**Grouping by multiple columns**

In this exercise, you will return to working with the Titanic dataset from Chapter 1 and use .groupby() to analyze the distribution of passengers who boarded the Titanic.

The 'pclass' column identifies which class of ticket was purchased by the passenger and the 'embarked' column indicates at which of the three ports the passenger boarded the Titanic. 'S' stands for Southampton, England, 'C' for Cherbourg, France and 'Q' for Queenstown, Ireland.

Your job is to first group by the 'pclass' column and count the number of rows in each class using the 'survived' column. You will then group by the 'embarked' and 'pclass' columns and count the number of passengers.

The DataFrame has been pre-loaded as titanic.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

* Group by the 'pclass' column and save the result as by\_class.
* Aggregate the 'survived' column of by\_class using .count(). Save the result as count\_by\_class.
* Print count\_by\_class. This has been done for you.
* Group titanic by the 'embarked' and 'pclass' columns. Save the result as by\_mult.
* Aggregate the 'survived' column of by\_mult using .count(). Save the result as count\_mult.
* Print count\_mult.

# Group titanic by 'pclass'

by\_class = titanic.groupby('pclass')

# Aggregate 'survived' column of by\_class by count

count\_by\_class = by\_class['survived'].count()

# Print count\_by\_class

print(count\_by\_class)

# Group titanic by 'embarked' and 'pclass'

by\_mult = titanic.groupby(['embarked','pclass'])

# Aggregate 'survived' column of by\_mult by count

count\_mult = by\_mult['survived'].count()

# Print count\_mult

print(count\_mult)