



# Eventgesteuerte Architektur mit SAS® 9.4

Senad Jukic



# Caputure the Events..

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- Run some SAS code
- Create a report
- Merge files

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- Run some SAS code
- Create a report
- Merge files

## When..

- A state changes (new file, new database entry, ..)
- Every hour
- Certain conditions are met
- Git merge is approved

# Go Serverless!

**Events:** created when database, file system, or object storage changes, or API gateways were triggered (e.g. HTTP call)

**Triggers:** can be set to listen to events and be attached to functions

**Functions:** piece of code that runs in containers that are being invoked by triggers. Container runtime is handled by public cloud provider and billed upon invocation.

# Go Serverless!

## Where?

- Azure: Azure Functions
- AWS: AWS Lambda
- GCP: Cloud Functions
- Private Datacenter: faasd

## How?

- Portal + ZIP Upload
- Provider CLI's
- Serverless Framework
- Shell scripts accessing REST API



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## SAS9 Interfaces?

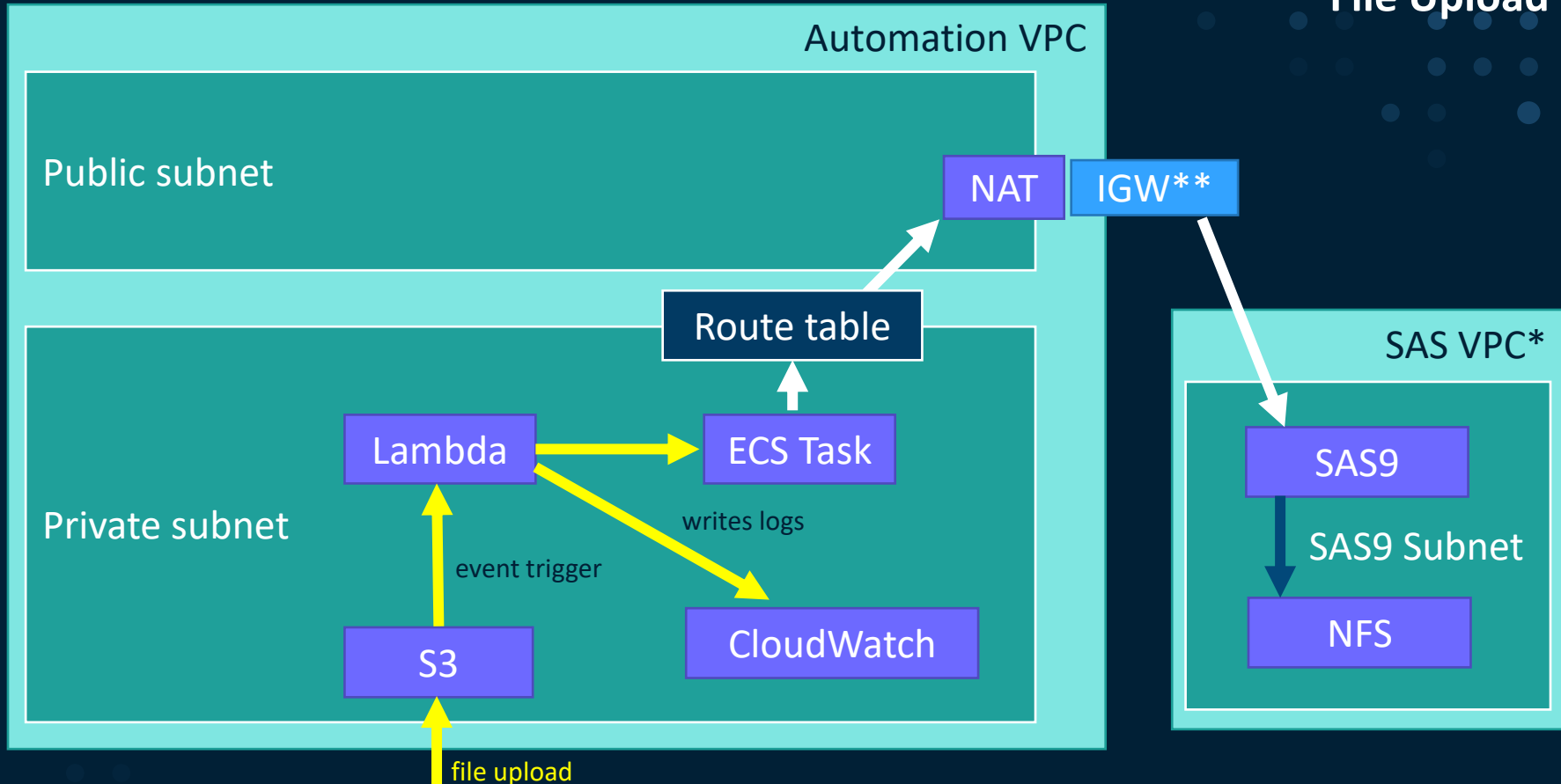
- SASpy (Python Client Library)
- SSH Remote
  - Uses Pseudo TTY, which is not allowed by for example AWS Lambda

<https://sassoftware.github.io/saspy/configuration.html#remote>

Therefore, use Serverless Compute Engine (ECS) instead Lambda in combination with SAS9.

ECS can be based on Fargate or EC2.

# File Upload



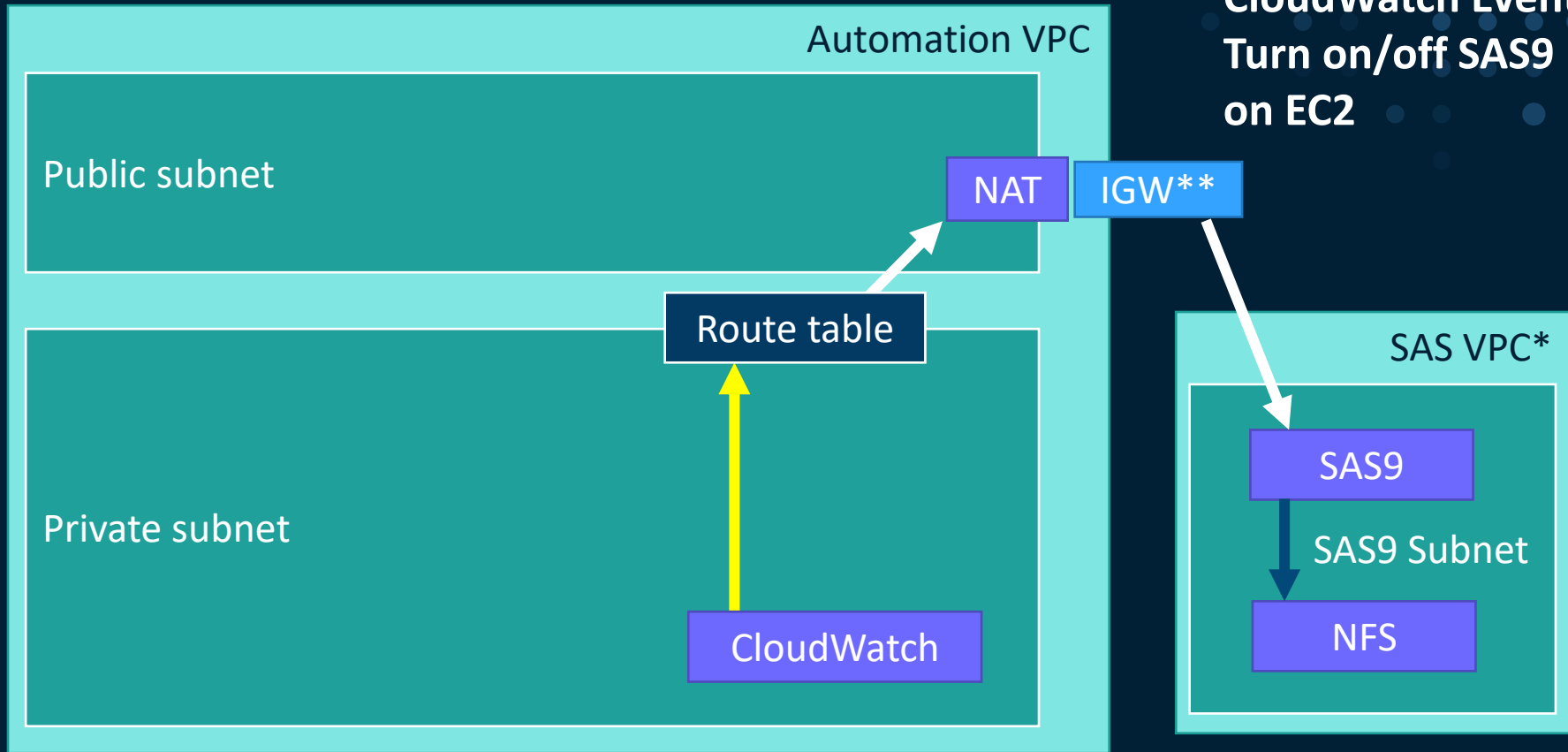
\* SAS VPC can be also on-prem company network

\*\* IGW has static public IP assinged





# CloudWatch Event Turn on/off SAS9 on EC2



\* SAS VPC can be also on-prem company network

\*\* IGW has static public IP assinged



# Triggers (AWS Example)

- Elastic Load Balancing (Application Load Balancer)
- Amazon Cognito
- Amazon connect
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Alexa
- **Amazon API Gateway**
- Amazon CloudFront (Lambda@Edge)
- Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- **Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)**
- Amazon Simple Notification Service
- Amazon Simple Email Service
- AWS CloudFormation
- **Amazon CloudWatch Logs**
- **Amazon CloudWatch Events**
- AWS CodeCommit
- AWS Config
- AWS IoT
- AWS IoT Events
- AWS CodePipeline

## Advanced Usecase

- Store SAS programs + data together on S3 buckets
- If there is a change to code or data, react
- Make it simple for users to publish on S3
- Do not run all the SAS code if not needed



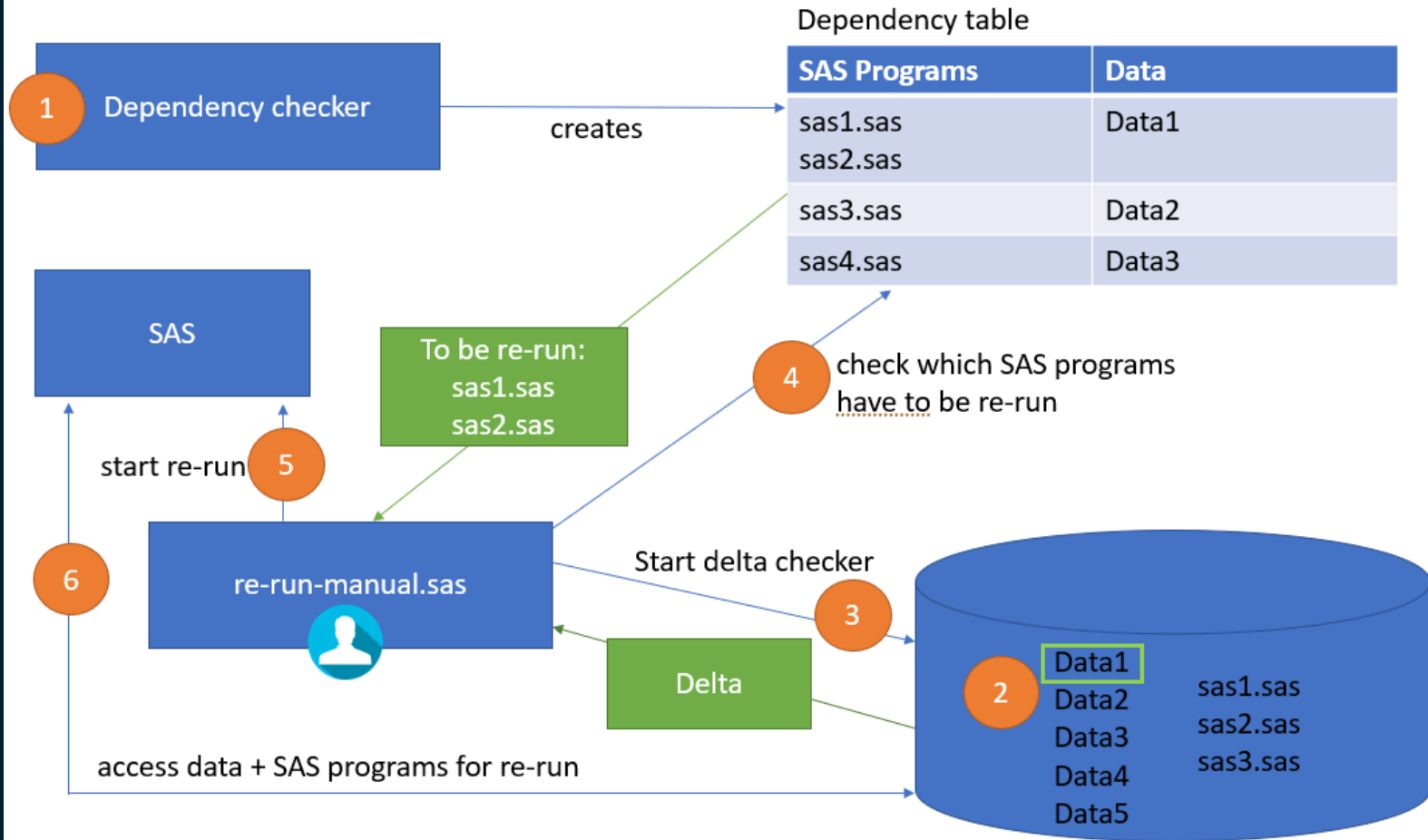
```

graph LR
    A((dm.sas7...)) -- INPUT --> B((adam_d_...))
    B -- OUTPUT --> C((dm.sas7...))
    C -- INPUT --> D((table_ae_...))
    D -- OUTPUT --> E((t14_03_...))
  
```

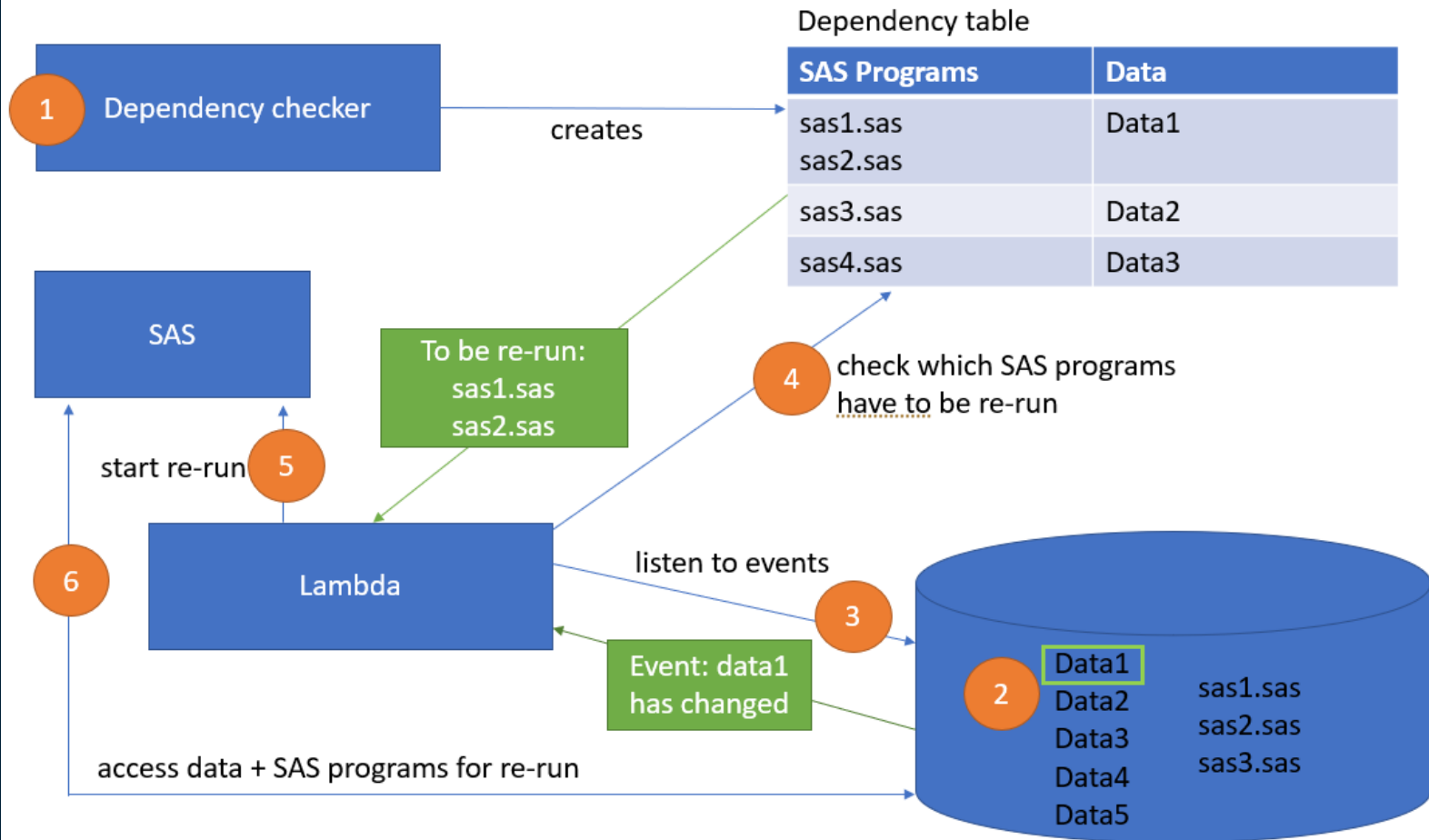
The graph illustrates a network of nodes and their dependencies. Nodes are represented by colored circles, and edges are labeled 'INPUT' or 'OUTPUT'.

- Nodes:**
  - Blue nodes: `adam_d...` (multiple instances)
  - Purple nodes: `dm.sas7...` (multiple instances)
  - Orange node: `table_...`
  - Green nodes: `t14_01...` (multiple instances)
  - Grey nodes: `adam_d...` (multiple instances)
  - Yellow node: `dm.sas7...`
  - Light blue node: `cm.sas7...`
- Connections:**
  - Blue nodes connect to purple nodes via 'INPUT' edges.
  - Purple nodes connect to orange nodes via 'INPUT' edges.
  - Orange nodes connect to green nodes via 'OUTPUT' edges.
  - Purple nodes connect to grey nodes via 'OUTPUT' edges.
  - Blue nodes connect to yellow nodes via 'OUTPUT' edges.
  - Yellow nodes connect to light blue nodes via 'INPUT' edges.
  - Light blue nodes connect to green nodes via 'OUTPUT' edges.
  - Blue nodes connect to grey nodes via 'OUTPUT' edges.
  - Grey nodes connect to purple nodes via 'INPUT' edges.

# Manual Partial Execution on Data/Program Change

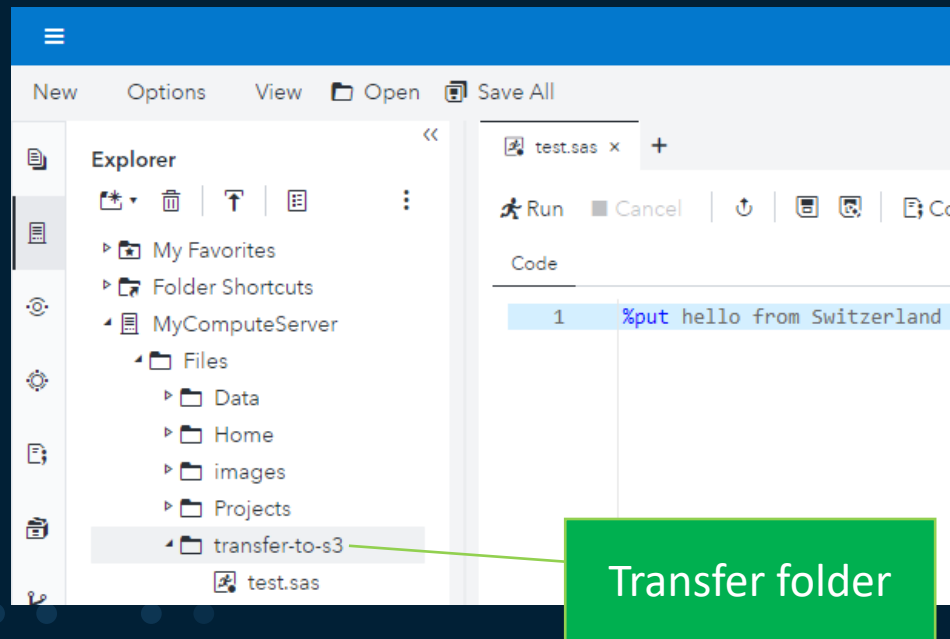


# Automated Partial Execution on Data/Program Change



# Auto Transfer from EFS to AWS S3

Scenario: use automated transfer folders to transfer data&scripts from EFS to S3, e.g. for archiving final run results



Each file or folder put into that transfer folder will be archived on S3.

Each 30 seconds, the sync checker is executed.

Flow:

- 1) SAS User puts file/folder to transfer folder
- 2) Sync is being executed all 30 seconds
- 3) Files in subfolder will be deleted

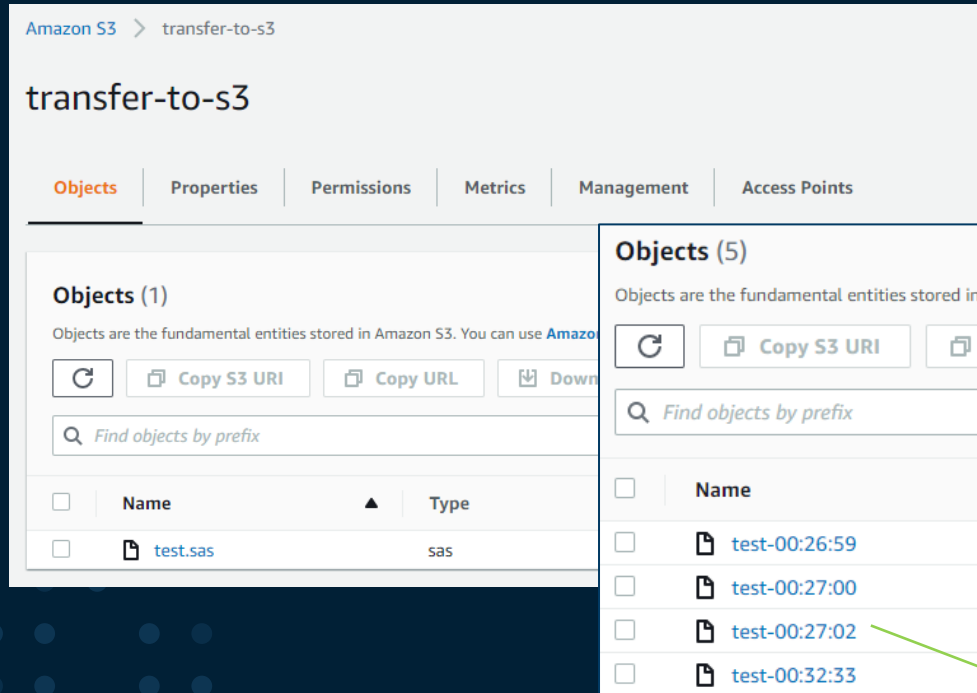
Naming logic can be adjusted, e.g. add timestamp to folder names to avoid overwriting.

This is a one-way sync. Deletion on EFS is not affecting the S3!



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Each file/folder can contain timestamp

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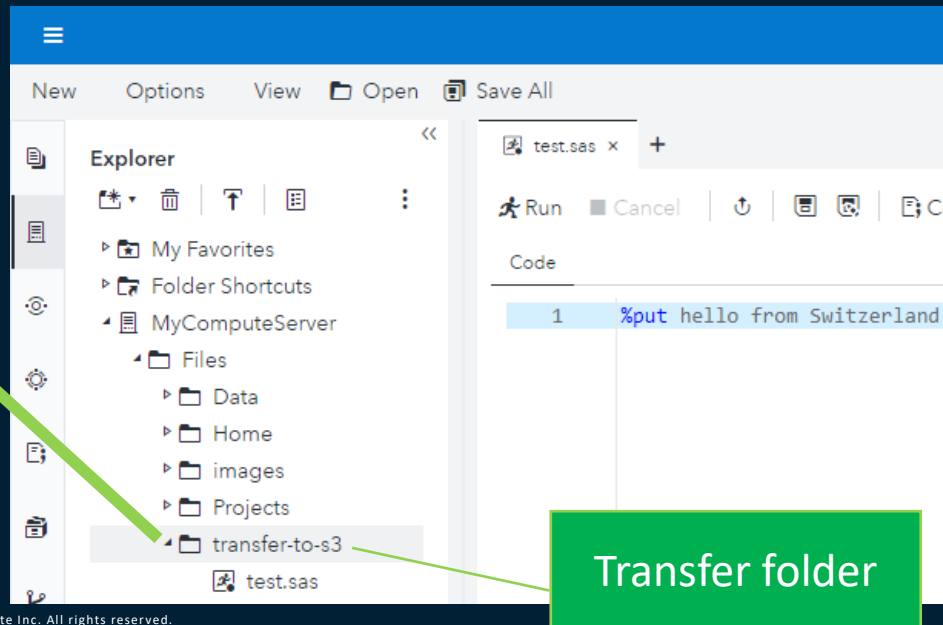
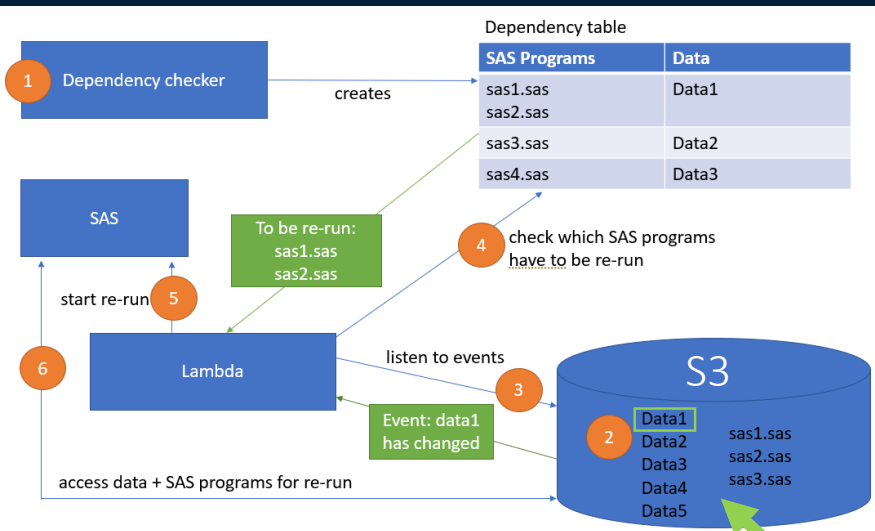
transfer-loop.sh

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  while true
3  do
4      if [ $(ls -A "/transfer-to-s3" | wc -l) -ne 0 ]; then
5          aws s3 sync /transfer-to-s3 s3://transfer-to-s3 > /dev/null
6          rm -rf /transfer-to-s3/*
7      fi
8      sleep 30
9  done
```

```
1  # prepare and setup background process
2  chmod +x transfer-loop.sh
3  nohup ./transfer-loop.sh &
```

# Auto Transfer from EFS to AWS S3

..with automated partial execution on data/program change



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Thank you

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