

Game of Thrones

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```
season = "season_4"
```

```
# Injected Parameters
season = "season_4"
```

```
import pandas as pd
from pathlib import Path
import os
from IPython.display import Markdown, display

# List of seasons to process
seasons = ["season_1", "season_2", "season_3", "season_4",
          "season_5", "season_6", "season_7", "season_8"]

# Construct the base data directory path
data_dir = Path("../Data/")

# Loop through each season
file_path = os.path.join(data_dir, season + '.csv')
print(file_path)
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)
```

```
..\Data\season_4.csv
```

```
display(Markdown(f"""
### Game of Thrones - {season} summary in numbers
"""))
```

0.1 Game of Thrones - season_4 summary in numbers

0.2 (*Warning: spoilers ahead*)

0.3 Overview

(From the [Wikipedia](#)) Game of Thrones is an American fantasy drama television series created by David Benioff and D. B. Weiss for HBO. It is an adaptation of A Song of Ice and Fire, a series of fantasy novels by George R. R. Martin, the first of which is A Game of Thrones.

Set on the fictional continents of Westeros and Essos, Game of Thrones has a large ensemble cast and follows several story arcs throughout the course of the show. A major arc concerns the Iron Throne of the Seven Kingdoms of Westeros through a web of political conflicts among the noble families either vying to claim the throne or fighting for independence from it. Another focuses on the last descendant of the realm's deposed ruling dynasty, who has been exiled to Essos and is plotting a return to the throne. A third story arc follows the Night's Watch, a military order defending the realm against threats from the North.

```
display(Markdown(f"""
### {season} - episode descriptions
"""))
```

0.4 season_4 - episode descriptions

```
for description in df["description"]:
    display(Markdown(f"""
    > {description}

""")) # Added extra newline for better spacing
```

- > Tywin oversees the reforging of Ice, House Stark's ancestral Valyrian steel sword, into two.
- > Roose Bolton returns to the Dreadfort with his bride, one of Walder Frey's daughters. He ch
- > Tywin grooms his young grandson Tommen to be the new king and enlists Oberyn and Mace Tyre
- > Daenerys easily captures Meereen, assisted by a slave revolt. Seeking justice for 163 slain
- > Tommen is crowned king; Cersei surprises Margery by encouraging her to marry Tommen. Tywin
- > In Essos, Davos and Stannis meet with the Iron Bank to secure a loan for Stannis. Davos re
- > Cersei appoints Ser Gregor Clegane as her champion in Tyrion's upcoming trial by combat. J
- > The Wildlings attack Mole's Town. Ygritte discovers Gilly hiding and spares her and Little
- > The Night's Watch prepares for the battle. Gilly and Little Sam escape Mole's Town and arr
- > Jon's meeting with Mance Rayder abruptly ends when Stannis and his army overrun the Wildlin

You can see how the viewership of the episodes changed in Figure 1.

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.ticker import MaxNLocator

# Create the plot
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))

# Create histogram-style bars
bars = plt.bar(df['no_season'], df['viewers'],
               color='darkred',
               alpha=0.7,
               edgecolor='black',
               width=0.6)

# Customize the plot
plt.title('Game of Thrones ' + str(season) + 'Viewer Ratings by Episode', fontsize=16, pad=20)
plt.xlabel('Episode Number', fontsize=12)
```

```

plt.ylabel('Viewers (Millions)', fontsize=12)
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.3, axis='y')

# Ensure x-axis shows whole numbers for episode numbers
plt.gca().xaxis.set_major_locator(MaxNLocator(integer=True))

# Add value labels on top of each bar
for bar in bars:
    height = bar.get_height()
    plt.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width()/2., height,
             f'{height:.2f}',
             ha='center', va='bottom',
             fontsize=9)

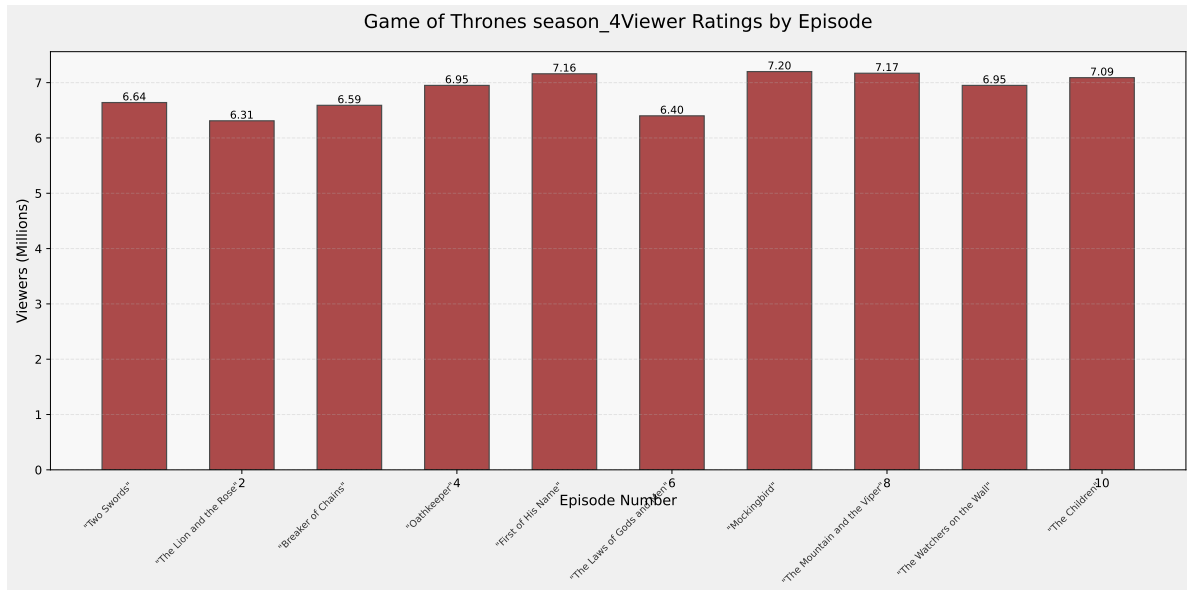
# Add episode titles below each bar
for i, row in df.iterrows():
    plt.text(row['no_season'], -0.2,
             row['title'],
             rotation=45,
             ha='right',
             va='top',
             fontsize=8,
             alpha=0.8)

# Adjust margins to accommodate episode titles
plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0.3)

# Add some thematic styling
plt.gca().set_facecolor('#f8f8f8')
plt.gcf().set_facecolor('#f0f0f0')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```

from IPython.display import Markdown
import pandas as pd

# Calculate total viewers and average
total_viewers = df['viewers'].sum()
avg_view = total_viewers / len(df)

# Filter episodes with above-average viewership
above_avg = df[df['viewers'] >= avg_view]

# Create Markdown table
table_header = "| Episode | Title | Viewers (Millions) |\n|-----|-----|-----|
table_rows = []

for _, row in above_avg.iterrows():
    table_rows.append(f"| {int(row['no_season'])} | {row['title']} | {row['viewers']:.2f} |")

# Combine header and rows
markdown_table = f"""
**Episodes with Above-Average Viewership (Average: {avg_view:.2f} million viewers)**

{table_header}
{"\n".join(table_rows)}

```

```
"""

# Display the table
display(Markdown(markdown_table))
```

Episodes with Above-Average Viewership (Average: 6.85 million viewers)

Episode	Title	Viewers (Millions)
4	“Oathkeeper”	6.95
5	“First of His Name”	7.16
7	“Mockingbird”	7.20
8	“The Mountain and the Viper”	7.17
9	“The Watchers on the Wall”	6.95
10	“The Children”	7.09