

**IRS 990 e-File Data (8) –  
Data Wrangling and Export to  
Stata**

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**IRS 990 e-File Data (7) –  
Generate Codebook**

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**IRS 990 e-File Data (6) –  
Download IRS 990, 990EZ, and  
990PF Filings and Associated  
Schedules into MongoDB**

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**IRS 990 e-File Data (part 5)  
– Download IRS 990 Filings**

# **and Associated Schedules into MongoDB**

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**IRS 990 e-File Data (part 4)  
– Download IRS 990 Filings into MongoDB**

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**IRS 990 e-File Data (part 3)  
– Load Index Files into PANDAS**

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**IRS 990 e-File Data (part 1)  
– Set up AWS CLI credentials and grab index files**

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# Tutorials for Sarbanes-Oxley Paper Data

Dan Neely (from University of Milwaukee-Wisconsin) and I just had the following article published at the *Journal of Business Ethics*:

Saxton, G. D., & Neely, D. G. (2018). [The Relationship Between Sarbanes-Oxley Policies and Donor Advisories in Nonprofit Organizations](#). *Journal of Business Ethics*.

This page contains tutorials on how to download the IRS 990 e-file data that was used for the control variables in our study.

## Tutorials

- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 1\) – Set up AWS CLI credentials and grab index files](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 2\) – Load Index Data and Insert into MongoDB](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 3\) – Load Index Files into PANDAS](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 4\) – Download IRS 990 Filings into MongoDB](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 5\) – Download IRS 990 Filings and Schedules into MongoDB](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 6\) – Download IRS 990, 990PF, and 990EZ Filings into MongoDB](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 7\) – Generate Data Codebook](#)
- [IRS 990 e-File Data \(part 8\) – Data Wrangling and Export to Stata](#)

I hope you have found this helpful. If so, please spread the

word, and happy coding!

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# Python PANDAS Code Bytes

This page contains brief (generally one-liner) blocks of code for working with Python and [PANDAS](#) for data analytics. I created it as a handy reference for PANDAS commands I tended to forget when I was learning. I hope it proves useful to you, too! I also have a page with longer [data analytics tutorials](#).

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## Jupyter Notebook Settings

Set width of columns for display:

```
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
Set cell width:
pd.set_option('max_colwidth', 150)
```

## Working with Python Lists

Break list into chunks of 4 (needed for some APIs, for example)

```
mylist_chunked = [mylist[i:i+4] for i in xrange(0, len(mylist), 4)]
```

Finding duplicates in a list:

```
import collections
mylist = ['twitter', 'facebook', 'instagram', 'twitter']
[item for item, count in collections.Counter(mylist).items()
if count > 1]
```

```
Remove list element:
mylist.remove('revenue')
```

## Working with Python Dictionaries

Delete a key from a dictionary:

```
del dict[key]['key_to_delete']
```

Create sub-dictionary (from sub-set of keys):

```
subdict = {k: dict[k] for k in ('key1', 'key2')}
```

## Analysis

Cross-tabulation:

```
pd.crosstab(df['var1'], df['var2'])
```

## Generating New Variables, Arrays, etc.

Create list from dataframe column:

```
screen_names = df['screen_name'].tolist()
```

Create list of unique column values in DF:

```
tickers_in_df = pd.unique(df.ticker.ravel()).tolist()
```

```

Convert string variable to float:
    df['count_V2'] =
df['count'].convert_objects(convert_numeric=True)
Convert float column to int (only works if there are no
missing values):
df_2014['rt_count'] = df_2014['rt_count'].astype(int)
Convert column to string:
    df.index = df.index.astype(str)
Create new variable as a slice of an existing one:
df['cusip8'] = df['cusip'].apply(lambda x: x[:8])
Replace a word within a column with another word:
df['8-K'] = df['8-K'].str.replace('Item', 'Section')
Fill in missing values for one column with zero:
df_2014['rt_count'] = df_2014['rt_count'].fillna(0)
Get new list of unique items in a list:
    screen_names_unique = list(set(screen_names))
Create dummy variable based on whether another column contains
specific text (values will be 'True' and 'False'):
    df['retweeted_status_dummy'] =
df['retweeted_status'].str.contains('THIS', na=False)
Then convert to float (will convert 'True' and 'False'
categories of above variable into '1' and '0', respectively):
    df['retweeted_status_dummy'] =
df['retweeted_status_dummy'].astype(float)
Replace values (here, replace 'None' with '0'):
    df['reply_message'] =
df['in_reply_to_screen_name'].replace([None], ['0'])
Replace values (here, replace np.nan values with '0'):
df.ix[df.Number_of_retweets.isnull(), 'Number_of_retweets'] =
    0
Switch values of '0' and '1':
df['reply_message'] = df['reply_message'].replace([1],
[99]).replace([0],[1]).replace([99],[0])
Create binary variable from count variable (if old var=0,
assign value of 0; otherwise 1):
df['urls'] = np.where(df['entities_urls_count']==0, 0, 1)
Change each unicode element in a list to string:
tickers_in_df = [x.encode('UTF8') for x in tickers_in_df]
Change column values to upper case:
df['Name'] = df['Name'].apply(lambda x: x.upper())
Change column values to upper case:

```

```

sec['8-K Item'] = sec['8-K Item'].str.upper()
    Find number of unique values:
    len(pd.unique(compustat_2013.cusip.ravel()))
Add leading zeros to string variable (as many as needed to
    reach 10 characters):
df['cik_x'] = df['cik_x'].apply(lambda x: x.zfill(10))
    Convert column to string and add leading zeros:
df['CIK_10'] = df['CIK'].astype(str).apply(lambda x:
    x.zfill(10))
    Get a list of values from a DF column:
values_list = df['8-K'].value_counts().keys().tolist()
    Find number of cases with fewer than the mean value:
sum(df['followers_count'] < df['followers_count'].mean())

```

## I/O

```

    Read in a pickled dataframe:
ticker_master = pd.read_pickle('valid_tickers_317.pkl')
    Read in JSON file:
f = open('valid_tickers_list_317.json', 'r')
    valid_tickers = simplejson.load(f)
    Read in JSON file -- method 2:
with open('my_list.json', 'r') as fp:
    my_list = json.load(fp)
    Save a list as JSON file:
f = open('all_valid_screen_names.json', 'w')
    simplejson.dump(valid_twitter_accounts, f)
    f.close()
    Save a list as JSON file -- method 2:
with open('my_list.json', 'w') as fp:
    json.dump(my_list, fp)
    Read in Excel file:
twitter_accounts = pd.read_excel('Twitter Account-level
Database – non-excluded tickers and accounts only.xlsx',
    'accounts', header=0)
    Write Excel file:
df.to_excel('df.xls', sheet_name='Sheet1')

```

# Looping

Looping over rows (note how to select a slice of rows):

```
for index, row in df[:10].iterrows():
    print index, row['content']
```

Loop over rows and update existing variable:

```
for index, row in df.iterrows():
    df['count'] = count
```

Loop over rows and create new variable, method 1:

```
for index, row in df.iterrows():
    #df.ix[df.index==index, 'count'] = count #LONGER
    VERSION
    df.ix[index, 'count'] = count #SHORTER VERSION
```

Loop over rows and create new variable, method 2:

```
for index, row in df.iterrows():
    df.loc[index, 'count'] = count
```

# Time Series

Weekdays:

```
weekdays_only = by_day2[by_day2['weekday'] < 5 ] weekday_count
= df.groupby(ts.index.weekday).apply(f) by_day3['weekday'] =
by_day['date'].apply(lambda x: x.weekday())
```

Add missing days (with zeros) for every day in a dataframe:

```
df_filled = df.unstack().fillna(0).stack()
```

Change specific columns

```
df_filled.loc[df_filled['Number of Firm Tweets'] == 0,
['Number of Firm Followers (start)', 'Number of Lists for Firm
(start)']] = np.nan
```

Set column to datetime:

```
df['created_at'] = pd.to_datetime(df['created_at'])
```

Convert datetime column to date:

```
df['date'] = [t.date() for t in df['datetime']]
```

Generate lagged variable with multi-index DF:

```
df['Mentions [t-1]'] =
```

```
df['Mentions'].unstack().shift(1).stack()
```

Generate variable aggregated over 3-day window lagged one day:

```
df['Mentions [sum of t-1:t-3]'] =
```

```
pd.rolling_sum(df['Mentions'].unstack().shift(),
window=3).stack()
```

Select date range for DF:



```
df_2014 = df['2014-1-1':'2014-12-31']
```

## Indexing and Sorting

Set the index:

```
df = df.set_index(['created_at'])
```

Reset Index:

```
df.reset_index(inplace=True)
```

Set Multi-Index:

```
df = df.set_index(['ticker', 'day'])
```

Sort dataframe:

```
df.sort(['ticker', 'day'], inplace=True)
```

Name Existing Multi-index columns:

```
df.index.names = ['day', 'ticker']
```

With multi-index df -- get unique items per index level:

```
len(firm_day_counts_firm_tweets.index.levels[0])
```

```
len(firm_day_counts_firm_tweets.index.levels[1])
```

Swap levels on multi-index dataframe:

```
df_swapped = df.swaplevel('ticker', 'day')
```

Get minimum date in DF:

```
df.index.min()
```

Complex conditional row selection during loop:

```
if (row['Form Type'] == '8-K') and (row['8-K Item']=="") and  
(row['8-K Item - V2']=="") or (row['8-K Item']=='Item that') or  
(row['8-K Item']=='Item fo'):
```

## Missing Data

Interpolation with backfill and forward fill (n.b. - does not respect multi-index):

```
df['F_x')]=df['F'].interpolate(method='linear').bfill().ffill(  
)
```

Find rows with empty column:

```
missing = df[df['ticker'].isnull()]
```

Fill missing values in one column with values from another column:

```
sec.loc[sec['8-K Item_v2'].isnull(), '8-K Item_v2'] = sec['8-K  
Item']
```

# Custom Functions

Function for generating a series of new one-day lag variables in a dataframe:

```
def lag_one_day(df):
    #df_cols = df.columns
df_cols = [u'Number of Firm Mentions', u'Number of Firm
           Tweets']
    for i in df_cols:
        col = str(i)+str('[t-1]')
        if '[t-1]' not in str(i):
            df[col] = df[i].unstack().shift(1).stack()
```

Function for generating a series of new dataframe variables that aggregate over a multi-day period:

```
def lag_one_day(df):
    #df_cols = df.columns
df_cols = [u'Number of Firm Mentions', u'Number of Firm
           Tweets']
    for i in df_cols:
        col = str(i)+str('[sum t-1:t-3]')
        if '[t-1]' not in str(i):
            df[col] = pd.rolling_sum(df[i].unstack().shift(),
                                     window=3).stack()
```

# DataFrame Manipulations

Subset of DF -- based on a condition in a column:

```
df[df['reply_message'] == 1]
```

Subset of DF -- specific columns:

```
df[['in_reply_to_screen_name', 'in_reply_to_status_id',
    'reply_message']].head()
```

Drop a column:

```
df = df.drop('entities_urls',1)
```

Intersection of two lists:

```
pd.Series(np.intersect1d(pd.Series(tickers_in_df),
                          pd.Series(valid_tickers)))
```

Difference between two lists (all different elements from either list):

```
set(tickers_in_df).symmetric_difference(valid_tickers_with_twitter)
```

Difference between two lists (elements from list1 missing from

```

        list2):
            set(list1) - set(list2)
Create DF based on whether column value is in a list:
    df = df[df.ticker.isin(mylist)]
    Create an empty dataframe:
    columns = ['ticker', 'month', 'degree']
    df = pd.DataFrame(columns=columns)
    Add row (row 0) to empty dataframe:
df.loc[0] = pd.Series({'ticker':'Z', 'month':'12', 'degree':
                        ""})
Change cell column values for a specific row (index=16458):
    sec.ix[16458, "8-K Item - V2"] = 'Item 2.01'
    Create dataframe from list/dictionary:
    months = ['2014-1', '2014-2', '2104-3']
    data = {'month': months}
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['month', 'degree'])
    Add rows to a dataframe:
    df = df.append(df_month)
    Create dataframe from list of column names:
    d = {'Variable Name': list(df.columns.values)}
    variables = DataFrame(d)
Create dataframe by deleting all rows with null values in one
    column:
    df2 = df[df['keep'].notnull()]
    Rename a single column:
df.rename(columns={'cusip':'cusip_COMPUSTAT'}, inplace=True)
Create dataframe based on column value appearing in a list:
    missing = df[df['cusip'].isin(mylist)]
    Look for duplicates in a dataframe:
    counts = merged.groupby('cusip').size()
df2 = pd.DataFrame(counts, columns = ['size'])
    df2 = df2[df2.size>1]
    df2
Create version of dataframe with conditions on two variables
    (for removing a duplicate firm):
    merged = merged[~((merged['fyear']==2012) &
        (merged['gvkey']=='176103'))]
    Select partial dataframe -- complex conditions:
    sec[(sec['Form Type'] == '8-K') & (sec['8-K Item']==") &
    (sec['8-K Item - V2']==") | (sec['8-K Item']=='Item fo') &
    (sec['8-K Item - V2']==") | (sec['8-K Item']=='Item that') &

```

```

(sec['8-K Item - V2']==")]
Merge two dataframes:
merged = pd.merge(fb, org_data, left_on='feed_id',
                  right_on='Org_ID')
Deep copy of DF:
df2 = df.copy(deep=True)
Get a slice of dataframe (here, the two rows with the given
indexes):
df.loc[11516:11517]

```

## Custom Twitter Variables

```

Time on Twitter:
import datetime
df['start']=np.datetime64('2016-04-01')
df['created_at'] = pd.to_datetime(df['created_at'])
df['time_on_twitter'] = df['start'] - df['created_at']
df['time_on_twitter_days'] =
df['time_on_twitter'].astype('timedelta64[D]')
df['time_on_twitter_days'] =
df.time_on_twitter_days.astype('int')

```

## Working with MongoDB in PANDAS

```

Show first 2 documents:
for user in users.find():[:2]:
    print user, '\n'
Get frequency counts:
from bson.son import SON
pipeline = [ {"$group": {"_id": "$FormType", "count": {"$sum":
1}}} ]
list(file_list.aggregate(pipeline))
Loop over random sample of 100 with filtering:
for file in file_list.aggregate([
{ '$match': {'FormType': { '$in': ['990PF']}} },
{ '$sample': {'size': 100} }
]):
    print file

```

I hope you have found this helpful. If so, please spread the word, and happy coding!

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# Python Data Analytics Tutorials

The bulk of my research involves some degree of ‘Big Data’ – such as datasets with a million or more tweets. Getting these data prepped for analysis can involve massive amounts of data manipulation – anything from aggregating data to the daily or organizational level, to merging in additional variables, to generating data required for social network analysis. For all such steps I now almost exclusively use Python’s [PANDAS](#) library (‘Python Data Analysis Library’). In conjunction with the [Jupyter Notebook](#) interactive computing framework and packages such as [NetworkX](#), you will have a powerful set of analysis tools at your disposal. This page contains links to the tutorials I have created to help you learn data analytics in Python. I also have a page with shorter (typically one-liner) [data analytic code bytes](#).

## Data Collection

- [Python: Where to Start?](#)
- [Running your first code](#)
- [Four ways to run your code](#)
- [Setting up Your Computer to Use My Python Code](#)
  - [Setting up Access to the Twitter API](#)
  - [Using Your Twitter API Key](#)
- [Using Python to Grab Twitter User Data](#)