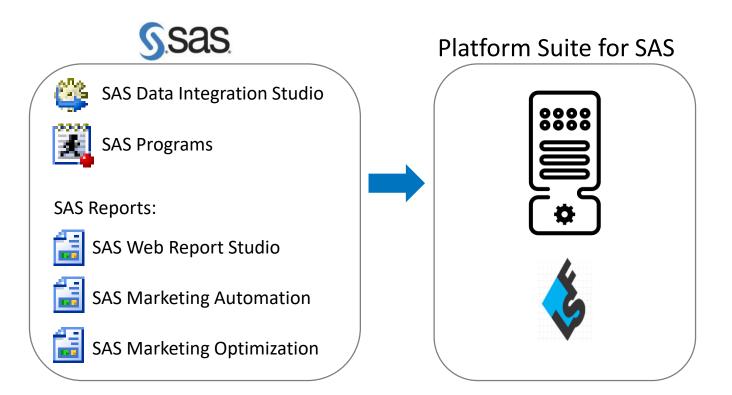
Creating and Scheduling SAS Job Flows with the Schedule Manager Plugin in SAS Management Console



Scheduling Jobs with Platform Suite for SAS



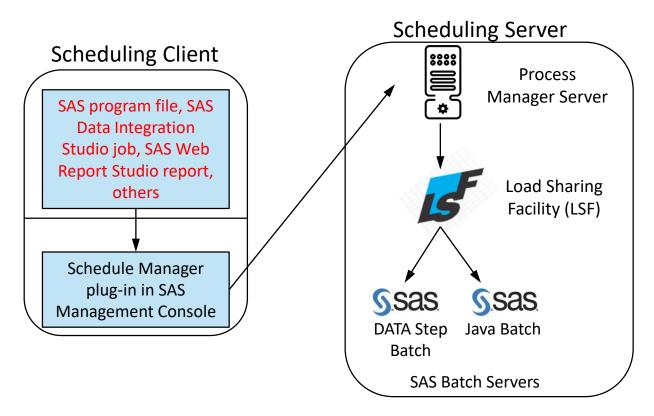


Components of Platform Suite for SAS

Process Manager	Controls the submission of scheduled jobs to LSF and manages job dependencies.
Flow Manager	Provides visual representation of flow and flow status.
Calendar Editor	Enables users to create or modify calendars that define time triggers and dependencies.
Load Sharing Facility (LSF)	Dispatches all flows submitted to it, either by Process Manager or directly by SAS, and returns the status of each job.
Grid Management Services	Provides the run-time information about jobs, hosts, and queues for display in the SAS Grid Manager plug-in for SAS Management Console.



SAS Integration with the Platform Suite for SAS





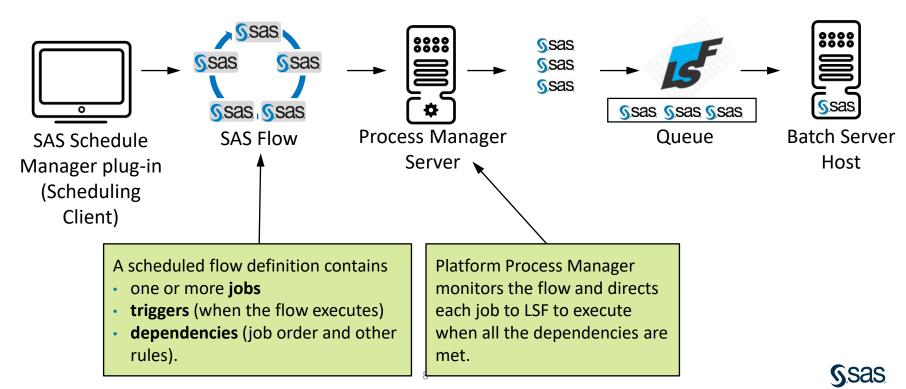
Key Benefits

With Platform Suite for SAS, organizations can do the following:

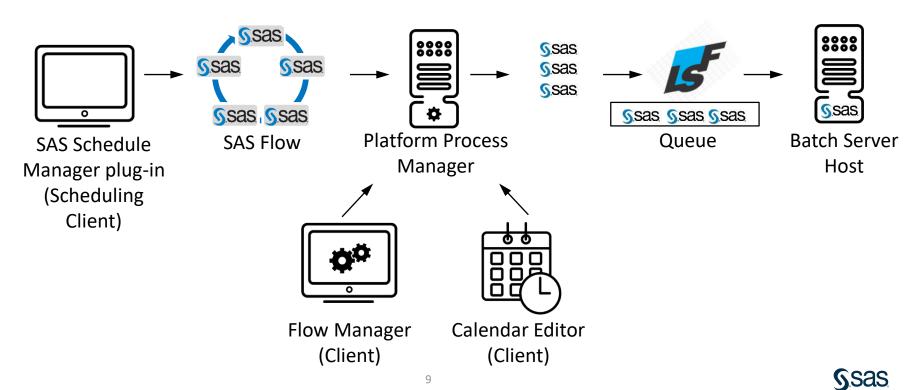
- define and maintain simple as well as complex job flows. With flows you can specify:
 - dependencies for individual jobs in the flow
 - triggers (when the flow starts)
- automate the timely execution of SAS jobs.
- maximize computing resource use through effective job prioritization and automated monitoring of resource availability.
- leverage a SAS grid environment to optimize use of available hardward and ensure reliable and timely execution of all jobs.

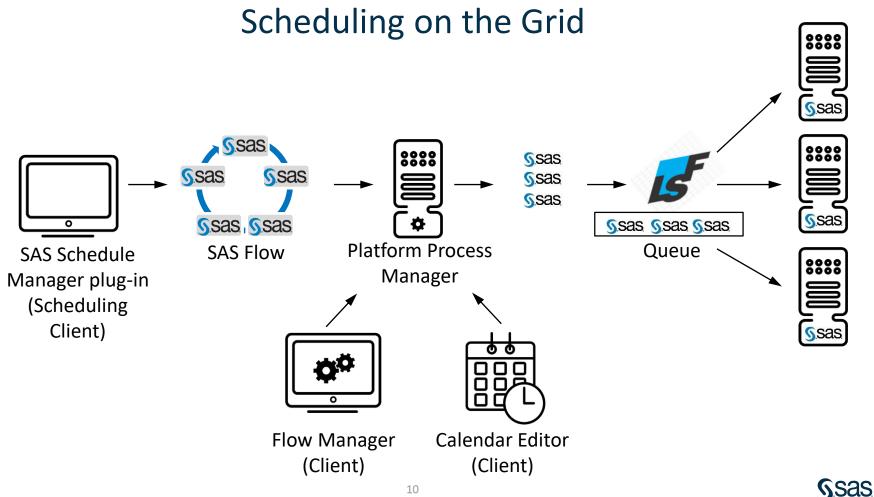


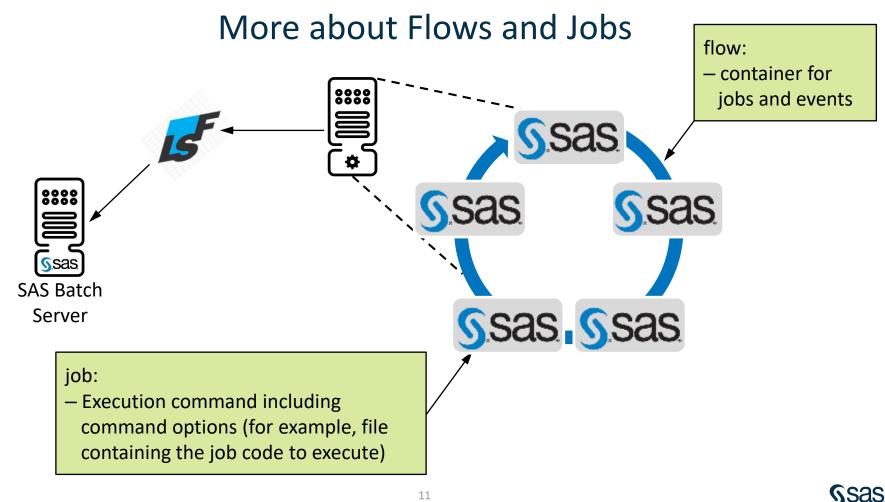
Flows and Jobs



Flows and Jobs









Triggers and Dependencies

Triggers start the execution of a flow.

- time triggers
- file event triggers

Dependencies control job execution within a flow.

- time dependencies
- job dependencies
- file dependencies

Note: Both triggers and dependencies are events.





Steps to Creating a Flow

- 1. Create jobs.
- 2. Deploy jobs.
- 3. Create a new flow and add deployed jobs.
- 4. Define triggers and dependencies.



Business Scenario for Initial Example

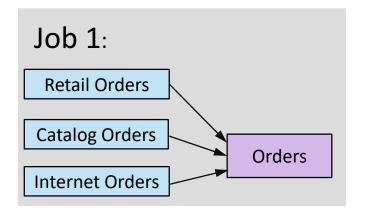
You create a flow that combines the three separate jobs that are required to load a table called **Order_Fact**.

Order_Fact



Business Scenario for Initial Example (1)

The first job concatenates three tables to create an **Orders** table.

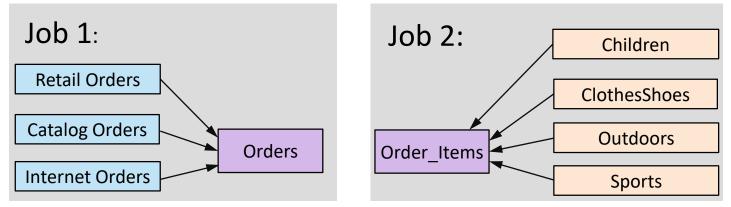


Order_Fact



Business Scenario for Initial Example (2)

The second job concatenates four tables to create a table for all products. This table is called **Order_Items**.

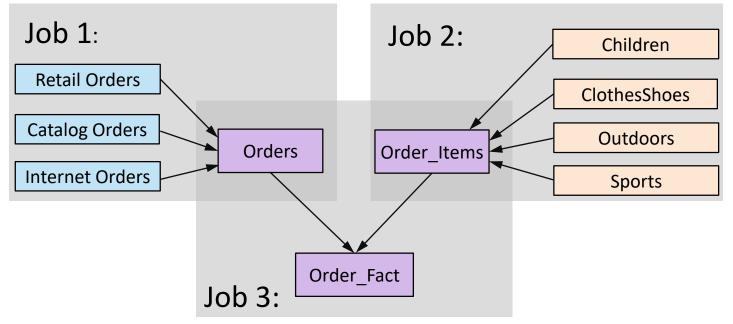


Order_Fact



Business Scenario for Initial Example (3)

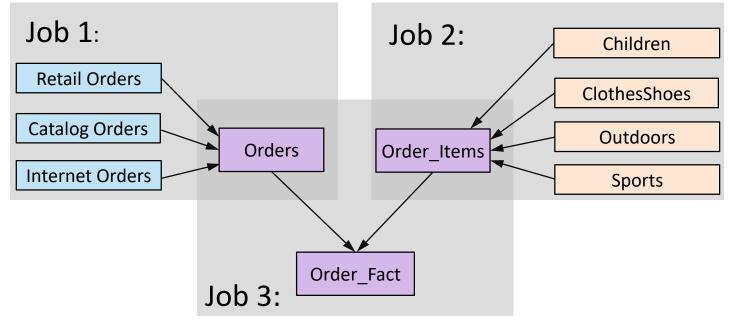
The third job joins the **Orders** table and the **Order_Items** table to create the final **Order_Fact** table.





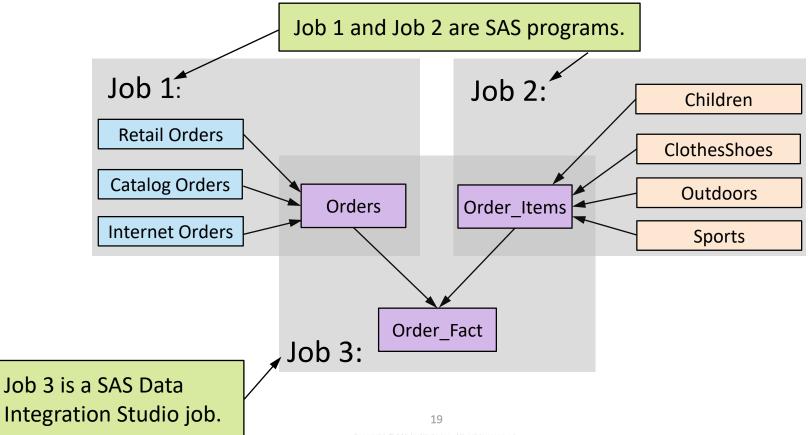
Job Dependencies

Job 3 *depends* on Job 1 and Job 2. It should not execute until the first 2 jobs are completed





Jobs and Dependencies



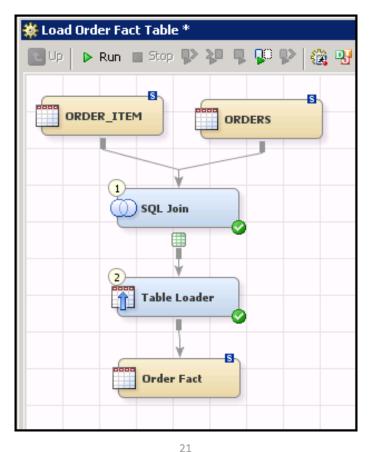
Sas

Job 1 and Job 2: SAS Programs

🧱 Create Orders Table.sas *	
□ data StageDat.orders;	
set SourcDat.OrderRet	
SourcDat.OrderCat	
SourcDat.orderNet;	
<pre>if employee_ID=. then employee_ID=99999999;</pre>	
run;	
<pre>proc sort data=StageDat.orders;</pre>	
by Order_Date;	🛱 Create Order_Item Table.sas *
run;	□ data StageDat.order_item;
	set SourcDat.ProdChildren
	SourcDat.ProdClothesShoes
	SourcDat.prodOutdoor
	SourcDat.ProdSports;
run; ⊡proc sort data=StageDat.order_item;	
	run;

Sas

Job 3: Built with SAS Data Integration Studio





Review: Steps to Creating a Flow

- 1. Create jobs.
- 2. Deploy jobs.
- 3. Create a new flow and add deployed jobs.
- 4. Define triggers and dependencies.

