Viewership Analysis of Sherlock Series 1 and 2

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Introduction

Sherlock is a British mystery series based on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes detective stories. Starring Benedict Cumberbatch as Sherlock Holmes and Martin Freeman as Doctor John Watson, the series has received critical acclaim for its writing, acting, and innovative storytelling.

Viewership Data Summary

The viewership data for Series 1 and 2 of *Sherlock* is presented below. The show debuted in the UK with high numbers and continued to attract a significant audience.

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Creating a DataFrame for the provided viewership data
sherlock_data = {
    'Series': [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4],
    'No. overall': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13],
    'Title': [
        "A Study in Pink", "The Blind Banker", "The Great Game",
        "A Scandal in Belgravia", "The Hounds of Baskerville", "The Reichenbach Fall", "The
    ],
    'Viewers (millions) UK': [8.70, 7.74, 8.66, 10.66, 10.27, 9.78, 12.72, 11.38, 11.38, 11.6
    'Original air date UK': [
        "25 July 2010", "1 August 2010", "8 August 2010",
        "1 January 2012", "8 January 2012", "15 January 2012", "1 January 2014","5 January 20
    ],
```

```
    'Viewers (millions) US': [None, None, None, 3.2, None, None, 4.0, 2.9, 3.0, 3.4, 3.7, Nor
    'Original air date US': [
        "24 October 2010", "31 October 2010", "7 November 2010",
        "6 May 2012", "13 May 2012", "20 May 2012", "19 January 2014", "26 January 2014", "2
    ]
}
```

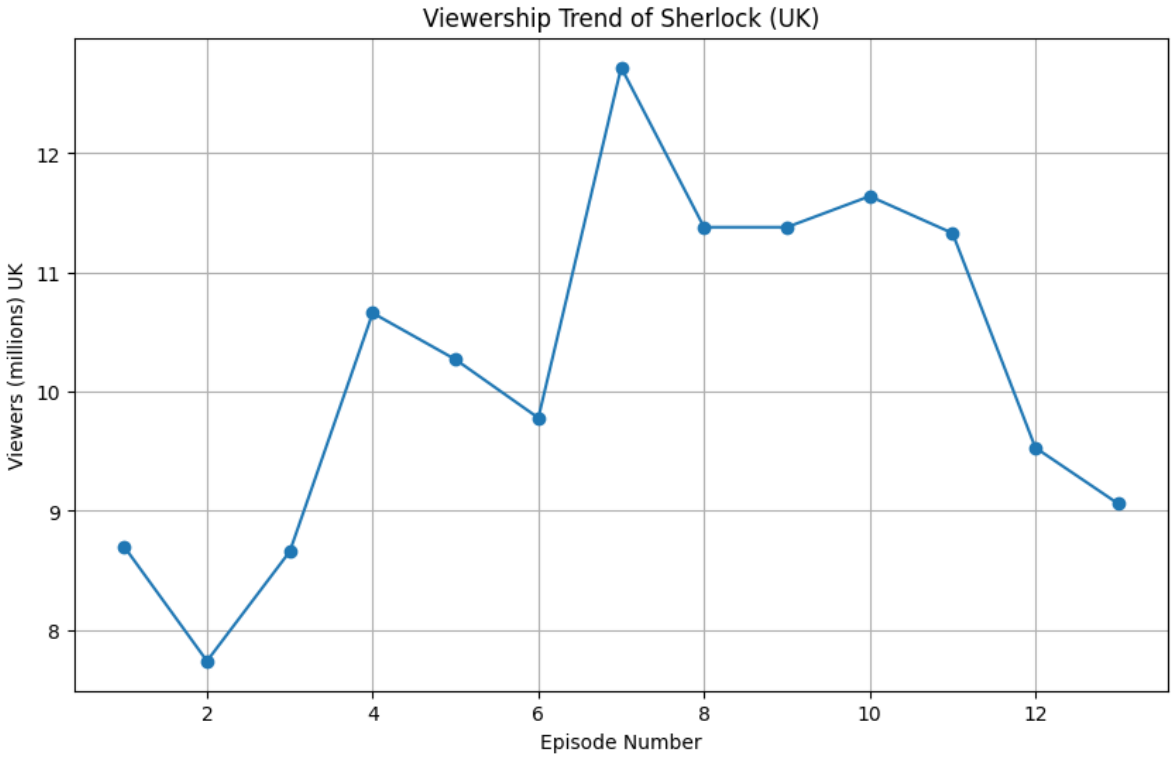
Viewership Trend Over Time

We can analyze the trend of viewership over the series' episodes and seasons.

```
sherlock_df = pd.DataFrame(sherlock_data)

# Display the DataFrame to check it's correct
sherlock_df

# Plotting the viewership trend over the episodes
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(sherlock_df['No. overall'], sherlock_df['Viewers (millions) UK'], marker='o', lines
plt.title('Viewership Trend of Sherlock (UK)')
plt.xlabel('Episode Number')
plt.ylabel('Viewers (millions) UK')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



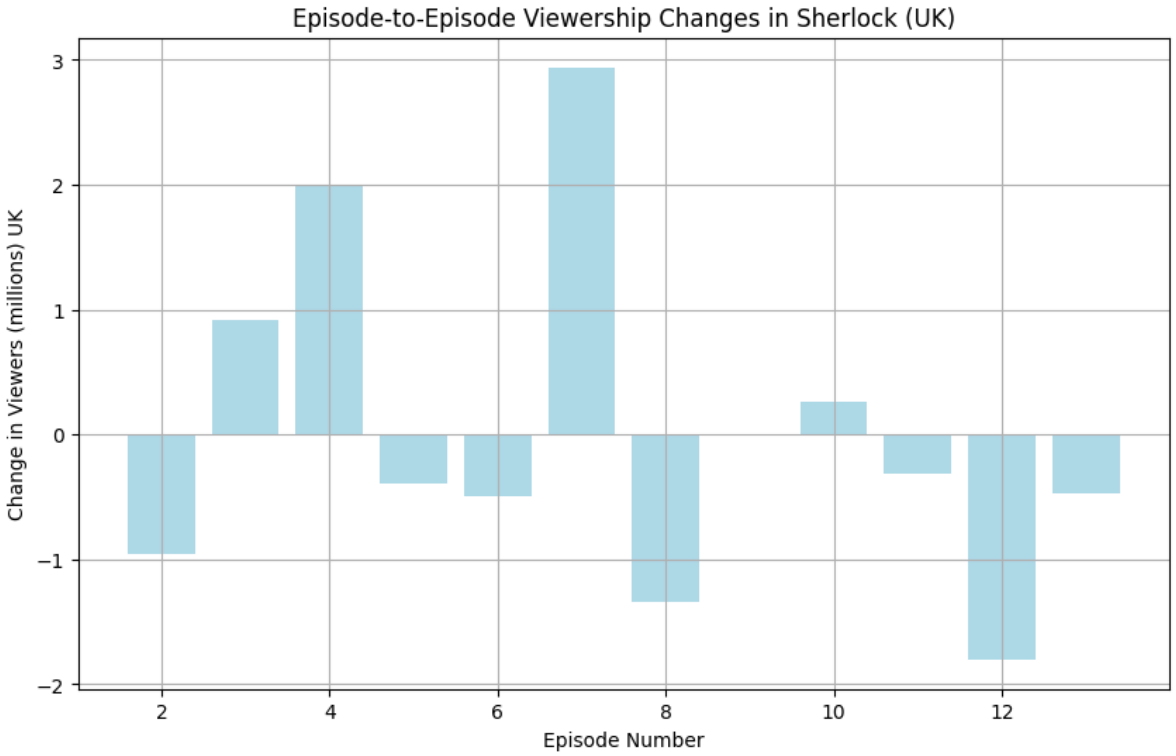
Episode-to-Episode Viewership Changes

We will now look at how viewership changed from one episode to the next.

```
# Calculating the change in viewership between episodes
sherlock_df['Viewership Change UK'] = sherlock_df['Viewers (millions) UK'].diff()

# Plotting

# the viewership change
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(sherlock_df['No. overall'], sherlock_df['Viewership Change UK'], color='lightblue')
plt.title('Episode-to-Episode Viewership Changes in Sherlock (UK)')
plt.xlabel('Episode Number')
plt.ylabel('Change in Viewers (millions) UK')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



Conclusion

The provided data shows a strong start for *Sherlock* with a significant viewership in the UK. Although we have incomplete data for the US viewership, the UK trends indicate a consistent interest in the show, particularly during its second series, which saw higher numbers.