

INSTAGRAM USER ANALYTICS



: Priyanshu Kamal
: callmepriyanshu4@gmail.com

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- - +
 - -The project is on Instagram clone where I will be assisting the product team of Instagram. I will do the user analysis so that it can be used to launch new product or marketing campaign.
 - I will do the analysis of the database through SQL
 - I Will find out various information about users and their interaction with the application.

APPROACH

The approach for this project is to first make database of different tables in SQL from the dataset given and then find the answer for the various asked questions by using different SQL queries such as join, count, group by, order by, etc.

TECH-STACK USED

+

•

I have used **MYSQL Workbench 8.0 CE** to do the analysis of database.

I have used MYSQL because it is highly scalable database system, it can run on multiple platforms and is freely available to us.

○



REPORT FOR MARKETING TEAM



1. Rewarding Most Loyal Users



S.No.	ID	USERNAME	CREATED AT
1	80	Darby_Herzog	06/05/2016 00:14:21
2	67	Emilio_Bernier52	06/05/2016 13:04:30
3	63	Elenor88	08/05/2016 01:30:41
4	96	Nicole71	09/05/2016 17:30:22
5	38	Jordyn.Jacobson2	14/05/2016 07:56:26

These are the oldest users of the Instagram from the database provided.

INSIGHTS- The most loyal users of Instagram are Darby, Emilio, Elenor, Nicole, Jordyn as they are the oldest user and have been using Instagram since then.

Query used- `select * from users order by created_at ASC LIMIT 5;`

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
select * from users order by created_at ASC LIMIT 5;
```

The query has been executed, and the results are displayed in the Result Grid. The results show 5 rows of user data, ordered by their creation time.

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

The bottom panel shows the Action Output, indicating that the query was successful and returned 5 rows.

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	13:29:12	select * from users order by created_at ASC LIMIT 5	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

2. Remind Inactive Users to Start Posting+

•

○

-Here are the list of users with zero (0) post on the app.

S.No.	ID	USERNAME
1	5	Aniya_Hackett
2	7	Kasandra_Homenick
3	14	Jaclyn81
4	21	Rocio33
5	24	Maxwell.Halvorson
6	25	Tierra.Trantow
7	34	Pearl7
8	36	Ollie_Ledner37
9	41	Mckenna17
10	45	David.Osinski47
11	49	Morgan.Kassulke
12	53	Linnea59
13	54	Duane60

S.No.	ID	USERNAME
14	57	Julien_Schmidt
15	66	Mike.Auer39
16	68	Franco_Keebler64
17	71	Nia_Haag
18	74	Hulda.Macejkovic
19	75	Leslie67
20	76	Janelle.Nikolaus81
21	80	Darby_Herzog
22	81	Esther.Zulauf61
23	83	Bartholome.Bernhard
24	89	Jessyca_West
25	90	Esmeralda.Mraz57
26	91	Bethany20

INSIGHTS- The number of inactive users are 26 which means that approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of Instagram users are inactive. Campaign should be launched to encourage people to post.

Query- `select users.id, users.username from users left join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where user_id is null;`

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL query:

```
1 • select users.id, users.username from users left join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where user_id is null;
```

The results are displayed in the 'Result Grid' tab, showing 35 rows. The first 10 rows are visible:

	id	username
71	Nia_Haag	
74	Hulda.Macejkovic	
75	Leslie67	
76	Janelle.Nikolaus81	
80	Darby_Herzog	
81	Esther.Zulauf61	
83	Bartholome.Bernhard	
89	Jessyca_West	
90	Esmeralda.Mraz57	
91	Bethany20	

The interface also shows the 'Navigation' pane on the left with sections for MANAGEMENT, INSTANCE, and PERFORMANCE. The 'Output' pane at the bottom is currently empty.

3. Declaring Contest Winner

The user who got the most likes on a single photo.

ID	USERNAME	LIKES
52	Zack_Kemmer93	145

INSIGHTS- Zack Kemmer got the most likes i.e. 145 and won the contest. More such contest should be held which would encourage the users to be more creative to get the maximum likes.

- **Query-** select photo_id, count(photo_id) as total_likes from likes group by photo_id order by total_likes desc;
- select users.id, username from users join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where photos.id = 145;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar contains the 'Navigator' pane with sections for 'MANAGEMENT' (Server Status, Client Connections, Users and Privileges, Status and System Variables, Data Export, Data Import/Restore), 'INSTANCE' (Startup / Shutdown, Server Logs, Options File), and 'PERFORMANCE' (Dashboard, Performance Reports, Performance Schema Setup). Below this are 'Administration' and 'Schemas' tabs, and an 'Information' section stating 'No object selected'.

The main window displays 'Query 1' with the following SQL code:

```
1 • select * from likes;
2 • select * from follows;
3 • select * from photos;
4 • select * from tags;
5 • select * from photo_tags;
6 • select photo_id, count(photo_id) as total_likes from likes group by photo_id order by total_likes desc;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the results of the query, with columns 'photo_id' and 'total_likes'. The data is as follows:

photo_id	total_likes
145	48
127	43
182	43
123	42
30	41
52	41
61	41
147	41
174	41
192	41
256	41
13	40
97	40

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the 'Action Output' for the query, indicating that 5000 rows were returned.

4. Hashtag Researching

The top 5 most commonly used hashtags on the platform

S.No.	HASHTAG ID	HASHTAG
1	21	smile
2	20	beach
3	17	party
4	13	fun
5	18	concert

INSIGHTS- The most used hashtags on Instagram are smile, beach, party, fun and concert. By using these hashtags the partner company can improve its engagement.

Query- select tag_id, count(tag_id) as times_used from photo_tags group by tag_id order by times_used desc limit 5;

select tags.id, tags.tag_name from tags join photo_tags on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id where tag_id in (21,20,17,13,18) group by tag_id;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar contains the 'Navigator' pane with sections for 'MANAGEMENT' (Server Status, Client Connections, Users and Privileges, Status and System Variables, Data Export, Data Import/Restore), 'INSTANCE' (Startup / Shutdown, Server Logs, Options File), and 'PERFORMANCE' (Dashboard, Performance Reports, Performance Schema Setup). Below this is the 'Administration' and 'Schemas' section, which currently shows 'No object selected'.

The main editor area displays a SQL query in 'Query 1' tab:

```
1 • select * from likes;
2 • select * from users;
3 • select * from follows;
4 • select * from photos;
5 • select * from tags;
6 • select * from photo_tags;
7 • select photo_id, count(photo_id) as total_likes from likes group by photo_id order by total_likes desc;
8 • select users.id, username from users join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where photos.id = 145;
9 • select tag_id, count(tag_id) as times_used from photo_tags group by tag_id order by times_used desc;
```

The query results are displayed in the 'Result Grid' pane at the bottom. The grid shows the following data:

tag_id	times_used
21	59
20	42
17	39
13	38
5	24
11	24
18	24
15	23
12	22
8	20
10	20
1	19
16	19
19	19

The 'Result Grid' pane also includes a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Contents' checkbox. The bottom status bar shows 'Object Info' and 'Session' tabs, and a 'Message' pane.

5. Launch AD Campaign

Table of days in which most users registered.

S.No.	DAY	NO. OF USERS REGISTERED
1	Thursday	16
2	Sunday	16
3	Friday	15
4	Tuesday	14
5	Monday	14
6	Wednesday	13
7	Saturday	12

INSIGHTS- The AD Campaigns should be launched on Thursday or Sunday

Query- select dayname(created_at) as day_name, count(*) as num_of_days from users
group by day_name order by num_of_days desc;

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar contains a 'Navigator' pane with sections for 'MANAGEMENT' (Server Status, Client Connections, Users and Privileges, Status and System Variables, Data Export, Data Import/Restore), 'INSTANCE' (Startup / Shutdown, Server Logs, Options File), and 'PERFORMANCE' (Dashboard, Performance Reports, Performance Schema Setup). Below this is an 'Administration' tab with 'Schemas' selected, showing 'No object selected'. The main area displays 'Query 1' with the following SQL code:

```
1 • select * from likes;
2 • select * from comments;
3 • select * from users;
4 • select * from follows;
5 • select * from photos;
6 • select * from tags;
7 • select * from photo_tags;
8 • select photo_id, count(photo_id) as total_likes from likes group by photo_id order by total_likes desc;
9 • select users.id, username from users join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where photos.id = 145;
10 • select tag_id, count(tag_id) as times_used from photo_tags group by tag_id order by times_used desc limit 5;
11 • select tags.id, tags.tag_name from tags join photo_tags on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id where tag_id in (21,20,17,13,18) group by tag_id;
12 • select dayname(created_at) as day_name, count(*) as num_of_days from users group by day_name order by num_of_days desc;
```

The bottom right pane shows the 'Result Grid' with the following data:

day_name	num_of_days
Thursday	16
Sunday	16
Friday	15
Tuesday	14
Monday	14
Wednesday	13
Saturday	12

The bottom status bar indicates 'Result 136' and 'Read Only'.



REPORT FOR INVESTOR METRICS



1. User Engagement

Total number of photos on Instagram = 257

Total number of users = 100

INSIGHTS- The total number of photos on Instagram/total number of users = 2.57

Hence an average user posts 2.57 times on Instagram

Query- `select (select count(*) from photos) / (select count(*) from users);`

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: Query 1 x

MANAGEMENT

- Server Status
- Client Connections
- Users and Privileges
- Status and System Variables
- Data Export
- Data Import/Restore

INSTANCE

- Startup / Shutdown
- Server Logs
- Options File

PERFORMANCE

- Dashboard
- Performance Reports
- Performance Schema Setup

Administration Schemas

Information

No object selected

Result Grid

(select count(*) from photos) / (select count(*) from users)
2.5700

Result 141 x

Output

Object Info Session

Read Only

2. Bots & Fake Accounts

S.No.	ID	USERNAME	NO. OF LIKES
1	5	Aniya_Hackett	257
2	14	Jaclyn81	257
3	21	Rocio33	257
4	24	Maxwell.Halvorson	257
5	36	Ollie_Ledner37	257
6	41	Mckenna17	257
7	54	Duane60	257
8	57	Julien_Schmidt	257
9	66	Mike.Auer39	257
10	71	Nia_Haag	257
11	75	Leslie67	257
12	76	Janelle.Nikolaus81	257
13	91	Bethany20	257

INSIGHTS- The list of bots are given in the table as it is impossible for human to like every photos. The number of bots should be decreased by banning those accounts.

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

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

MANAGEMENT

- Server Status
- Client Connections
- Users and Privileges
- Status and System Variables
- Data Export
- Data Import/Restore

INSTANCE

- Startup / Shutdown
- Server Logs
- Options File

PERFORMANCE

- Dashboard
- Performance Reports
- Performance Schema Setup

Administration Schemas

Information

No object selected

Object Info Session

Query 1 x

```

1 • select * from likes;
2 • select * from comments;
3 • select * from users;
4 • select * from follows;
5 • select * from photos;
6 • select * from tags;
7 • select * from photo_tags;
8 • select photo_id, count(photo_id) as total_likes from likes group by photo_id order by total_likes desc;
9 • select users.id, username from users join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where photos.id = 145;
10 • select tag_id, count(tag_id) as times_used from photo_tags group by tag_id order by times_used desc limit 5;
11 • select tags.id, tags.tag_name from tags join photo_tags on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id where tag_id in (21,20,17,13,18) group by tag_id;
12 • select dayname(created_at) as day_name, count(*) as num_of_days from users group by day_name order by num_of_days desc;
13 • select (select count(*) from photos) / (select count(*) from users);
14 • select users.id, users.username, count(*) as total_likes from users
15 • inner join likes on users.id = likes.user_id group by likes.user_id having total_likes = (select count(*) from photos);
  
```

Limit to 5000 rows

Result Grid

	id	username	total_likes
	54	Duane60	257
	57	Julien_Schmidt	257
	66	Mike.Auer39	257
	71	Nia_Haag	257
	75	Leslie67	257
	76	Janelle.Nikolaus81	257
	91	Bethany20	257

Result 144 x

Output

Read Only

RESULT

I got to understand and learn how the desired data is derived from a large database which would help the App.

I also understood the kind of insights which is asked or needed by the management team to work upon and how it would help further.

+

o



THANK YOU

Priyanshu Kamal
callmepriyanshu4@gmail.com