Introduction

Most SAS procedures generate ODS objects behind the scenes. SAS uses these objects in conjunction with style templates that have custom "buckets" for certain types of output to produce the output we see in all destinations. Using ODS output objects and output data sets can be an enormous time saver. Here’s how to put the pieces together!

4 Easy Steps

1. Identify / locate your ODS output object(s) using ODS TRACE or output data set(s).
2. Analyze your ODS output object(s) or output data set(s) using basic SAS procedures and review.
3. Manipulate your ODS output object(s) or output data set(s) using SAS data steps, and/or procedures.

2. Exploring ODS Output

2. Exploring ODS Output (continued)

ODS OUTPUT
modelinfo=modelinfo nobs=nobs responseprofile=responseprofile 
convergencestatus=convergencestatus 
fitstatistics=fitstatistics globaltests=globaltests 
parametersestimates=parametersestimates 
oddsratios=oddsratios association=association; 
PROC LOGISTIC . . .
ODS OUTPUT CLOSET;

It is recommended that you do a test print of 10 observations even if you are working with a small data set, otherwise your output could be very large.

The contents is also very important as fields which might appear to be numeric may be character – a PROC CONTENTS gives you valuable information for further manipulations.

3. Manipulate ODS Output

Pick and choose statistics from various ODS output data sets for a procedure and manipulate so that data sets are on same level. It becomes a simple exercise to report on the designer logistitc data set.

Report on “Designer” Data Set

See the paper in the proceedings for more details!