Save** to close the Process node.
      6) Close the campaign and save the changes.

**End of Demonstration**
1.2 Learn More about Custom Processing

To Learn More about Custom Processing

Customer Intelligence

Engagement

- SAS Marketing Automation: Overview
- SAS Marketing Automation: Designing and Executing Outbound Marketing Campaigns
- SAS Marketing Automation: Defining the Data and Structure for Campaigns
- NEW Designing the Database to Support SAS Marketing Automation
- SAS Marketing Automation: Administration
- NEW SAS Marketing Automation: Advanced Campaign Design

http://support.sas.com/training/us/paths/ci.html