project description-

This project focuses on analyzing Instagram user data to provide actionable insights that can help drive strategic decisions for user engagement, marketing efforts, and platform growth. Using SQL and MySQL Workbench, I performed tasks such as identifying the most loyal users, detecting inactive accounts, determining popular hashtags, and calculating user engagement metrics. These analyses aim to assist the product, marketing, and development teams in optimizing the platform's features and improving overall user experience, while also addressing concerns about potential bot activity and identifying opportunities for targeted ad campaigns.

Approach-

The approach to this project involved a structured analysis of Instagram's user data using SQL queries. The following steps were taken:

- 1. Database Setup: I started by setting up the provided database in MySQL Workbench. This database contained tables with information about users, posts, likes, and hashtags.
- Task-Specific Queries: For each question posed by the management team, I designed and executed SQL queries tailored to extract the necessary data. The queries were focused on identifying the oldest users, inactive users, contest winners, popular hashtags, and registration patterns.
- 3. Data Analysis: I analyzed the data retrieved through SQL to understand patterns and trends, such as the behavior of active versus inactive users, and days of the week with the highest registrations.
- 4. Result Documentation: Screenshots of the queries and outputs were captured and integrated into the final report. The insights derived were documented in a concise and relevant manner to support business decision-making.

Tech-Stack used-

MySQL Workbench (Version 8.0): Chosen for its robust capabilities in managing, querying, and visualizing relational databases. It allows for efficient database querying and supports complex SQL queries.

SQL (Structured Query Language): Used to interact with the database, perform data extraction, and analyze the datasets to answer business questions.

Insights-

Throughout the analysis, several key insights emerged:

- Loyal Users: The oldest users on Instagram were identified, which will assist the marketing team in rewarding long-term loyalty and increasing engagement.
- Inactive Users: A considerable number of users had never posted any photos. This
 indicates a potential area for marketing outreach to encourage these users to become
 more active on the platform.

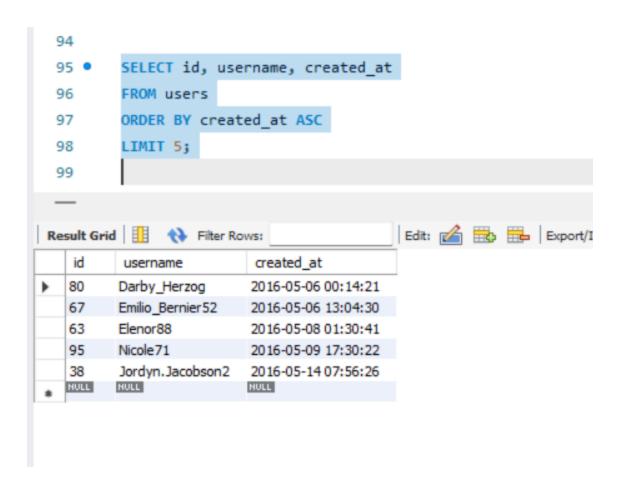
- Popular Hashtags: The top five most used hashtags were identified, revealing patterns in user preferences and brand reach. This insight can assist partners in targeting posts for greater visibility.
- Optimal Ad Campaign Day: The analysis showed that the majority of users registered on certain days of the week, indicating the best times to schedule ad campaigns for maximum exposure.
- User Engagement: The average number of posts per user was calculated, providing insights into how actively engaged Instagram's user base is.
- Bot Detection: Potential bots were identified by finding users who liked every post on the platform—behavior that is typically unrealistic for genuine users. This helps the platform maintain authenticity by addressing fake accounts.

These insights, derived from the SQL queries, provide a foundation for making strategic decisions that can positively impact user engagement, marketing efforts, and overall platform growth.

Result-

Through the SQL-based analysis of Instagram's user data, several key results were achieved, providing valuable insights for business decision-making:

1. Loyal User Identification: I successfully identified the five oldest users on Instagram based on their registration dates, allowing the marketing team to focus on rewarding user loyalty and engagement.



2. Inactive User Engagement: The analysis revealed a list of users who had never posted any photos, helping the marketing team to target them for re-engagement efforts through promotional emails.

```
99

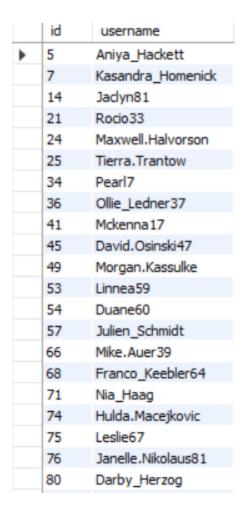
100 • SELECT users.id, users.username

101 FROM users

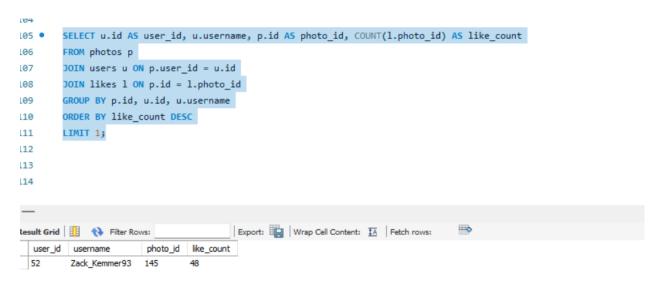
102 LEFT JOIN photos ON users.id = photos.user_id

103 WHERE photos.user_id IS NULL;

104
```



3. Contest Winner: I determined the contest winner by identifying the user with the most likes on a single photo, providing the required user details for the team to announce the winner.



4. Hashtag Popularity: The top five most frequently used hashtags were identified, offering valuable information to partner brands about which hashtags to use for broader reach and engagement.

```
SELECT t.tag_name, COUNT(pt.tag_id) AS usage_count

FROM tags t

JOIN photo_tags pt ON t.id = pt.tag_id

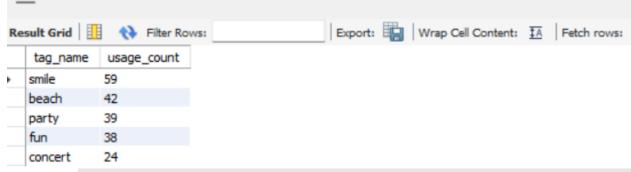
GROUP BY t.tag_name

ORDER BY usage_count DESC

LIMIT 5;

119

120
```



5. Optimal Ad Campaign Timing: The analysis pinpointed the best day of the week for launching ad campaigns based on user registration data, offering insights into when ad campaigns are likely to reach the most users.

```
120 •
        SELECT DAYNAME(created_at) AS registration_day, COUNT(id) AS user_count
121
        FROM users
        GROUP BY registration_day
122
        ORDER BY user count DESC
123
124
        LIMIT 1;
125
                                          Export: Wrap Cell Content: TA Fetch rows:
                                                                                        4
Result Grid 🔢 🚷 Filter Rows:
  registration_day
                 user_count
  Thursday
                 16
```

6. User Engagement Metrics: The average number of posts per user and the total number of photos per user ratio were calculated, showing healthy user activity levels on the platform.

```
126 •
          SELECT AVG(photo_count) AS avg_posts_per_user
127

⊖ FROM (
128
               SELECT COUNT(p.id) AS photo_count
129
               FROM users u
130
               LEFT JOIN photos p ON u.id = p.user_id
               GROUP BY u.id
131
          ) AS user photo counts;
132
133
                                              Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1/4
Result Grid
                Filter Rows:
    avg_posts_per_user
   2.5700
      SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM photos) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users) AS photos_per_user;
135
136
Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
  photos_per_user
▶ 2.5700
```

7. Bot Detection: Potential bot accounts were identified by flagging users who liked every photo on the platform, helping maintain the integrity of the user base.

```
SELECT u.id, u.username
.36 •
.37
        FROM users u

→ JOIN (
.38
             SELECT l.user_id, COUNT(l.photo_id) AS like_count
39
40
             FROM likes 1
             GROUP BY l.user id
41
        ) user_likes ON u.id = user_likes.user_id
42
        WHERE user_likes.like_count = (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM photos);
43
44
45
                                             Export: Wrap Cell Content: $\frac{1}{4}
esult Grid
              Filter Rows:
  id
         username
 5
        Aniya_Hackett
        Jadyn81
 14
 21
        Rocio33
        Maxwell.Halvorson
 24
 36
        Ollie_Ledner37
 41
        Mckenna 17
 54
        Duane60
        Julien Schmidt
 57
        Mike. Auer 39
 66
 71
        Nia_Haag
        Leslie67
 75
        Janelle.Nikolaus81
 76
 91
        Bethany20
```

Conclusion-

This project demonstrated how SQL can be effectively used to extract valuable insights from Instagram's user data. By analyzing various aspects such as user loyalty, engagement, hashtag usage, and potential bot activity, I was able to provide actionable recommendations that can enhance Instagram's marketing strategies and platform optimization. The identification of inactive users and the optimal days for ad campaigns will help improve engagement, while detecting bots will contribute to maintaining a genuine user base. These insights can guide the product and marketing teams in making informed, data-driven decisions to foster growth and improve user experience on one of the world's leading social media platforms.