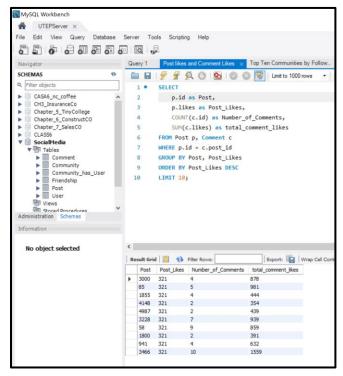
Business Opportunities

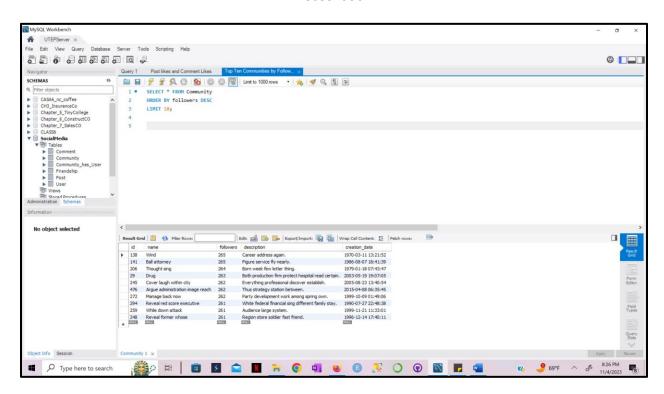
- I. Buisness Opportunity: Reach of Communities vs. Comments on Most Popular Post
 - a. SQL STATEMENT & and SQL Screen Captures:
 - i. SQL for Top 10 Post and the amount of likes on Post and Comments

```
p.id as Post,
p.likes as Post_Likes,
COUNT(c.id) as Number_of_Comments,
SUM(c.likes) as total_comment_likes
FROM Post p, Comment c
WHERE p.id = c.post_id
GROUP BY Post, Post_Likes
ORDER BY Post_Likes DESC
LIMIT 10;
```



ii. SQL for Top ten Communities based on Followers

SELECT * FROM Community ORDER BY followers DESC LIMIT 10;



b. Descritpion of SQL statement and Usefullness to the Business:

i. SQL for Top 10 Post and the amount of likes on Post and Comments

The SQL for this query makes use of the Primary key from Post ID to help us locate the comments found on the top ten post. This is possible because Post "ID" is an Foreign key in the Comment Table. Next is to count the number of comments found on these post as well as the summation of likes these comments have received. This is done by using the COUNT and SUM commands.

ii. SQL for Top ten Communities based on Followers

The SELECT all statement allows us to view and all information pretaining to the Community Table. By using an ORDER BY we can easily see which communities have the most followers.

c. Suggestion for Business opportunity.

The results from Community table show us that the reach of the 10 most popular communities have a between 261 and 265 followers each. Compared to the likes from the top 10 post that have the most likes vary greatly in size but prove to have more reach than any community. Another thing to note is that communitys may share users between them. There is not a rule that you can only belong to one community, thus community reach is very limited when compared to the reach of comments. With this information in hand, I do not believe it is suitable for advertisments to be shown on the top ten communities because it may antagonize the users of the most popular post. In the future, if the communities grow, this can be revisited.

II. Business Opportunities: Recognize Participation

a. SQL STATEMENT & and SQL Screen Captures:

SELECT id, name,

(SELECT SUM(likes) from Comment WHERE User.id = Comment.author_id) AS '#number of likes on comments',

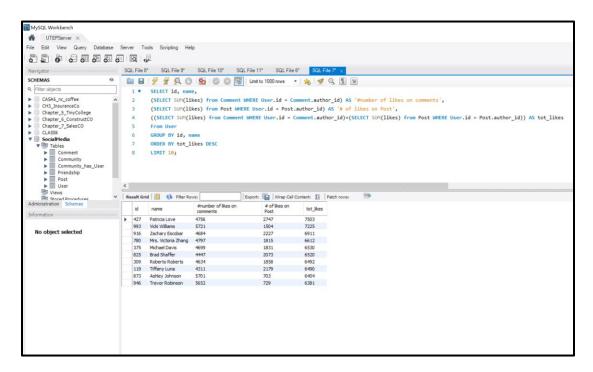
(SELECT SUM(likes) from Post WHERE User.id = Post.author_id) AS '# of likes on Post', ((SELECT SUM(likes) from Comment WHERE User.id = Comment.author_id)+(SELECT SUM(likes) from Post WHERE User.id = Post.author_id)) AS tot_likes

From User

GROUP BY id, name

ORDER BY tot_likes DESC

LIMIT 10;



b. Descritpion of SQL statement and Usefullness to the Business:

Using nested SELECT statement is not the best choice due to its overwheleming need to execute every select statement. This takes time and processing power. However, this was the only way I found that worked. Trying to connect the tables using WHERE clauses connecting foreign keys resulted in odd calculations, such as certain users having upwards of 75 thousand likes. When this user was checked through individual likes they would only have around 7 thousand likes across Post and Comment tables. This gave me the idea that by inserting SELECT statements that I knew worked, would create a system in which the odd calculations could be avoided. The last Select is for an easy interpertaion of the total amount of likes that a user has across the tables Post and Comment. Displaying name along with user id allows the company to easily access who the most valuable 10 employees are in form of interaction.

c. Suggestion for Business opportunity:

The top ten users, in realation to likes, are found in the SQL capture above these ten employees should be rewarded with monetary recognition because of there importance to engagment within the company.

Business Problems

III. Invalid Users

a. SQL STATEMENT & and SQL Screen Captures:

First Screen Capture "Invalid Users Comment and Delete":

SELECT * FROM Comment c
WHERE author_id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM User);

DELETE FROM Comment c
WHERE author_id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM User);

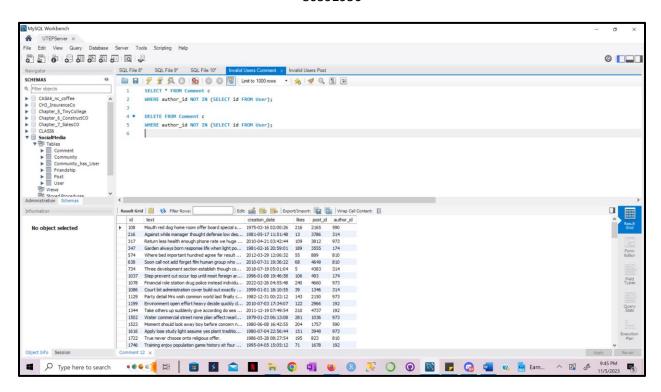
Second Screen Capture "Invalid Users Post and Delete":

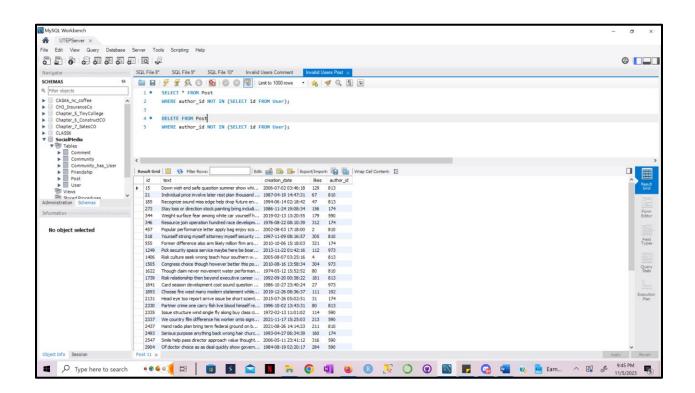
SELECT * FROM Post

WHERE author_id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM User);

DELETE FROM Post

WHERE author_id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM User);





b. Descritpion of SQL statement and Usefullness to the Business

i. Invalid Users in Comments and Post:

Using the same concept that was used in the question pertaining to employee engagement this approach allows us to easily identify which posts have been created from invalid users. By having the WHERE clause check if the author id is present in User id we filter every valid users. The only ones that remain are the post and comments from unauthorized users.

ii. Delete invalid User Comments and Post:

The simplicity in this approach is that once it is verified that these users are invalid, we can erase them with ease. By replacing SELECT with DELETE we can delete all post and comments created by invalid users.

c. Changes to Validate Users:

i. An issue seems to be present that even without being a valid user you are still able to post and comment on said post. With the information given at hand the best course of action would be to only grant INSERT privelages to those users that can be found in the User table. Another possible solution could be to add a CHECK constraint on the Post and Comment table that would make sure that the User id exist in the User table. Both these option can prove to be helpful in preventing invalid users access to the Post and Comment Tables.