You might have to install wordcloud first

In [ ]:
```
#In the Anaconda prompt, enter: conda install -c https://conda.anaconda.org/co
```

In [ ]:
```
#conda install -c conda-forge wordcloud
```

In [ ]:
```
#pip install wordcloud
```

In [ ]:
```

```

In [1]:
```
import csv
L = [8]

with open(r'C:\Bilder\all_ECB_speeches.csv', encoding = 'utf-8') as csvfile:
    read_in_new = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter='|')
    for i, line in enumerate(read_in_new):
        if i in L:
            print (line)
            x = line
            break
```

```
['2023-03-22', 'Christine Lagarde', 'The path ahead', 'Speech by Christine La
garde, President of the ECB, at “The ECB and Its Watchers XXIII” conference
', '  SPEECH  The path ahead   Speech by Christine Lagarde, President of the
ECB, at “The ECB and Its Watchers XXIII” conference  Frankfurt am Main, 22 Ma
rch 2023       The euro area has been hit by an inflation shock, which is now
working its way through the economy. While headline inflation is likely to de
cline steeply this year, driven by falling energy prices and easing supply bo
ttlenecks, underlying inflation dynamics remain strong. In such an environmen
t, our ultimate goal is clear: we must – and we will – bring down inflation t
o our medium-term target in a timely manner.  But to achieve this goal we nee
d a robust strategy, which takes into account the high levels of uncertainty
we are facing today. As John Maynard Keynes once observed, “it would be fooli
sh, in forming our expectations, to attach great weight to matters which are
very uncertain”.  In current conditions, a robust strategy calls for a data-d
ependent approach to making policy and a clear reaction function so that the
public understands the sources of information that will be important to us.
To that end, our future policy path will be determined by three factors: our
assessment of the inflation outlook in light of the incoming economic and fin
ancial data, the dynamics of underlying inflation and the strength of monetar
```

In [2]:
```
corpus = x[4]
```

In [3]:
```
corpus1=corpus.lstrip(corpus[0:157])
```

In [4]:
```
corpus2=corpus1.rstrip(corpus1[18040:])
```

In [5]:
```
corpus3=corpus2.rstrip(corpus2[17969:])
```

In [6]:

```
corpus4=corpus3.lstrip(corpus3[:3])
```

In [7]:

```
corpus5=corpus4.rstrip(corpus4[17957:])
```

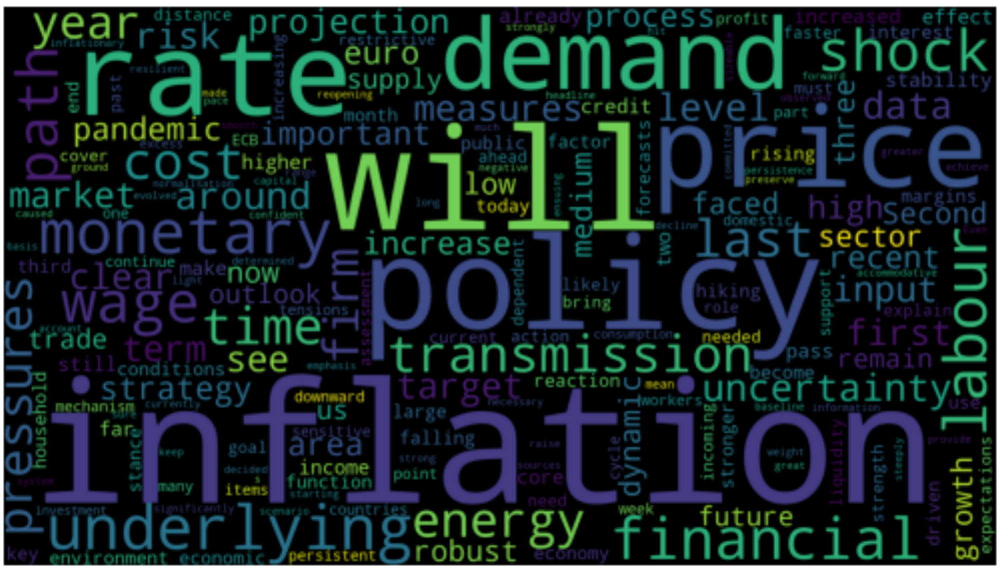
In [14]:

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


text = corpus5


wordcloud = WordCloud(collocations=False, width=1920, height=1080).generate(te

plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



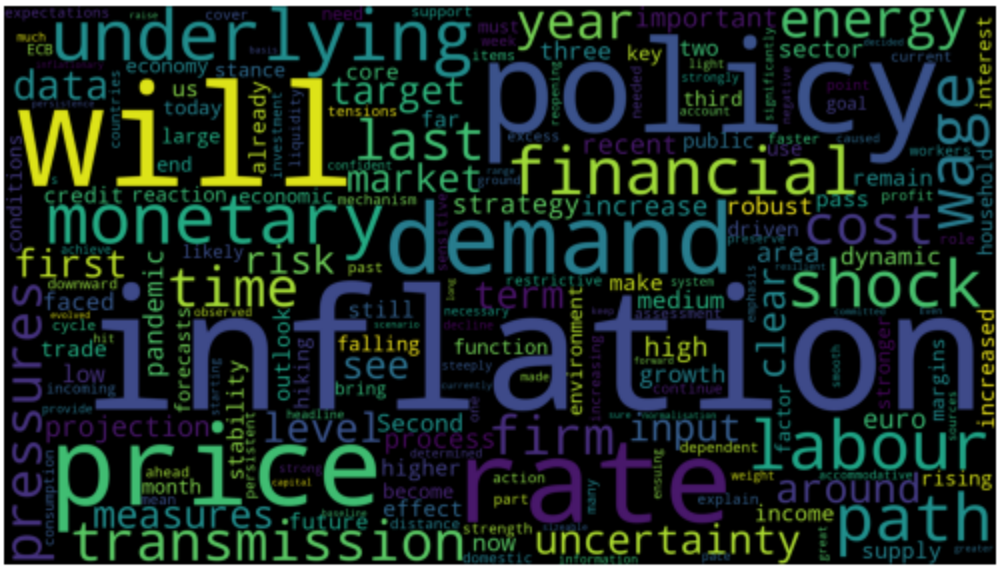
In [15]:

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


text = corpus5


wordcloud = WordCloud(collocations=False, width=1920, height=1080).generate(te

plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



In [10]:

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np



text = corpus5

x, y = np.ogrid[:1000, :1000]

mask = (x - 500) ** 2 + (y - 500) ** 2 > 400 ** 2
mask = 255 * mask.astype(int)


wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color="white", width=1920, height=1080, mask=

plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

In [17]:
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from PIL import Image
from io import BytesIO
import requests

text = corpus5

# From URL
response = requests.get("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/R-CoderDotCom/sampl
mask = np.array(Image.open(BytesIO(response.content)))

# From local
# mask = np.array(Image.open("file_name.png"))

wc = WordCloud(background_color = "white", mask = mask)
wc.generate(text)

plt.axis("off")
plt.imshow(wc, interpolation = "bilinear")

plt.show()
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]: