

INSTAGRAM USER ANALYTICS

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Project Description

This project aims to analyze user interactions and engagement on the Instagram app to generate valuable insights that can drive business growth. Using MySQL Workbench as the primary analysis tool, we will delve into Instagram user data to answer specific questions posed by the management team. By uncovering trends and patterns in user behavior, content performance, and engagement metrics, the project will provide the product manager and the broader team with data-driven insights. These insights will inform strategic decisions, guiding the future development and direction of the Instagram app to better meet user needs and enhance overall engagement.

Approach

The approach was to filter out the data with the help of different type of query commands like “joins” which include the concepts of primary key and foreign keys and using these concepts in inner-joins and left-joins and “group by” query commands were used to remove or count recursive datasets. With the help of these commands the data was much cleaner and easier to analyze and extract insights from it, making the work more efficient.

Tech Stack Used

The software used for this project is MYSQL Workbench 8.0 CE. MYSQL is one the best open-source software in the market in its field and it provides various query language controls like DDL, DML and DCL. Along with it, it is also beginner friendly and is most used and sought by beginners as there is a huge community of it and because of which if there are any problems or issues the community has a solution for it.

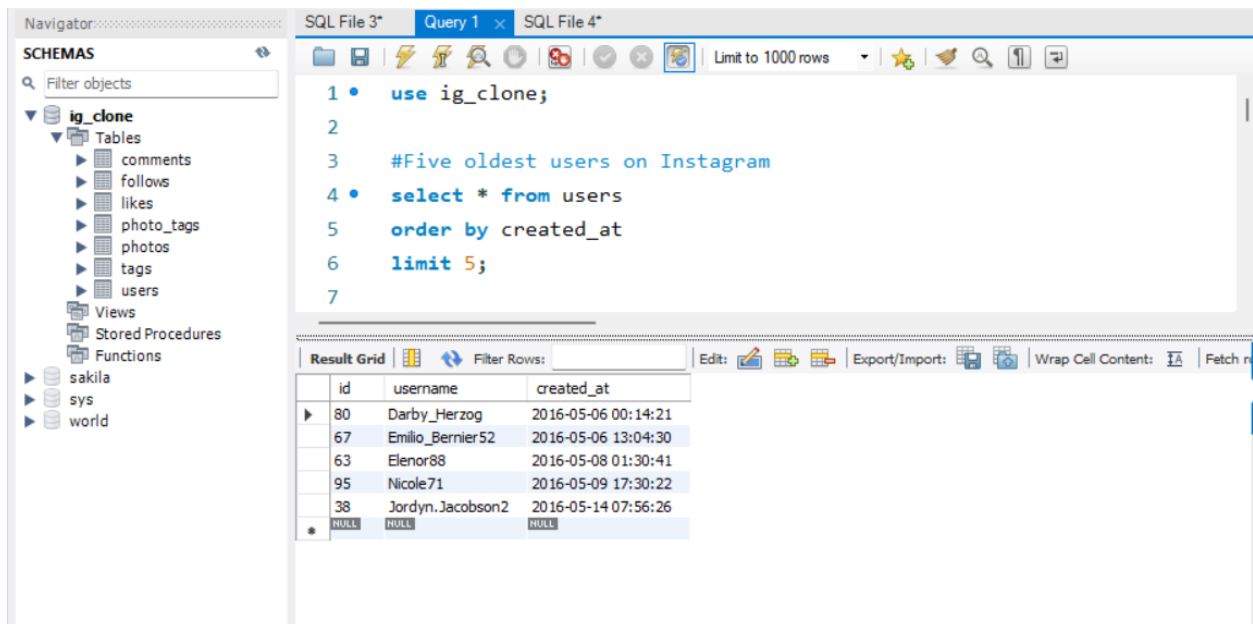
Insights

The data used helped us gain insight into the user activity and other activities on the platform.

- 1) **Loyal User Reward:** With the help of the data, we tracked our oldest customers who have been with us for a long time and for their loyalty we provided them with some rewards for their loyalty.

- 2) **Inactive User Engagement:** Identified users which are not active on the platform and sent them promotional mail regarding their engagement on the platform and promoting them to engage with the platform more.
- 3) **Contest Winner Declaration:** With the help of query commands, we could find out the user with most likes on single photo on Instagram. Which helped in finding the winner for the Contest. The winner is Zack_Kemmer93 with 48 likes.
- 4) **Hashtag Research:** During the hashtag research we came across 5 hashtags which are being used the most. Smile being the most used hashtag while the rest were beach, party, fun and concert.
- 5) **Ad Campaign Launch:** For an upcoming ad campaign, the most suitable days with most user engagement in joining of new users are Thursday and Sunday.
- 6) **User Engagement:** There are 2.57 no. of post of photos per user according to the data. Where the total no. of users is 100 and the total number of posts is 257.
- 7) **Potential Identification of Bots:** According to the data provided there were no bots as such suspected or identified.

Snapshots



The screenshot displays a SQL IDE interface. On the left, the 'SCHEMAS' pane shows a tree view with 'ig_clone' expanded, listing tables like 'comments', 'follows', 'likes', 'photo_tags', 'photos', 'tags', and 'users'. The main editor shows a SQL query:

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2
3 #Five oldest users on Instagram
4 • select * from users
5 order by created_at
6 limit 5;
7
```

 Below the query, the 'Result Grid' shows the top 5 oldest users based on their creation date. The results are as follows:

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

Navigator: SCHEMAS
Filter objects

- ig_clone
 - Tables
 - comments
 - follows
 - likes
 - photo_tags
 - photos
 - tags
 - users
 - Views
 - Stored Procedures
 - Functions
- sakila
- sys
- world

Administration Schemas Information

SQL File 3* Query 1 SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

7
8 #Users without a single posted photo on Instagram
9 • select * from users
10 left join photos
11 on users.id = photos.user_id
12 where photos.id is null;
13

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A

	id	username	created_at	id	image_url	user_id	created_dat
▶	5	Aniya_Hackett	2016-12-07 01:04:39	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	7	Kassandra_Homenick	2016-12-12 06:50:08	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	14	Jadyn81	2017-02-06 23:29:16	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	21	Rocio33	2017-01-23 11:51:15	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	24	Maxwell.Halvorson	2017-04-18 02:32:44	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	25	Tierra.Trantow	2016-10-03 12:49:21	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	34	Pearl7	2016-07-08 21:42:01	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	36	Ollie_Ledner37	2016-08-04 15:42:20	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	41	Mckenna17	2016-07-17 17:25:45	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	45	David.Osinski47	2017-02-05 21:23:37	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	49	Morgan.Kassulke	2016-10-30 12:42:31	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	53	Linnea59	2017-02-07 07:49:34	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	54	Duane60	2016-12-21 04:43:38	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
	57	Julien_Schmidt	2017-02-02 23:12:48	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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Administration Schemas Information

SQL File 3* Query 1 SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

13
14 #Contest - User with most like on a single photo on Instagram
15 • select likes.photo_id, count(likes.photo_id) as likes, photos.user_id, users.username from photos
16 join likes
17 on likes.photo_id = photos.id
18 join users
19 on users.id = photos.user_id
20 group by likes.photo_id
21 order by likes desc
22 limit 1;

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A Fetch rows:

	photo_id	likes	user_id	username
▶	145	48	52	Zack_Kemmer93

Navigator: SCHEMAS
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Administration Schemas Information

SQL File 3* Query 1 SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

25
26 #Top 5 commonly used hashtags on Instagram
27 • SELECT tags.tag_name, COUNT(photo_tags.tag_id) as Hastag_usage_count FROM photo
28 JOIN tags ON photo_tags.tag_id = tags.id
29 GROUP BY photo_tags.tag_id
30 order by Hastag_usage_count desc
31 limit 5;
32

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A Fetch rows:

	tag_name	Hastag_usage_count
▶	smile	59
	beach	42
	party	39
	fun	38
	concert	24

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SQL File 3* Query 1 x SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

32
33
34 #Most user registers according days in a week
35 • select dayname(created_at) as creation_date,count(created_at) as total_users_
36 group by creation_date
37 order by total_users_joined desc;
38
39

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

creation_date	total_users_joined
Thursday	16
Sunday	16
Friday	15
Tuesday	14
Monday	14
Wednesday	13
Saturday	12

Navigator: SCHEMAS
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SQL File 3* Query 1 x SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

40
41
42 #Average no. of posts per user
43 • select count(photos.id) as Total_posts, count(distinct users.username) as Total
44 left join photos
45 on users.id = photos.user_id;
46
47

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

Total_posts	Total_users	Average_post_per_user
257	100	2.5700

Navigator: SCHEMAS
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SQL File 3* Query 1 x SQL File 4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

49 #Potential identification of bots/fake accounts/dummy accounts
50 • select likes.photo_id, count(likes.photo_id) as likes, photos.user_id,users.username from
51 join likes
52 on likes.photo_id = photos.id
53 join users
54 on users.id = photos.user_id
55 group by likes.photo_id
56 order by likes desc;
57

```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

photo_id	likes	user_id	username
145	48	52	Zack_Kemmer93
127	43	46	Malinda_Streich
182	43	65	Adelle96
123	42	44	Seth46
30	41	10	Presley_McClure
52	41	16	Annalise.McKenzie16
61	41	20	Delpha.Kihn
147	41	55	Meggie_Doyle
174	41	63	Elenor88
192	41	72	Kathryn80
256	41	100	Javonte83
13	40	3	Harley_Lind18
97	40	32	Irwin.Larson

Administration Schemas

Information

Results

With the help of the analysis of the given data we have uncovered some important insights. Insights like users who are inactive on platform and users who have been with us since long time because of these data we could make attempts to approach both kind of users and reach them out with the respective measures like Loyalty program for the loyal users and reaching inactive users.

Also finding potential bots or fake accounts and identifying which day of the week the newest users enroll to the platform, helping in launching ad campaigns for new user attractions.