Instagram User Analytics

Project Description: The aim of this project builds useful insights from metadata using the MySQL workbench. Visualize them to increase them business efficiency.

Approach: The project was executed using SQL, where queries were utilized to create a database from the given raw metadata. Apply SQL queries and analysis with the given questions.

Tech-Stack Used: It included MySQL Workbench v8.0.30.0, which comfortable for the Instagram User Analysis.

Insights:

A) Marketing Analysis:

1. **Loyal User Reward:** Identify the five oldest users on Instagram from the provided database.

Conclusion: These are the oldest user of Instagram.

Result Grid			
	id	username	created_at
•	80	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
	67	Emilio_Bernier52	2016-05-06 13:04:30
	63	Elenor88	2016-05-08 01:30:41
	95	Nicole71	2016-05-09 17:30:22
	38	Jordyn.Jacobson2	2016-05-14 07:56:26
	NULL	NULL	NULL

Code:

```
#1 Loyal User Reward :
select * FROM users
ORDER BY created_at
LIMIT 5;
```

2. **Inactive User Engagement:** Identify users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram.

Conclusion: These users were inactive after their first post.



```
#2 Inactive User Engagement :

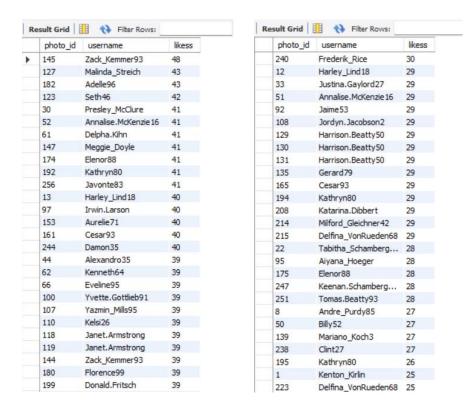
select username from users

left join photos on users.id=photos.user_id

where photos.id is null;
```

3. **Contest Winner Declaration**: Determine the winner of the contest and provide their details to the team.

Conclusion: These are winner of the contest.



```
#3 Contest Winner Declaration:

select * from likes,photos,users;

select likes.photo_id,users.username, count(likes.user_id) as likess

from likes inner join photos on likes.photo_id = photos.id

inner join users on photos.user_id=users.id group by

likes.photo_id,users.username order by likess desc;
```

4. **Hashtag Research:** Identify and suggest the top five most commonly used hashtags on the platform.

Conclusion: These are the top five most commonly used hashtag on the platform.

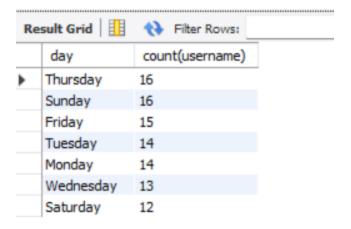


```
# 4 Hashtag Research

select * from photo_tags,tags;
select t.tag_name, count(p.photo_id) as hashtags
from photo_tags p inner join tags t
on t.id=p.tag_id group by t.tag_name order by hashtags desc;
```

5. Ad Campaign Launch: Determine the day of the week when most users register on Instagram. Provide insights on when to schedule an ad campaign.

Conclusion: These are the day of the week when most users register on Instagram.

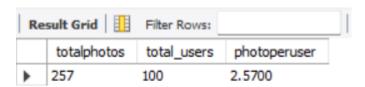


```
# 5 Ad Campaign Launch
select * from users;
select DATE_FORMAT((created_at), '%W') as day ,count(username)
from users group by 1 order by 2 desc;
```

B) Investor Metrics:

1. User Engagement: Calculate the average number of posts per user on Instagram. Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram divided by the total number of users.

Conclusion:

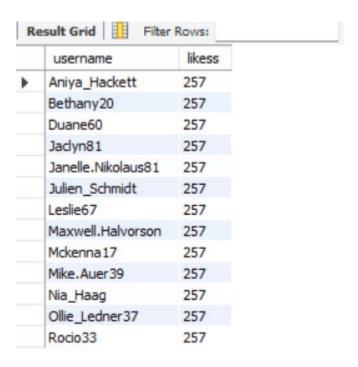


Code:

```
# B) 1. User Engagement
select * from photos, users;
with base as (
select u.id as userid,count(p.id) as photoid from users u
left join photos p on p.user_id=u.id group by u.id )
select sum(photoid) as totalphotos,count(userid)
as total_users,sum(photoid)/count(userid) as photoperuser
from base;
```

2. Bots & Fake Accounts: Identify users (potential bots) who have liked every single photo on the site, as this is not typically possible for a normal user.

Conclusion:



Code:

```
# B) 2. Bots & Fake Accounts
select * from users,likes;
with base as (
select u.username,count(l.photo_id) as likess from likes l inner join users u on u.id=l.user_id
group by u.username)
select username,likess from base where likess=(select count(*) from photos) order by username;
```