

Instagram User Analytics

Project Description:

This study delves into the valuable user interaction data from the Instagram app. Through data analysis, we aim to extract insights to guide future product development and marketing strategies. By examining user behavior patterns, we can spot trends, understand preferences across demographics, and enhance the overall user experience to retain engagement. This project offers insights into popular content types and uncovers how users engage with the app's features. Understanding user behavior is crucial for shaping Instagram's future and ensuring success in the dynamic social media landscape.

Project Approach:

- 1. Explore user data:** Understand demographics, post interactions, app time, and content preferences using MySQL Workbench.
- 2. Formulate queries:** Collaborate with the product manager to translate key questions into targeted SQL queries that address user engagement, demographics, content types, regional variations, and feature usage.
- 3. Analyze data:** Uncover trends in user activity to identify ideal posting times, content formats for specific user groups, and feature optimization opportunities.
- 4. Share insights:** Present actionable findings through reports and dashboards to inform marketing campaigns, feature development, and user experience improvements.

Tech Stack Used:

- **MySQL Workbench:** A visual database management tool for querying and analyzing Instagram user data stored in a relational database.
- **SQL (Structured Query Language):** A programming language used to interact with relational databases, allowing for data extraction, manipulation, and analysis.

Project Insights:

The analysis has the potential to reveal valuable insights into user behavior on Instagram, potentially uncovering:

- a) Marketing Analysis
- b) Investor Metrics

A) Marketing Analysis

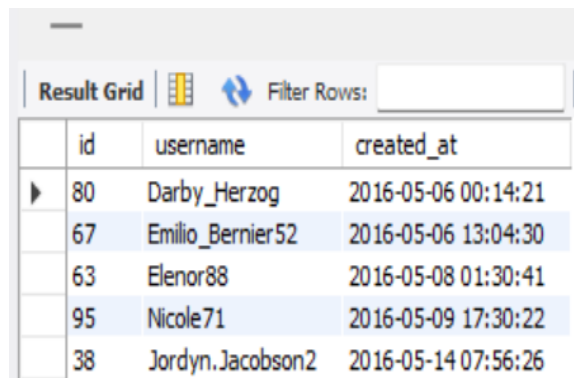
1) Loyal User Reward:

Identifying the 5 oldest Instagram users from the given database:

Query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM users  
ORDER BY created_at  
LIMIT 5;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays a table with 4 columns: 'id', 'username', and 'created_at'. There are 5 rows of data, representing the oldest users. The first row is highlighted with a blue background.

	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

Result:

Hence the 5 oldest Instagram users are - a) Darby_Herzog, b) Emilio_Bernier52, c) Elenor88, d) Nicole71 and e) Jordyn.Jacobson2

2) Inactive User Engagement:

Identifying users who have never posted a single picture on Instagram

Query:

```
SELECT users.username  
AS Username, Photos.id  
FROM users  
LEFT JOIN photos  
ON users.id = photos.user_id  
WHERE photos.id IS NULL;
```

Output:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	Username	id	
▶	Aniya_Hackett	NULL	
	Kassandra_Homenick	NULL	
	Jadyn81	NULL	
	Rocio33	NULL	
	Maxwell.Halvorson	NULL	
	Tierra.Trantow	NULL	
	Pearl7	NULL	
	Ollie_Ledner37	NULL	
	Mckenna17	NULL	
	David.Osinski47	NULL	
	Morgan.Kassulke	NULL	
	Linnea59	NULL	
	Duane60	NULL	
	Julien_Schmidt	NULL	
	Julien_Schmidt	NULL	
	Mike.Auer39	NULL	
	Franco_Keebler64	NULL	
	Nia_Haag	NULL	
	Hulda.Macejkovic	NULL	
	Leslie67	NULL	
	Janelle.Nikolaus81	NULL	
	Darby_Herzog	NULL	
	Esther.Zulauf61	NULL	
	Bartholome.Bernhard	NULL	
	Jessyca_West	NULL	
	Esmeralda.Mraz57	NULL	
	Bethany20	NULL	

Result:

The above users with id = NULL are the users who have never posted any picture on the platform.

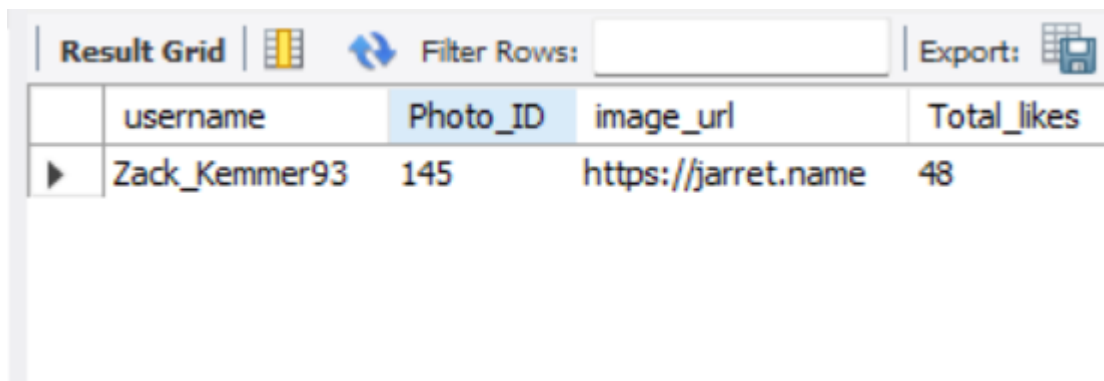
3) Contest Winner Declaration:

Determining the winner of the contest and providing their details to Team

Query:

```
SELECT  
username,  
photos.id AS Photo_ID,  
photos.image_url,  
COUNT(*) AS Total_likes  
FROM photos  
INNER JOIN likes  
    ON likes.photo_id = photos.id  
INNER JOIN users  
    ON photos.user_id = users.id  
GROUP BY photos.id  
ORDER BY Total_likes DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of the SQL query. The columns are 'username', 'Photo_ID', 'image_url', and 'Total_likes'. The first row shows 'Zack_Kemmer93' as the winner with 'Photo_ID' 145, 'image_url' 'https://jarret.name', and 'Total_likes' 48. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' search bar and an 'Export' button.

	username	Photo_ID	image_url	Total_likes
▶	Zack_Kemmer93	145	https://jarret.name	48

Result:

Zack_Kemmer93 is the winner of the Contest with Total_likes of 48

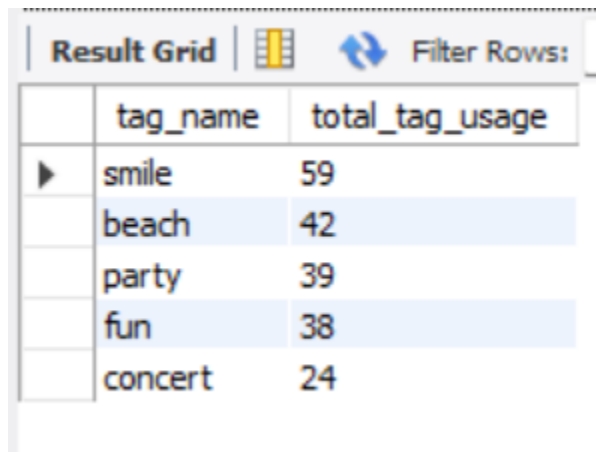
4) Hashtag Research:

Identifying and suggesting top 5 hashtags used on the platform

Query:

```
SELECT tag_name,  
COUNT(tag_name) AS total_tag_usage  
FROM tags  
INNER JOIN photo_tags  
ON tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id  
GROUP BY tags.id  
ORDER BY total_tag_usage DESC  
LIMIT 5;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays a table with two columns: 'tag_name' and 'total_tag_usage'. The table contains five rows of data, sorted in descending order of usage. The rows are: 'smile' (59), 'beach' (42), 'party' (39), 'fun' (38), and 'concert' (24). The first row is highlighted with a blue background.

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

Result:

Top 5 popular hashtags on Instagram are – smile, beach, party, fun, and concert.

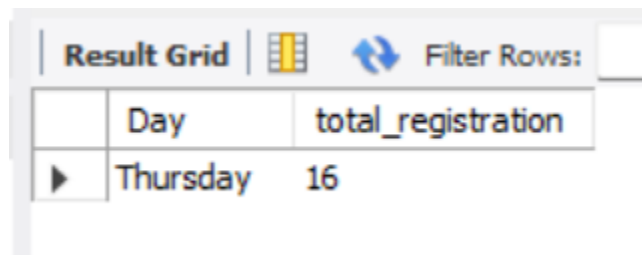
5) AD Campaign Launch:

Determining the day of the week when the most users register on instagram. Provide an insight so as to when to launch an ad campaign.

Query:

```
SELECT
dayname(created_at)
AS Day ,
COUNT(*) AS total_registration
FROM users
GROUP BY Day
ORDER BY total_registration DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains two columns: 'Day' and 'total_registration'. The first row shows 'Thursday' with a value of '16'. There are icons for 'Filter Rows' and a 'Result Grid' icon at the top of the grid.

	Day	total_registration
▶	Thursday	16

Result:

Best day according to the database provided to launch an ad campaign is – Thursday with 16 registration on that day.

B) Investor Metrics

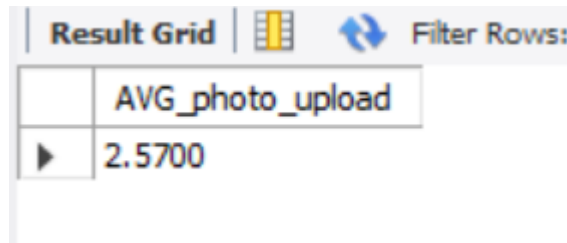
1) User Engagement:

Calculating the average number of post per user on Instagram. Also finding the total number of posts on Instagram divided by total number of users

Query:

```
SELECT  
(SELECT COUNT(*)FROM photos)/(SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM users) AS AVG_photo_upload;
```

Output:



	AVG_photo_upload
▶	2.5700

Result:

The average number of post uploaded per user is 2.5700



2) Bots and Fake Accounts

Identifying users (Potential bots) who have liked every picture on Instagram as it is typically not possible by any user.

Query:

```
SELECT users.id,username, COUNT(users.id)
AS total_likes_given_by_user
FROM users
INNER JOIN likes ON users.id = likes.user_id
GROUP BY users.id
HAVING total_likes_given_by_user = (SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM photos);
```

Output:

Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export: 			
	id	username	total_likes_given_by_user
▶	5	Aniya_Hackett	257
	14	Jadyn81	257
	21	Rocio33	257
	24	Maxwell.Halvorson	257
	36	Ollie_Ledner37	257
	41	Mckenna17	257
	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:

The users with id 5, 14, 21, 24, 36, 41, 54, 57, 66, 71, 75, 76, and 91 may be potential bots.

Conclusion

The exploration of Instagram user data through SQL queries and MySQL Workbench was a successful project. Valuable insights were gained from this analysis, providing guidance to various teams at Instagram, such as marketing, product development, and investor relations. This project demonstrates the importance of making decisions based on data to influence the future direction of one of the worlds leading social media platforms.

Through this project, I gained a deeper comprehension of user behavior and interaction on Instagram. By utilizing SQL effectively for data analysis, I played a role in the strategic decision-making process of the platform.