Instagram User Analytics

DATA REPORT

SQL Tasks:

A) Marketing Analysis:

Loyal User Reward: The marketing team wants to reward the most loyal users, i.e., those who have been using the platform for the longest time.

Your Task: Identify the five oldest users on Instagram from the provided database.

Syntax:

```
select * from users
order by created_at asc
limit 5;
```

Output:

id	username	created_at
180	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
80	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
280	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
380	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
480	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
NULL	NULL	NULL

Result :The five oldest user in Instagram ID'S (35,63,67,80,95)

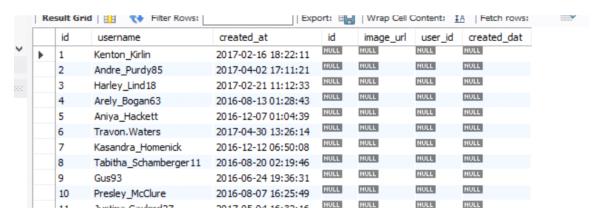
Inactive User Engagement: The team wants to encourage inactive users to start posting by sending them promotional emails.

Your Task: Identify users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram

Syntax:

```
select * from users as a
left join photos as b on
a.id = b.user_id and
b.user id is null
```

Output:



Result: Users who have never posted a single photo in Instagram

Contest Winner Declaration: The team has organized a contest where the user with **the** most likes on a single photo wins.

Your Task: Determine the winner of the contest and provide their details to the team.

Syntax:

```
select username,photos.image_url,count(*) as total_likes from photos
inner join likes on photos.id = likes.photo_id
inner join users on photos.user_id =users.id
group by photo_id
order by total_likes desc
limit 1;
```

Output:



Result : The winner of the contest is 48 by Zack kemmer93.

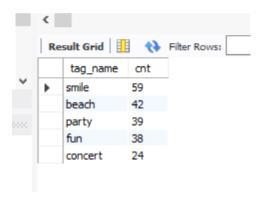
Hashtag Research: A partner brand wants to know the most popular hashtags to use in their posts to reach the most people.

Your Task: Identify and suggest the top five most commonly used hashtags on the platform.

Syntax:

```
select a.tag_name ,count(b.tag_id) as cnt from tags as a
left join photo_tags as b
on a.id = b.tag_id
group by a.tag_name
order by cnt desc
limit 5
```

Output:



Result: The most commonly used hastag names is (Smile, Beach, Party, Fun, Concert).

Ad Campaign Launch: The team wants to know the best day of the week to launch ads.

Your Task: Determine the day of the week when most users register on Instagram. Provide insights on when to schedule an ad campaign.

Syntax:

```
select dayname(created_at) as day,
count(*) as total
from users
group by day
order by total desc
limit 2;
```

Output:



Result: The most users register in Instagram on Thursday and Sunday.

B) Investor Metrics:

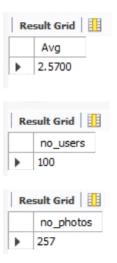
User Engagement: Investors want to know if users are still active and posting on Instagram or if they are making fewer posts.

Your Task: 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.

Syntax:

```
select count(*) as no_photos from photos;
select count(*) as no_users from users;
select (select count(*) as no_photos from photos) / (select count(*) as no_users from users) as Avg;
```

Output:



Result: The average number of posts per Instagram User is 2.57.

Bots & Fake Accounts: Investors want to know if the platform is crowded with fake and dummy accounts.

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

Syntax:

```
select username,
count(*) as num_likes
from users
inner join likes on users.id = likes.user_id
group by likes.user_id
having num_likes = (select count(*)
from photos);
```

Output:



Result: I found out 13 Fake accounts in Instagram.