Introduction

When Version 6 of the SAS System was released, most UNIX systems placed a two-gigabyte limit on the size of files. SAS provided features that allowed you to partition a data set into multiple smaller UNIX files, thereby creating a data set larger than 2G. Most UNIX vendors have now removed the 2G file limit; therefore, partitioned data sets are not supported in Version 7 of the SAS System. However, you can use the glue utility to recombine all of the partitions of a data set, and then you can use the resulting large data set in your applications.

CAUTION:
The glue utility is experimental. This utility is not supported by SAS Institute Technical Support and might be removed from future releases of the SAS System.

Dictionary

GLUE

Combines the partitions of partitioned data sets

Syntax

glue oldname newname dir-path1<...dir-pathn>

oldname
is the name of the partitioned data set that was created with Version 6.

newname
is the name that you want assigned to the new data set that will contain the data from all of the partitions of oldname. You do not need to specify a filename extension.
dir-path1...dir-pathn

are the directory pathnames that contain the partitions of oldname. You can enter from 0 to 20 directory names. Separate each pathname with a space. This list of pathnames should be all of the pathnames that were specified in the original LIBNAME statement that created the partitioned data set, unless some of the partitions have been moved.

Details

The glue utility reads each partition of a data set and writes all partitions out to a standard Version 6 data set that can then be read by Version 7. SAS appends the filename extension of the original oldname to newname. For example, the following command reads the partitions of mydataset.ssd01 from directories /dir1, /tmp/part2, and /part3, and creates a large data set named newdataset.ssd01.

   glue mydataset.ssd01 newdataset /dir1 /tmp/part2 /part3

If glue cannot find a partition in any of the specified paths, it displays an error message and asks you to enter a new pathname. You can choose to abort the utility if necessary.