



# Webinar: Open Source Follow-Up and QA

26/8-2020 – in Teams

8/26-2020 – in Teams

Webinar:  
Open Source  
Follow-Up and  
Q&A

# Agenda

- Introduction
- Follow-up and summary of presentation
- Q&A

# Whom am I

Host:

Frans Holm



Presenter

Daniel Ringqvist



- Responsible for FANS in Denmark
- Working +15 years in SAS

- Responsible for FANS in Sweden
- + 25 years experience of SAS

# Open Source Follow-Up 26aug2020

Summary slides

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# Summary - Open Source in Viya

- Why Open Source code, what are we trying to solve?
  - Data Management
  - Analytics
  - Results (plots, lists, ...)
- We learned
  - what we CAN do (and some what we can not)
  - How we set things up on server, for this to work
- Great documentation in the end of the slide deck

# Summary - Open Source in Viya

- What CAN we do
  - Code nodes in Pipelines for R and Py
    - Data prep, analytics and results
  - SWAT in Jupyter Notebooks for R and Py
  - Model Manager
  - REST APIs
  - Proc FCMP to build functions running Py
  - Base SAS Java Object
  - Calling R from SAS/IML (SAS9 and possibly Viya)

# Model Studio Pipelines

Open Source Code Node

# Open Source Code node

## CAN

- Support execution of Python/R code
  - Downloads data sample from Cloud Analytic Services (CAS)
- Display results from Python/R code execution
- Produce assessment statistics of Python/R models
- Enable comparison of Python/R models within Model Studio pipeline





# Open Source Code node CAN NOT

Be part of an  
Ensemble

Support Register,  
Publish or  
Download score  
code or score API



# SWAT

## For R and Python

# SAS® Scripting Wrapper for Analytics Transfer

## Python and R

- Integration of SAS® Analytics in Python and R code
- R Studio and Jupyter Notebook support
- SWAT packages are available for Python and R free on GitHub or developer.sas.com.
- Download and install SWAT, connect to a CAS server, then write code to drive CAS actions.
- The SWAT package mimics much of the APIs of the native packages making it an easy addition for programmers familiar these languages.

```
in [1]: libname c_data "/bibbdm";
        filename c_hpc "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
        ***load macro for varlist;
        %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";

Lastly executed on Fri, Oct 30 2018 at 12:52 PM in C/s

Out [1]: 0. SAS listing (saslog) HTML file created (options(bootstrap=none) device=jpg; job graphics on / subpath(png);
NOTE: Writing HTML Body file: C:\STAT
0. 0. 0. 0.
1. libname c_data "/bibbdm";
NOTE: LIBREF C_DATA was successfully assigned on Machine:
Engine: SAS
Product(s): Name: SAS/STAT Software
Edition: 6.08
Platform: Win64
File name: "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
2. ***load macro for varlist;
3. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
4. 0. 0. 0. 0.
5. Note: Data file C:\STAT\CCTA_HPCCLS_SCORE.SAS is to be opened that is native to another host, or the file opening does not match the
session encoding. Check Environment Data Access will be used, which might require additional CPU resources and might reduce
performance.
NOTE: PDSFILE C:\_work\pdsfile.sas:
PDS File: C:\_work
PDS File: C:\_work
NOTE: DATA FILE C:\STAT\CCTA_HPCCLS_SCORE.SAS IS TO BE OPENED THAT IS NATIVE TO ANOTHER HOST, OR THE FILE OPENING DOES NOT MATCH THE
SESSION ENCODING. CHECK ENVIRONMENT DATA ACCESS WILL BE USED, WHICH MIGHT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL CPU RESOURCES AND MIGHT REDUCE
PERFORMANCE.
NOTE: PDSFILE C:\_work\pdsfile.sas:
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NOTE: DATA FILE C:\STAT\CCTA_HPCCLS_SCORE.SAS IS TO BE OPENED THAT IS NATIVE TO ANOTHER HOST, OR THE FILE OPENING DOES NOT MATCH THE
SESSION ENCODING. CHECK ENVIRONMENT DATA ACCESS WILL BE USED, WHICH MIGHT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL CPU RESOURCES AND MIGHT REDUCE
PERFORMANCE.

Initial Exploration and Standardization of Variables
• Use the CONTENTS procedure to see the names, types, sizes of variables
• Use the DESCRIBE procedure to create a new dataset name zcta_base in the WORK directory based on the zcta_base dataset found in our C_DATA library. Do the same for the ZCTA*_new dataset

in [2]: proc contents data=c_data.ccta_base; run;
proc describe data=ccta_base out=tbls base;
```

The screenshot shows the SAS Studio interface. The main window displays a SAS program with the following code:

```
1. libname c_data "/bibbdm";
2. filename c_hpc "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
3. ***load macro for varlist;
4. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
5. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
6. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
7. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
8. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
9. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
10. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
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71. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
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73. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
74. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
75. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
76. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
77. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
78. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
79. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
80. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
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98. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
99. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_hpccls_score.sas";
100. %include "/bibbdm/ccta_prenum.sas";
```

The right-hand pane shows a table of variables with columns for Name, Type, and Length. The table lists variables such as ACCENTRAL, ACCENTRAL\_1, ACCENTRAL\_2, ACCENTRAL\_3, ACCENTRAL\_4, ACCENTRAL\_5, ACCENTRAL\_6, ACCENTRAL\_7, ACCENTRAL\_8, ACCENTRAL\_9, ACCENTRAL\_10, ACCENTRAL\_11, ACCENTRAL\_12, ACCENTRAL\_13, ACCENTRAL\_14, ACCENTRAL\_15, ACCENTRAL\_16, ACCENTRAL\_17, ACCENTRAL\_18, ACCENTRAL\_19, ACCENTRAL\_20, ACCENTRAL\_21, ACCENTRAL\_22, ACCENTRAL\_23, ACCENTRAL\_24, ACCENTRAL\_25, ACCENTRAL\_26, ACCENTRAL\_27, ACCENTRAL\_28, ACCENTRAL\_29, ACCENTRAL\_30, ACCENTRAL\_31, ACCENTRAL\_32, ACCENTRAL\_33, ACCENTRAL\_34, ACCENTRAL\_35, ACCENTRAL\_36, ACCENTRAL\_37, ACCENTRAL\_38, ACCENTRAL\_39, ACCENTRAL\_40, ACCENTRAL\_41, ACCENTRAL\_42, ACCENTRAL\_43, ACCENTRAL\_44, ACCENTRAL\_45, ACCENTRAL\_46, ACCENTRAL\_47, ACCENTRAL\_48, ACCENTRAL\_49, ACCENTRAL\_50, ACCENTRAL\_51, ACCENTRAL\_52, ACCENTRAL\_53, ACCENTRAL\_54, ACCENTRAL\_55, ACCENTRAL\_56, ACCENTRAL\_57, ACCENTRAL\_58, ACCENTRAL\_59, ACCENTRAL\_60, ACCENTRAL\_61, ACCENTRAL\_62, ACCENTRAL\_63, ACCENTRAL\_64, ACCENTRAL\_65, ACCENTRAL\_66, ACCENTRAL\_67, ACCENTRAL\_68, ACCENTRAL\_69, ACCENTRAL\_70, ACCENTRAL\_71, ACCENTRAL\_72, ACCENTRAL\_73, ACCENTRAL\_74, ACCENTRAL\_75, ACCENTRAL\_76, ACCENTRAL\_77, ACCENTRAL\_78, ACCENTRAL\_79, ACCENTRAL\_80, ACCENTRAL\_81, ACCENTRAL\_82, ACCENTRAL\_83, ACCENTRAL\_84, ACCENTRAL\_85, ACCENTRAL\_86, ACCENTRAL\_87, ACCENTRAL\_88, ACCENTRAL\_89, ACCENTRAL\_90, ACCENTRAL\_91, ACCENTRAL\_92, ACCENTRAL\_93, ACCENTRAL\_94, ACCENTRAL\_95, ACCENTRAL\_96, ACCENTRAL\_97, ACCENTRAL\_98, ACCENTRAL\_99, ACCENTRAL\_100.

Open to SAS®

The logo features the Python logo, the R logo, and the SAS logo. Arrows point from the Python and R logos towards the SAS logo, indicating integration or compatibility.



APIs



```
proc print data = x.hmeq (obs = 10);  
run;
```



python

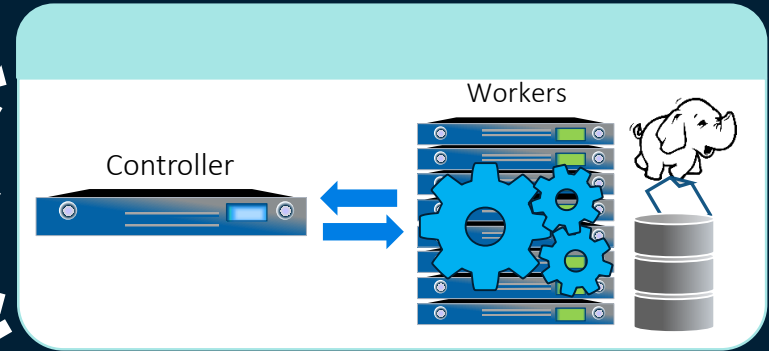
```
df = s.CASTable('hmeq')  
df.head(10)
```



```
df <- defCasTable(s, 'hmeq')  
head(df, 10)
```



SAS Viya



CAS Action

```
[table.fetch]  
table.name = "hmeq"  
from = 1 to = 10
```

# SWAT CAN



- Support execution of Python or R code
  - Connects to SAS CAS to run SAS Actions

- Can be used with IDE's such as Jupyter Notebooks and R Studio

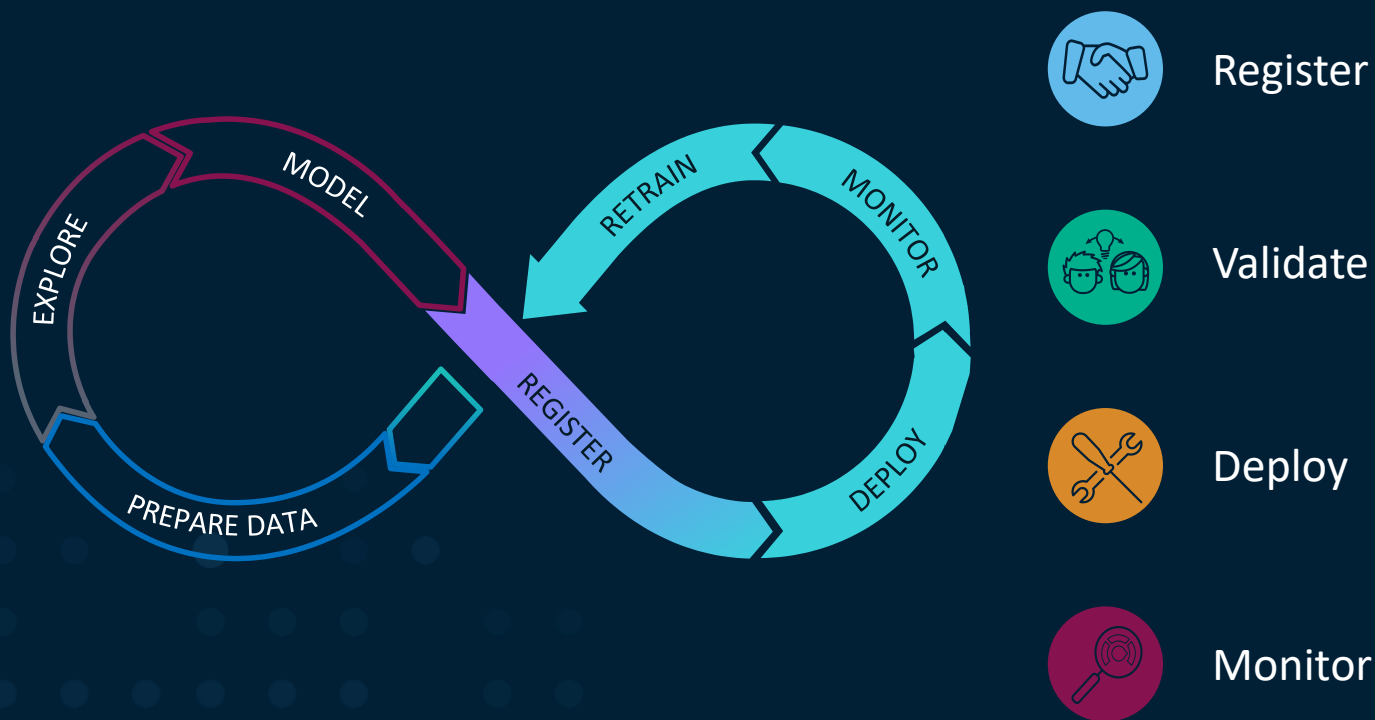


- Python/R runs where IDE's are configured either locally or on compute server
- Mix SAS programming with Open Source (Python or R)

# SAS Model Manager

And SAS Open Model Manager

# SAS Model Manager



# SAS Model Manager

## CAN

- Supports the registration, validation, deployment and monitoring of Python and R models
- Available using both the point and click in the visual interface and through programming using packages sasctl and pzmm





# Other Integration

REST APIs, PROC FCMP, SAS JAVA Object



## REST APIs

# REST APIs

## What is a REST API?

An API is the messenger that takes a request, tells a system what you want to do and then returns the response back to you.

- A **RESTful API** is an application program interface (**API**) that uses HTTP requests to GET, PUT, POST and DELETE data. An **API** for a website is code that allows two software programs to communicate with each other.
- *“REST stands for REpresentational State Transfer”*
- *“API means Application Programming Interface”*

# REST APIs

## Two entry points into SAS Viya

### APIs for application developers and admins

- designed for enterprise application developers
- intend to build on the work of model builders and data scientists, to deliver apps based on SAS Viya technology

### APIs for analysts and data scientist

- Designed for data scientist, programmers and administrators who need to interact with CAS directly
- Used to executing CAS actions, managing CAS sessions, monitoring the system and inspecting the CAS grid

# REST APIs

## Scoring API

The screenshot shows the SAS Model Studio interface for a project named "Home Loan Default Demo". The interface includes a navigation bar with "Data", "Pipelines", "Pipeline Comparison", and "Insights" tabs. A table lists several models, and a context menu is open over the "Pipeline 1" row, with the "Download score API" option highlighted in yellow.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Champion ↓	Registered	Challenger	Name	Algorithm Name	Pipeline Name	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Gradient Boosting (1)	Gradient Boosting	Pipeline 3	Set as champion
<input type="checkbox"/>				Gradient Boosting	Gradient Boosting	SAS and Open Sou	Remove challenger models
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		GB Tune Explain	Gradient Boosting	ML with Explanation	Register models
<input type="checkbox"/>				Gradient Boosting (1)	Gradient Boosting	⊕ Pipeline 1	Publish models
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Decision Tree	Decision Tree	Interactive-Model	Score holdout data
<input type="checkbox"/>				Python - Random Forest	Open Source Code	SAS and Open Sou	Download score code
							Manage Models

# REST APIs

APIs for analysts and data scientist

The screenshot displays the SAS Model Studio interface for a project titled "Home Loan Default Demo". The interface includes a navigation bar with "Data", "Pipelines", "Pipeline Comparison", and "Insights" tabs. A search filter and a "Data: Validate" dropdown are present above a table of pipeline records. A dropdown menu is open, showing options for "Project settings", "Batch API", and "Project logs".

<input type="checkbox"/>	Champion	Registered	Challenger	Name	Algorithm Name	Pipeline Name	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				Gradient Boosting (1)	Gradient Boosting	Pipeline 3	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Gradient Boosting	Gradient Boosting	SAS and Open Source	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		GB Tune Explain	Gradient Boosting	ML with Explanation	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Gradient Boosting (1)	Gradient Boosting	➔ Pipeline 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Decision Tree	Decision Tree	Interactive-Model Pipeline	
<input type="checkbox"/>				Python - Random Forest	Open Source Code	SAS and Open Source	



# PROC FCMP

# PROC FCMP

## Using Python Functions in 5 Steps

### Python Function Workflow

1. Declare a Python object & a dictionary object
2. Insert Python source code into SAS
3. Publish Python source code
4. Call the Python source code
5. Return results from the dictionary

### Results

```
MyResult=50
```

```
proc fcmp;
declare object py(python);
submit into py;
def PyProduct(var1, var2):
    "Output: MyKey"
    newvar = var1 * var2
    return newvar,
endsubmit;
rc = py.publish();
rc = py.call("PyProduct", 5, 10);
MyResult =py.results["MyKey"];
put MyResult=;
```





# Base SAS Java Object

# Base SAS Java Object

Executes a Python or R file

```
/* Execute Python script */  
data _null_;  
    length rtn_val 8;  
    declare javaobj  
        j("com.sas.analytics.datamining.servertier.SASPythonExec",  
          "&dm_nodedir&dm_dsep.dm_srcfile.py");  
    j.callVoidMethod("setOutputFile",  
                    "&dm_nodedir&dm_dsep&lang._output.txt");  
    j.callIntMethod("executeProcess", rtn_val);  
    j.delete();  
    call symput('javaobj_rtnval', rtn_val);  
  
run;
```

# Calling R from SAS/IML

## Comparison of matrix operations in IML and R

```
proc iml;
```

```
x = 1:3; /* vector of sequence 1,2,3 */
```

```
m = {1 2 3, 4 5 6, 7 8 9}; /* 3 x 3 matrix */
```

```
q = m * t(x); /* matrix multiplication */
```

```
print q;
```

```
submit / R;
```

```
rx <- matrix( 1:3, nrow=1) # vector of sequence 1,2,3
```

```
rm <- matrix( 1:9, nrow=3, byrow=TRUE) # 3 x 3 matrix
```

```
rq <- rm %*% t(rx) # matrix multiplication
```

```
print(rq)
```

```
endsubmit;
```

# Q & A

FANS

# Program 2020

[sas.com/fans](https://sas.com/fans) -> Events -> Webinars

## Webinars

- 18/9 Webinar – Migration to Viya
- 1/10 Webinar – Visual Analytics for Viya
- 11/11 Webinar – Enterprise Guide with Viya



# Thank you!

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