

# session2\_\_data\_\_analysis\_\_demo

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## 1 Data Analysis with Python

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- This is prepared for Data analysis tools (Datenanalysewerkzeuge) at MIRACUM summer school 2019

### 1.1 Prerequisite: Access the MIMIC Dataset

The MIMIC (Medical Information Mart for Intensive Care) is a freely accessible database containing Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients. The demo dataset is limited to 100 patients and publicly available as CSV files or as a single Postgres database backup file

**Instruction to access the MIMIC demo dataset:** 1. Create an account on PhysioNet using the following link: <https://physionet.org/pnw/login> 2. Navigate to the project page: <https://physionet.org/works/MIMICIIIClinicalDatabaseDemo/> 3. Read the Data Use Agreement and click “I agree” to access the data

- Database description: <https://mimic.physionet.org/gettingstarted/overview/>
- Table description: <https://mimic.physionet.org/mimictables/admissions/>
- ER-Diagram: <https://mit-lcp.github.io/mimic-schema-spy/relationships.html>

**Agenda** \* Data Analysis and Visualization \* Pandas \* Pandas-Profiling \* Missingno \* Wordcloud

### 1.2 Pandas

<http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/> Pandas is a Python library for exploring, processing, and model data

#### 1.2.1 Import and load pandas and an ODBC drive called psycopg2 (1/9)

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 999)
import pandas.io.sql as psql
import psycopg2
```

### 1.2.2 Query the meta data (2/9)

```
[3]: DB_IP = "129.206.5.27"
conn = psycopg2.connect(f"postgres://postgres:postgres@{DB_IP}:5432/mimic")
```

```
[4]: sql = "SELECT * FROM pg_catalog.pg_tables \
        WHERE schemaname = 'public'"
temp = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
temp.tail() # Print the last five tables
```

```
[4]:      schemaname  tablename  tableowner  tablespace  hasindexes  hasrules  \
38      public    services    postgres    None        True      False
39      public  transfers    postgres    None        True      False
40      public   patients    postgres    None        True      False
41      public    d_items    postgres    None        True      False
42      public   icustays    postgres    None        True      False

      hastriggers  rowsecurity
38             True         False
39             True         False
40             True         False
41             True         False
42             True         False
```

### 1.2.3 Query the admissions table and the patients table (3/9)

```
[5]: sql = "SELECT * FROM admissions"
a = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
a.head(5)
```

```
[5]:      row_id  subject_id  hadm_id      admittime      disctime  \
0    12258      10006    142345  2164-10-23  21:09:00  2164-11-01  17:15:00
1    12263      10011    105331  2126-08-14  22:32:00  2126-08-28  18:59:00
2    12265      10013    165520  2125-10-04  23:36:00  2125-10-07  15:13:00
3    12269      10017    199207  2149-05-26  17:19:00  2149-06-03  18:42:00
4    12270      10019    177759  2163-05-14  20:43:00  2163-05-15  12:00:00

      deathtime  admission_type      admission_location  \
0             NaT      EMERGENCY      EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT
1  2126-08-28  18:59:00      EMERGENCY  TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM
2  2125-10-07  15:13:00      EMERGENCY  TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM
3             NaT      EMERGENCY      EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT
4  2163-05-15  12:00:00      EMERGENCY  TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM

      discharge_location  insurance  language  religion  marital_status  \
```

0	HOME HEALTH CARE	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	SEPARATED
1	DEAD/EXPIRED	Private	None	CATHOLIC	SINGLE
2	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	None
3	SNF	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED
4	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED

	ethnicity	edregtime	edouttime	\
0	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2164-10-23 16:43:00	2164-10-23 23:00:00	
1	UNKNOWN/NOT SPECIFIED	NaT	NaT	
2	UNKNOWN/NOT SPECIFIED	NaT	NaT	
3	WHITE	2149-05-26 12:08:00	2149-05-26 19:45:00	
4	WHITE	NaT	NaT	

	diagnosis	hospital_expire_flag	has_chartevents_data
0	SEPSIS	0	1
1	HEPATITIS B	1	1
2	SEPSIS	1	1
3	HUMERAL FRACTURE	0	1
4	ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	1	1

```
[6]: sql = "SELECT * FROM patients"
p = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
p.head()
```

[6]:	row_id	subject_id	gender	dob	dod	dod_hosp	dod_ssn	\
	0	9467	10006	F	2094-03-05	2165-08-12	2165-08-12	2165-08-12
	1	9472	10011	F	2090-06-05	2126-08-28	2126-08-28	NaT
	2	9474	10013	F	2038-09-03	2125-10-07	2125-10-07	2125-10-07
	3	9478	10017	F	2075-09-21	2152-09-12	NaT	2152-09-12
	4	9479	10019	M	2114-06-20	2163-05-15	2163-05-15	2163-05-15

	expire_flag
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1

#### 1.2.4 Order by admission time and print the first and the last five records (4/9)

```
[7]: a.sort_values(by = 'admittime').head()
```

[7]:	row_id	subject_id	hadm_id	admittime	disctime	\
	75	40496	42231	171878	2102-08-29 07:15:00	2102-09-06 16:20:00
	113	40993	43881	172454	2104-09-24 17:31:00	2104-09-30 16:17:00
	114	40994	43881	167021	2104-10-24 09:44:00	2104-11-01 11:59:00

40	12353	10102	164869	2105-05-29	18:18:00	2105-06-11	02:20:00
112	40992	43879	158100	2106-08-30	15:43:00	2106-08-31	15:15:00

	deathtime	admission_type	admission_location	\
75	NaT	ELECTIVE	PHYS REFERRAL/NORMAL DELI	
113	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	
114	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	
40	2105-06-11 02:20:00	EMERGENCY	CLINIC REFERRAL/PREMATURE	
112	NaT	EMERGENCY	CLINIC REFERRAL/PREMATURE	

	discharge_location	insurance	language	religion	marital_status	\
75	HOME HEALTH CARE	Medicare	ENGL	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	
113	HOME HEALTH CARE	Private	ENGL	NOT SPECIFIED	MARRIED	
114	HOME	Private	ENGL	NOT SPECIFIED	MARRIED	
40	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	
112	HOME	Medicare	ENGL	PROTESTANT QUAKER	MARRIED	

	ethnicity	edregtime	edouttime	\
75	WHITE	NaT	NaT	
113	WHITE	2104-09-24 12:07:00	2104-09-24 18:50:00	
114	WHITE	2104-10-24 07:17:00	2104-10-24 11:10:00	
40	WHITE	NaT	NaT	
112	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	NaT	NaT	

	diagnosis	hospital_expire_flag	\
75	RENAL CANCER/SDA	0	
113	ACUTE PULMONARY EMBOLISM	0	
114	UPPER GI BLEED	0	
40	CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA;TRANSFUSION REACTION	1	
112	PLEURAL EFFUSION	0	

	has_chartevents_data
75	1
113	1
114	1
40	1
112	1

```
[8]: a.sort_values(by = 'admittime').tail()
```

```
[8]:
```

	row_id	subject_id	hadm_id	admittime	dischtime	\
108	40406	41976	179418	2201-12-31 19:19:00	2202-01-03 17:55:00	
109	40407	41976	151798	2202-02-15 19:01:00	2202-02-19 16:42:00	
110	40408	41976	145024	2202-05-01 22:00:00	2202-05-04 18:42:00	
111	40409	41976	149469	2202-09-16 21:56:00	2202-09-23 16:20:00	
124	40410	41976	153826	2202-10-03 01:45:00	2202-10-11 16:30:00	

	deathtime	admission_type	admission_location	discharge_location	\
108	NaT	EMERGENCY	CLINIC REFERRAL/PREMATURE	SNF	
109	NaT	EMERGENCY	CLINIC REFERRAL/PREMATURE	SNF	
110	NaT	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM SKILLED NUR	SNF	
111	NaT	EMERGENCY	CLINIC REFERRAL/PREMATURE	ICF	
124	NaT	EMERGENCY	CLINIC REFERRAL/PREMATURE	ICF	

	insurance	language	religion	marital_status	\
108	Medicare	SPAN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	
109	Medicare	SPAN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	
110	Medicare	SPAN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	
111	Medicare	SPAN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	
124	Medicare	SPAN	CATHOLIC	MARRIED	

	ethnicity	edregtime	edouttime	\
108	HISPANIC/LATINO - PUERTO RICAN	2201-12-31 17:41:00	2201-12-31 23:05:00	
109	HISPANIC/LATINO - PUERTO RICAN	2202-02-15 16:35:00	2202-02-15 21:00:00	
110	HISPANIC/LATINO - PUERTO RICAN	2202-05-01 19:32:00	2202-05-01 23:30:00	
111	HISPANIC/LATINO - PUERTO RICAN	2202-09-16 18:24:00	2202-09-16 23:35:00	
124	HISPANIC/LATINO - PUERTO RICAN	2202-10-03 01:19:00	2202-10-03 03:40:00	

	diagnosis	hospital_expire_flag	has_chartevents_data
108	PNEUMONIA	0	1
109	UTI/PYELONEPHRITIS	0	1
110	RESPIRATORY DISTRESS	0	1
111	SEPSIS	0	1
124	SEPSIS	0	1

### 1.2.5 GROUPBY function example (5/9)

```
[9]: a.groupby(['admission_type']).count()['row_id']
```

```
[9]: admission_type
ELECTIVE      8
EMERGENCY    119
URGENT        2
Name: row_id, dtype: int64
```

### 1.2.6 built-in function example (6/9)

```
[10]: a['admission_type'].value_counts()
```

```
[10]: EMERGENCY    119
ELECTIVE        8
```

```
URGENT      2
Name: admission_type, dtype: int64
```

### 1.2.7 JOIN function example (7/9)

```
[11]: ap = pd.merge(a, p, on = 'subject_id' , how = 'inner')
      ap.head()
```

```
[11]:
```

	row_id_x	subject_id	hadm_id	admittime	dischtime	\
0	12258	10006	142345	2164-10-23 21:09:00	2164-11-01 17:15:00	
1	12263	10011	105331	2126-08-14 22:32:00	2126-08-28 18:59:00	
2	12265	10013	165520	2125-10-04 23:36:00	2125-10-07 15:13:00	
3	12269	10017	199207	2149-05-26 17:19:00	2149-06-03 18:42:00	
4	12270	10019	177759	2163-05-14 20:43:00	2163-05-15 12:00:00	

	deathtime	admission_type	admission_location	\
0	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	
1	2126-08-28 18:59:00	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM	
2	2125-10-07 15:13:00	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM	
3	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	
4	2163-05-15 12:00:00	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM	

	discharge_location	insurance	language	religion	marital_status	\
0	HOME HEALTH CARE	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	SEPARATED	
1	DEAD/EXPIRED	Private	None	CATHOLIC	SINGLE	
2	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	None	
3	SNF	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED	
4	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED	

	ethnicity	edregtime	edouttime	\
0	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2164-10-23 16:43:00	2164-10-23 23:00:00	
1	UNKNOWN/NOT SPECIFIED	NaT	NaT	
2	UNKNOWN/NOT SPECIFIED	NaT	NaT	
3	WHITE	2149-05-26 12:08:00	2149-05-26 19:45:00	
4	WHITE	NaT	NaT	

	diagnosis	hospital_expire_flag	has_chartevents_data	row_id_y	\
0	SEPSIS	0	1	9467	
1	HEPATITIS B	1	1	9472	
2	SEPSIS	1	1	9474	
3	HUMERAL FRACTURE	0	1	9478	
4	ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	1	1	9479	

	gender	dob	dod	dod_hosp	dod_ssn	expire_flag
0	F	2094-03-05	2165-08-12	2165-08-12	2165-08-12	1
1	F	2090-06-05	2126-08-28	2126-08-28	NaT	1

2	F	2038-09-03	2125-10-07	2125-10-07	2125-10-07	1
3	F	2075-09-21	2152-09-12	NaT	2152-09-12	1
4	M	2114-06-20	2163-05-15	2163-05-15	2163-05-15	1

### 1.2.8 Create a new column (8/9)

```
[12]: ap['age'] = ap['admittime'].dt.year - ap['dob'].dt.year
      ap.head()
```

```
[12]:
```

	row_id_x	subject_id	hadm_id	admittime	dischtime	\
0	12258	10006	142345	2164-10-23 21:09:00	2164-11-01 17:15:00	
1	12263	10011	105331	2126-08-14 22:32:00	2126-08-28 18:59:00	
2	12265	10013	165520	2125-10-04 23:36:00	2125-10-07 15:13:00	
3	12269	10017	199207	2149-05-26 17:19:00	2149-06-03 18:42:00	
4	12270	10019	177759	2163-05-14 20:43:00	2163-05-15 12:00:00	

	deathtime	admission_type	admission_location	\
0	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	
1	2126-08-28 18:59:00	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM	
2	2125-10-07 15:13:00	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM	
3	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	
4	2163-05-15 12:00:00	EMERGENCY	TRANSFER FROM HOSP/EXTRAM	

	discharge_location	insurance	language	religion	marital_status	\
0	HOME HEALTH CARE	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	SEPARATED	
1	DEAD/EXPIRED	Private	None	CATHOLIC	SINGLE	
2	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	None	
3	SNF	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED	
4	DEAD/EXPIRED	Medicare	None	CATHOLIC	DIVORCED	

	ethnicity	edregtime	edouttime	\
0	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	2164-10-23 16:43:00	2164-10-23 23:00:00	
1	UNKNOWN/NOT SPECIFIED	NaT	NaT	
2	UNKNOWN/NOT SPECIFIED	NaT	NaT	
3	WHITE	2149-05-26 12:08:00	2149-05-26 19:45:00	
4	WHITE	NaT	NaT	

	diagnosis	hospital_expire_flag	has_chartevents_data	row_id_y	\
0	SEPSIS	0	1	9467	
1	HEPATITIS B	1	1	9472	
2	SEPSIS	1	1	9474	
3	HUMERAL FRACTURE	0	1	9478	
4	ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS	1	1	9479	

	gender	dob	dod	dod_hosp	dod_ssn	expire_flag	age
0	F	2094-03-05	2165-08-12	2165-08-12	2165-08-12	1	70

1	F	2090-06-05	2126-08-28	2126-08-28	NaT	1	36
2	F	2038-09-03	2125-10-07	2125-10-07	2125-10-07	1	87
3	F	2075-09-21	2152-09-12	NaT	2152-09-12	1	74
4	M	2114-06-20	2163-05-15	2163-05-15	2163-05-15	1	49

### 1.2.9 WHERE function example (9/9)

```
[13]: ap[ ap['diagnosis'] == 'ASTHMA' ]
```

```
[13]: Empty DataFrame
Columns: [row_id_x, subject_id, hadm_id, admittime, disctime, deathtime,
admission_type, admission_location, discharge_location, insurance, language,
religion, marital_status, ethnicity, edregtime, edouttime, diagnosis,
hospital_expire_flag, has_chartevents_data, row_id_y, gender, dob, dod,
dod_hosp, dod_ssn, expire_flag, age]
Index: []
```

```
[14]: ap[ap['diagnosis'].str.contains('ASTHMA')]
```

```
[14]:
```

	row_id_x	subject_id	hadm_id	admittime	disctime	\
79	40514	42302	167754	2160-05-04 14:10:00	2160-05-08 11:55:00	
83	40349	41795	138132	2145-07-07 01:19:00	2145-07-20 19:15:00	
84	40350	41795	118192	2145-09-06 08:52:00	2145-09-09 16:25:00	

	deathtime	admission_type	admission_location	discharge_location	\
79	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	SNF	
83	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	SNF	
84	NaT	EMERGENCY	EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT	SNF	

	insurance	language	religion	marital_status	ethnicity	\
79	Medicare	ENGL	NOT SPECIFIED	SINGLE	WHITE	
83	Medicare	ENGL	NOT SPECIFIED	MARRIED	WHITE	
84	Medicare	ENGL	NOT SPECIFIED	MARRIED	WHITE	

	edregtime	edouttime	diagnosis	\
79	2160-05-04 11:05:00	2160-05-04 15:48:00	ASTHMA/COPD FLARE	
83	2145-07-06 22:59:00	2145-07-07 02:16:00	ASTHMA;CHRONIC OBST PULM DISEASE	
84	2145-09-05 22:24:00	2145-09-06 10:14:00	ASTHMA;CHRONIC OBST PULM DISEASE	

	hospital_expire_flag	has_chartevents_data	row_id_y	gender	dob	\
79	0	1	31397	F	2074-09-29	
83	0	1	31277	M	2096-07-25	
84	0	1	31277	M	2096-07-25	

	dod	dod_hosp	dod_ssn	expire_flag	age
79	2160-06-08	NaT	2160-06-08	1	86



83	2145-12-06	NaT	2145-12-06	1	49
84	2145-12-06	NaT	2145-12-06	1	49

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### 1.3 Pandas supports charting a tabular dataset

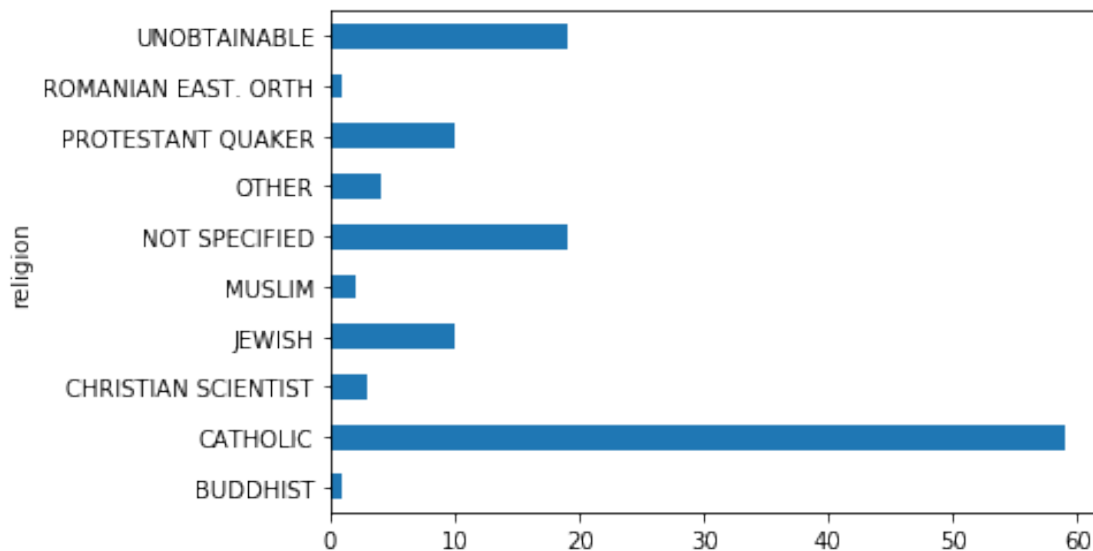
DataFrame.plot([x, y], **kind**) > **kind** : \* 'line': line plot (default) \* 'bar': vertical bar plot \* 'barh': horizontal bar plot \* 'hist': histogram \* 'box': boxplot \* 'kde': Kernel Density Estimation plot \* 'density': same as 'kde' \* 'area': stacked area plot \* 'pie': pie plot \* 'scatter': scatter plot \* 'hexbin': Hexagonal binning plot

#### 1.3.1 Visualize the admission table

```
[15]: # plot a figure directly on Notebook
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

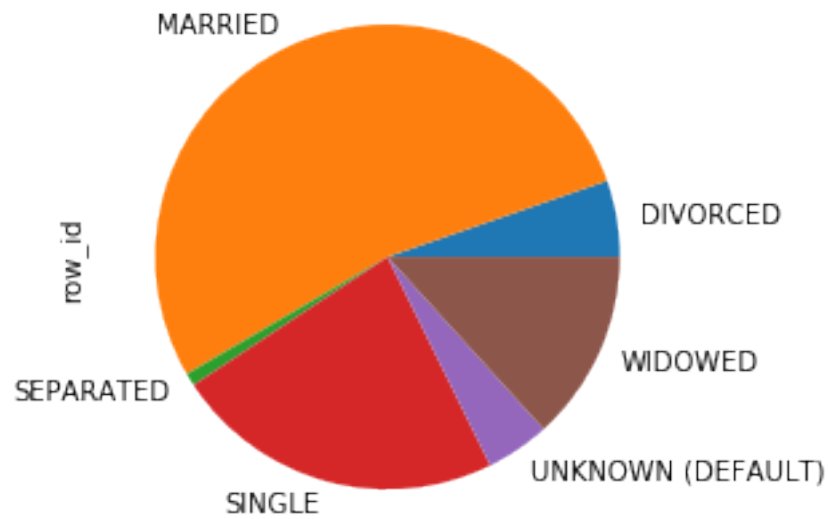
```
[16]: a.groupby(['religion']).count()['row_id'].plot(kind = 'barh')
```

```
[16]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f44fd7d8b70>
```



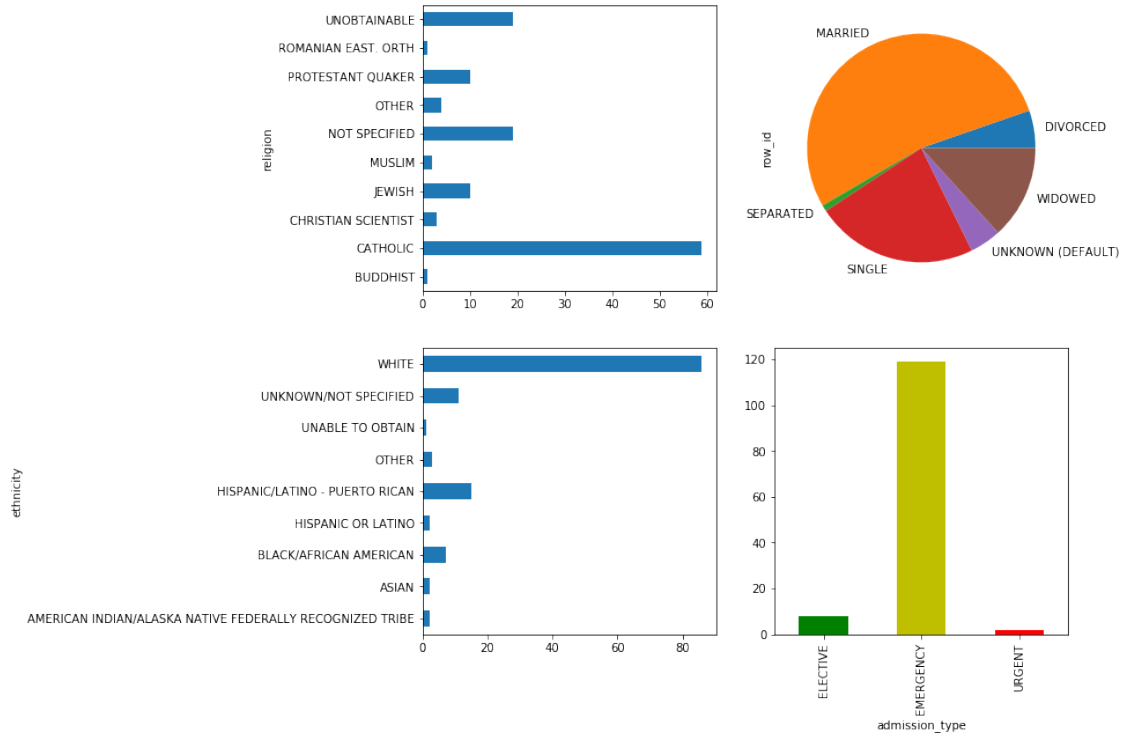
```
[17]: a.groupby(['marital_status']).count()['row_id'].plot(kind='pie')
```

```
[17]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f44f6fd1358>
```



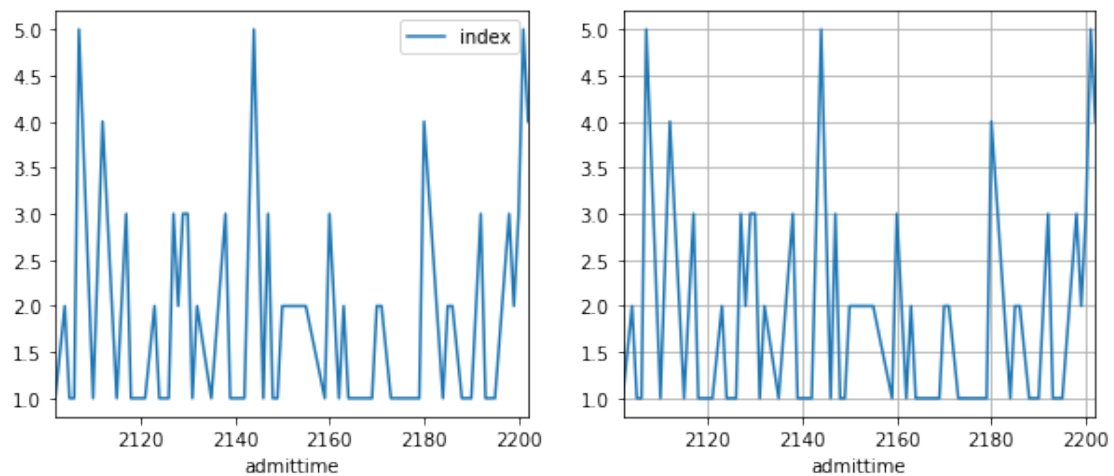
```
[18]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 2, figsize = (10,10))
a.groupby(['religion']).count()['row_id'].plot(ax = axes[0,0], kind = 'barh')
a.groupby(['marital_status']).count()['row_id'].plot(ax = axes[0,1], kind = 'pie')
a.groupby(['ethnicity']).count()['row_id'].plot(ax = axes[1,0], kind = 'barh')
a.groupby(['admission_type']).count()['row_id'].plot(ax = axes[1,1], kind = 'bar', color = ['g','y','r'])
```

[18]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f44f6e5a240>



```
[19]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 2, figsize = (10,4))
a['admittime'].dt.year.reset_index().groupby(['admittime']).count().plot(ax = axes[0])
a['admittime'].dt.year.reset_index().groupby(['admittime']).count().plot(ax = axes[1], grid = True, legend = False)
```

[19]: <matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f44f6b92630>



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## 1.4 Missingno

<https://github.com/ResidentMario/missingno> Missingno offers a visual summary of the completeness of a dataset

### 1.4.1 Import missingno (1/2)

```
[23]: import missingno as msno
```

### 1.4.2 Depict the missing values (2/2)

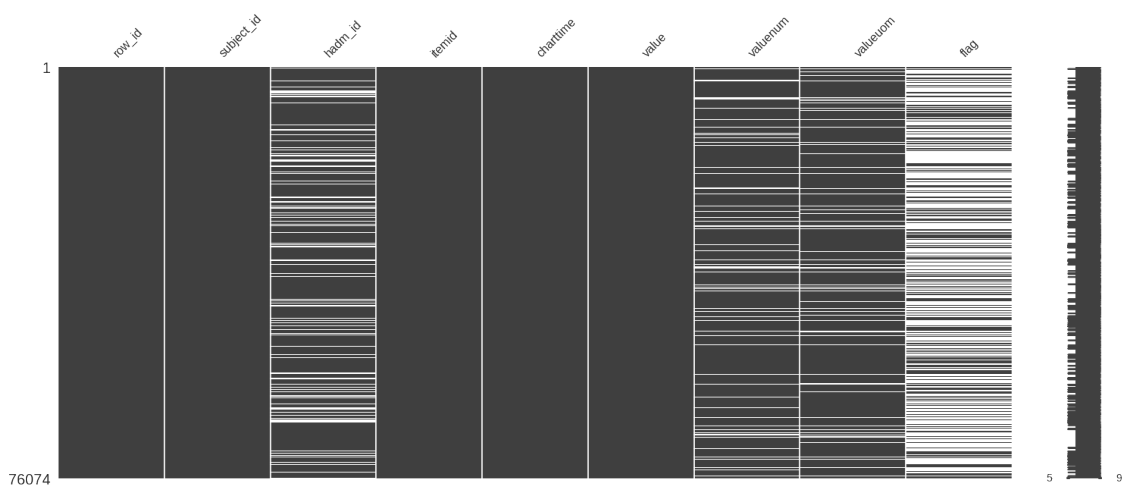
```
[24]: sql = "SELECT * FROM labevents"
lab = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
lab.head(1)
```

```
[24]:   row_id  subject_id  hadm_id  itemid      charttime  value  valuenum  \
0  6294375         10120  193924.0   51214  2115-05-13 14:53:00   226    226.0

   valueuom  flag
0   mg/dL  None
```

```
[25]: %matplotlib inline
msno.matrix(lab)
```

```
[25]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f44bf3b9ef0>
```



## 1.5 Pandas-Profiling

<https://github.com/pandas-profiling/pandas-profiling> Pandas-Profiling is a Python library for speed up an exploratory data analysis

### 1.5.1 Import pandas-profiling (1/3)

```
[20]: import pandas_profiling
```

### 1.5.2 Query the admissions table (2/3)

```
[21]: sql = "SELECT * FROM admissions"
a = psql.read_sql(sql, conn)
a.head(1)
```

```
[21]:  row_id  subject_id  hadm_id          admittime          disctime \
0    12258         10006    142345 2164-10-23 21:09:00 2164-11-01 17:15:00

      deathtime admission_type  admission_location discharge_location insurance \
0         NaT      EMERGENCY  EMERGENCY ROOM ADMIT    HOME HEALTH CARE  Medicare

      language  religion marital_status          ethnicity \
0         None   CATHOLIC      SEPARATED  BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN

      edregtime          edouttime diagnosis  hospital_expire_flag \
0 2164-10-23 16:43:00 2164-10-23 23:00:00      SEPSIS                0

      has_chartevents_data
0                        1
```

### 1.5.3 Profile the table (3/3)

```
[22]: pandas_profiling.ProfileReport(a)
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas_profiling/model/correlations.py:124: UserWarning: There was an
attempt to calculate the cramers correlation, but this failed.
To hide this warning, disable the calculation
(using `df.profile_report(correlations={"cramers": False})`)
If this is problematic for your use case, please report this as an issue:
https://github.com/pandas-profiling/pandas-profiling/issues
```

```
(include the error message: 'The internally computed table of expected
frequencies has a zero element at (0, 2).')
correlation_name=correlation_name, error=error

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

[22]:

**Agenda** \* Data Analysis and Visualization \* Pandas \* Missingno \* Pandas-Profiling \* Wordcloud

## 1.6 Wordcloud

[https://github.com/amueller/word\\_cloud](https://github.com/amueller/word_cloud) Wordcloud visualizes a given text in a word-cloud format

### 1.6.1 Import the Wordcloud package (1/4)

[26]: `from wordcloud import WordCloud`

### 1.6.2 Prepare an input text in string (2/4)

[27]: `text = str(a['diagnosis'].values)`

### 1.6.3 Generate a word-cloud from the input text (3/4)

[28]: `wordcloud = WordCloud().generate(text)`

### 1.6.4 Plot the word-cloud (4/4)

[29]: `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize = (10,10))
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation = 'bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()`

