

Using Microsoft® Windows® DLLs within SAS® Programs

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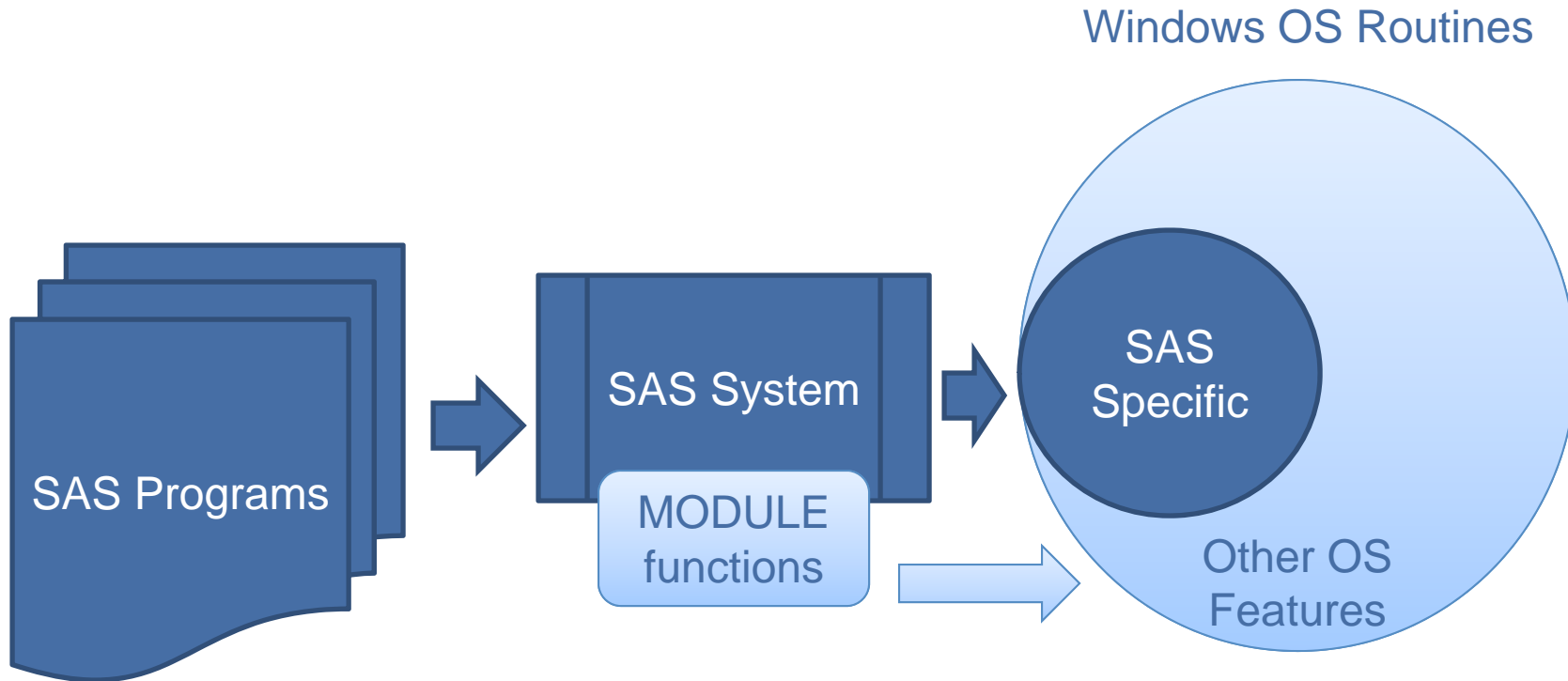
Agenda

- Introduction
- MODULE family of functions
- Searching for required functionality on MSDN
- SASCBTBL
- Converting routine definition to SASCBTBL
- Examples
 - Creating an encrypted file output
 - Creating an output in an unknown environment based upon software installed
 - Simultaneous multi-user write access

Introduction

- DLL: Dynamic Link Library
- Microsoft's implementation of the shared library concept
- Memory Sharing + Dynamic Linking = Optimization
- SAS functions & call routines
 - mathematical, logical, date/time, statistical, financial, character string management and file management categories
 - Provide various OS level functionality
 - Easy to use
- Other OS level functionality
 - No direct functions or call routines
 - MODULE family of functions

Overview



MODULE Family of Functions

- CALL MODULE is used to call the routines that do not return any value
- MODULEN is used to call the routines that returns a numeric value
- MODULEC is used to call the routines that returns a character value
- CALL MODULEI, MODULEIN and MODULEIC are used to call the routines that require vector and matrix arguments and return no value, numeric value and character value respectively.



Searching on MSDN

- MSDN: Microsoft Developer Network:
<http://msdn.microsoft.com>
- tremendous amount of documentation about the routines available in Windows DLL files
- E.g. Output file encryption – no direct SAS function

MSDN

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 - ▷ Disk Management
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EncryptFile function

Encrypts a file or directory. All data streams in a file are encrypted. All new files created in an encrypted directory are encrypted.

Syntax

```
C++  
  
BOOL WINAPI EncryptFile(  
    _In_ LPCTSTR lpFileName  
);
```

Parameters

lpFileName [in]

The name of the file or directory to be encrypted.

The caller must have the **FILE_READ_DATA**, **FILE_WRITE_DATA**, **FILE_READ_ATTRIBUTES**, **FILE_WRITE_ATTRIBUTES**, and **SYNCHRONIZE** access rights. For more information, see [File Security and Access Rights](#).

Return value

If the function succeeds, the return value is nonzero.

If the function fails, the return value is zero. To get extended error information, call [GetLastError](#).

SASCBTBL Attribute Table

- Text file describes the routine to be called
- Contains a description for each DLL routine we intend to call
- Helps MODULE functions:
 - Interpret
 - Validate
 - Convert supplied arguments
- Must be referenced as SASCBTBL file reference:

```
filename SASCBTBL 'c:\DLLs\attribtbl.txt';
```



SASCBTBL from DLL routine definition

MSDN Definition

```

BOOL WINAPI EncryptFile(
    _In_ LPCTSTR lpFileName
);

```

Library	Advapi32.lib
DLL	Advapi32.dll
Unicode and ANSI names	EncryptFileW (Unicode) and EncryptFileA (ANSI)

SASCBTBL

```

routine EncryptFileA
  module = advapi32
  minarg = 1
  maxarg = 1
  stackpop = called
  returns = long
;
arg 1 input char format=$cstr200.; * lpFileName;

```



SASCBTBL from DLL routine definition

C Language Data Type	SAS Format/Informat
Double	RB8.
Float	FLOAT4.
signed int	IB4.
signed short	IB2.
signed long	IB4.
char *	IB4. (32 bit SAS)
char *	IB8 (x64 and Itanium SAS)
unsigned int	PIB4.
unsigned short	PIB2.
unsigned long	PIB4.
char[w]	\$CHARw. or \$CSTRw.



Creating an encrypted file output

```
filename SASCBTBL 'c:\DLLs\attribtbl.txt';
```

```
DATA _NULL_;
```

```
From_file="C:\Users\rajesh.la\Desktop\test\textfile.txt";
```

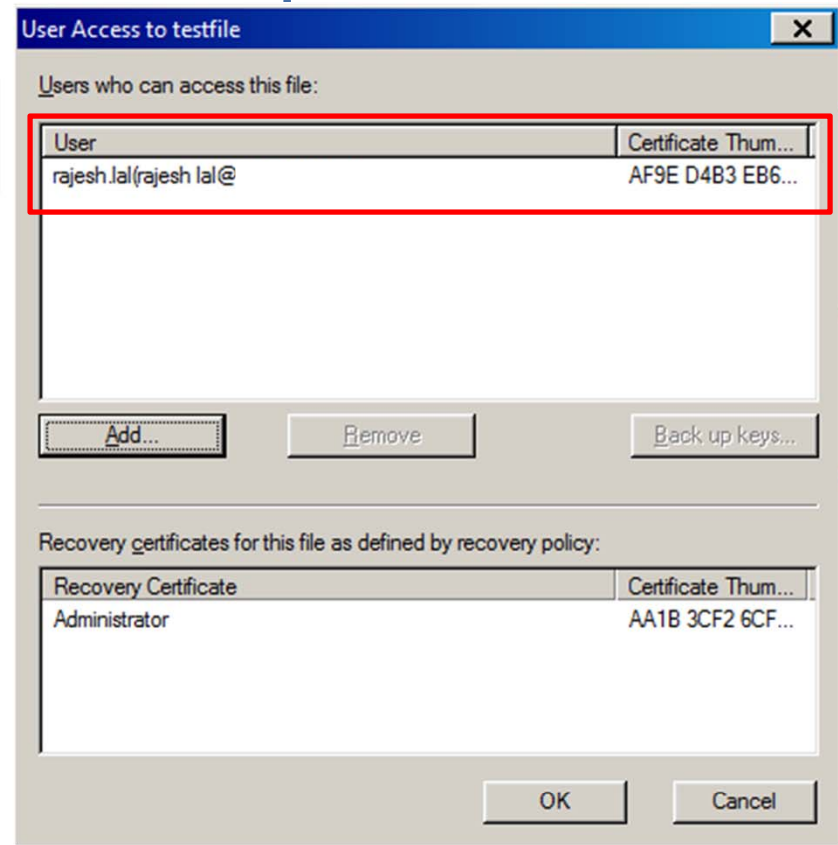
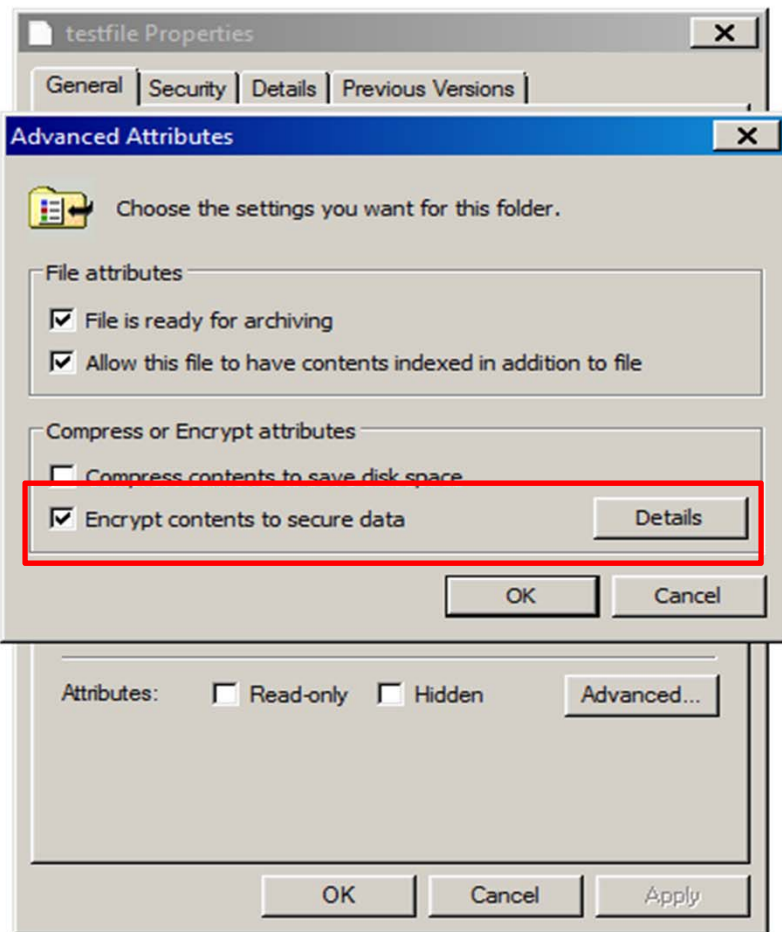
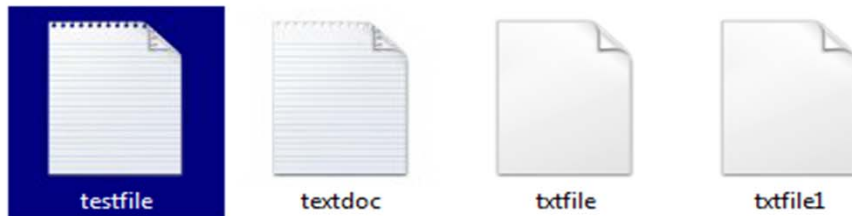
```
Rc1=modulen('*e','EncryptFileA',From_file);
```

```
Put rc1= ;
```

```
Run;
```

- Cryptographic method protection of individual files
- NTFS file system
- Uses public-key system

Creating an encrypted file output



- AddUsersToEncryptedFile
- DecryptFileA

Creating an output in an unknown environment based upon software installed

- XLS or XLSX
- DOC or DOCX or RTF or TXT
- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Common\InstallRoot::Path

MS Office Version	Registry Key Value
Office 2000	9.0
Office XP	10.0
Office 2003	11.0
Office 2007	12.0
Office 2010	14.0



Creating an output in an unknown environment based upon software installed

MSDN Definition

```
LONG WINAPI RegOpenKeyEx(
    _In_ HKEY hKey,
    _In_opt_ LPCTSTR lpSubKey,
    _Reserved_ DWORD ulOptions,
    _In_ REGSAM samDesired,
    _Out_ PHKEY phkResult
);
```

Library	Advapi32.lib
DLL	Advapi32.dll
Unicode and ANSI names	EncryptFileW (Unicode) and EncryptFileA (ANSI)

SASCBTBL

```
routine RegOpenKeyExA
  module = advapi32 /* MSDN defines the DLL name */
  minarg = 5
  maxarg = 5
  stackpop = called
  returns = long; /* Return value type */
  arg 1 input num byvalue format = pib4.;
  arg 2 input char byaddr format = $cstr200.;
  arg 3 input num byvalue format = pib4.;
  arg 4 input num byvalue format = pib4.;
  arg 5 update num byaddr format = pib4.;
```




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Creating an output in an unknown environment based upon software installed

```
%let HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE = 80000002x;
```

```
%let KEY_QUERY_VALUE = 00000001x;
```



MSDN
defined
constants

```
Node='Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Common\InstallRoot';
```

```
rc = ModuleN ( '*e'
```

```
  , 'RegOpenKeyExA'
```

```
  , &HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
```

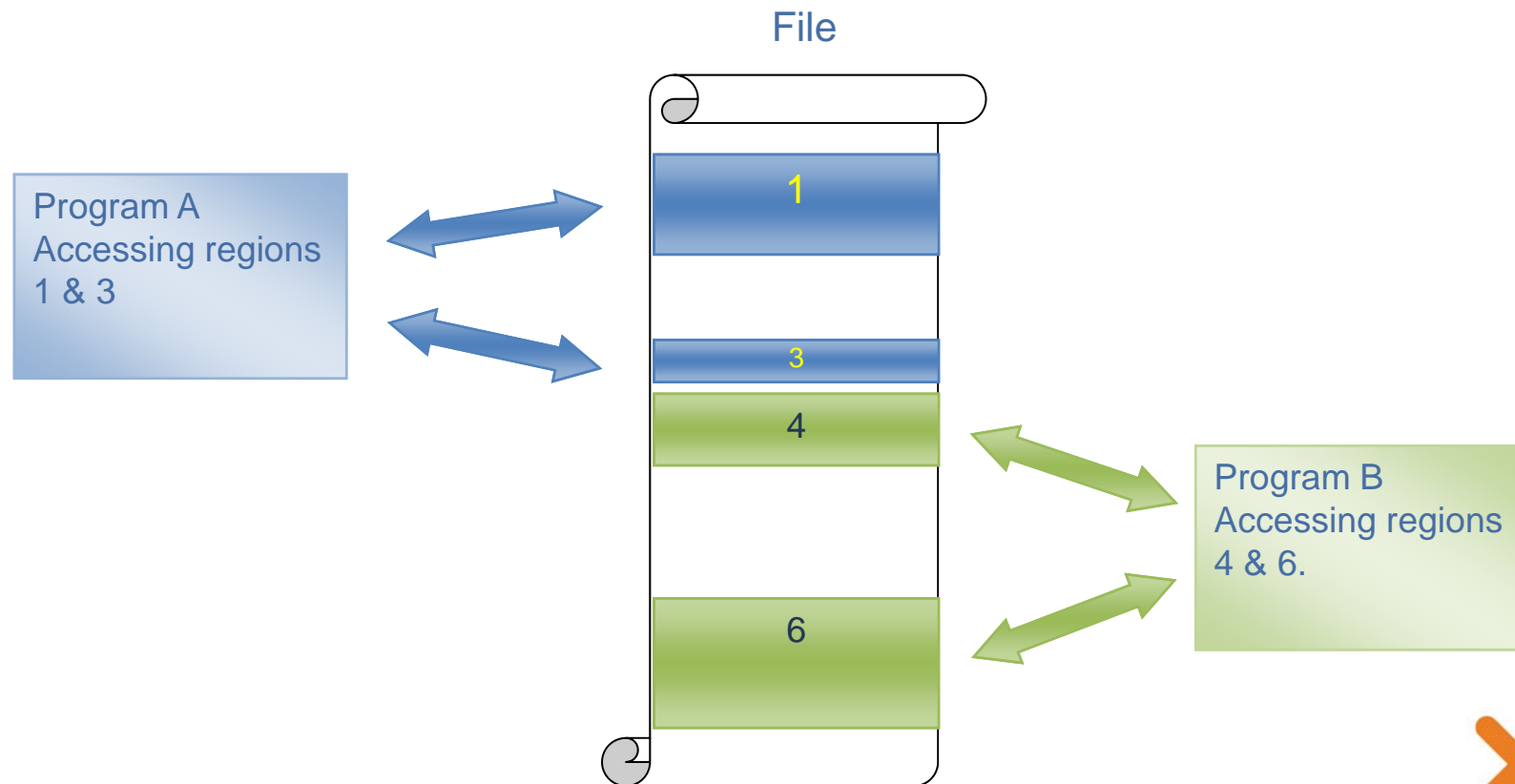
```
  , node
```

```
  , 0
```

```
  , &KEY_QUERY_VALUE
```

```
  , hkey1 );
```

Simultaneous multi-user write access



Simultaneous multi-user write access

```
DATA _NULL_;
```

```
  From_file="C:\Users\rajesh.lal\Desktop\test\txtfile1";
```

```
  GENERIC_ACCESS = 10000000x; *** value for GENERIC_ALL access type constant ;
```

```
  FILE_SHARE = 1;
```

```
  OPEN_EXISTING = 3;
```

```
*** open the file and get the handle;
```

```
  hFile = modulen
```

```
    ('CreateFileA',From_file,GENERIC_ACCESS,0,0,OPEN_EXISTING,0,0);
```

```
*** lock the region from byte 10 to 100;
```

```
  rc1=modulen ('LockFile', hfile, 0,00000002x, 10, 100);
```

```
*** write the file;
```

```
  rc1=modulen ('WriteFile', hfile, Buffer, 90);
```

Simultaneous multi-user write access

*** unlock the region from byte 10 to 100;

```
rc2=modulen ('UnlockFile',hfile,0,0,10,100);
```

*** close the file;

```
rc3=modulen ('CloseHandle', hFile);
```

```
Put hFile= rc1= rc2= rc3=;
```

```
run;
```

Conclusion

- using the MODULE family of functions
- searching for required functionality on MSDN
- converting the routine definition to SASCBTBL attribute table
- access the wealth of Operating System functionality
- SAS programs or applications can be designed to be more
 - powerful,
 - dynamic,
 - efficient.



Thank You

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