**Pivoting all variables**

If you do not select any particular variables, all of them will be pivoted. In this case - with the users DataFrame - both 'visitors' and 'signups' will be pivoted, creating hierarchical column labels.

You will explore this for yourself now in this exercise.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

* Pivot the users DataFrame with the 'signups' indexed by 'weekday' in the rows and 'city' in the columns.
* Print the new DataFrame. This has been done for you.
* Pivot the users DataFrame with both 'signups' and 'visitors' pivoted - that is, all the variables. This will happen automatically if you do not specify an argument for the values parameter of .pivot().
* Print the pivoted DataFrame.

# Pivot users with signups indexed by weekday and city: signups\_pivot

print(users.head())

signups\_pivot = users.pivot(index='weekday', columns='city', values='signups')

# Print signups\_pivot

print(signups\_pivot)

# Pivot users pivoted by both signups and visitors: pivot

pivot = users.pivot(index='weekday', columns='city')

# Print the pivoted DataFrame

print(pivot)