

Instagram User Analytics

User analysis is the process by which we track how users engage and interact with our digital product (software or mobile application) to derive business insights for marketing, product & development teams.

These insights are then used by teams across the business to launch a new marketing campaign, decide on features to build for an app, track the success of the app by measuring user engagement and improve the experience altogether while helping the business grow.

The objective of this project is to analyze and extract valuable business insights to assist the marketing team and Investors in making appropriate decisions. With access to a robust dataset and using MySQL queries in DB-Fiddle, I have been able to derive solutions which will benefit the development of the Instagram application.

I have used MySQL version 5.7 of DB-Fiddle (<https://www.db-fiddle.com/>) for making this project as it's a free online SQL Database environment.

Questions by Marketing team:

The marketing team wants to launch some campaigns, and they need our help to reward most loyal users, remind inactive users to start posting, declare a contest where the user who gets the most likes on a single photo wins. Also, a partner brand wants to know which hashtags to use in the post to reach the most people on the platform, and which day would be the best day to launch Ad Campaigns.

1: Reward most Loyal Users: People who have been using the platform for the longest time.

Using DRL- SELECT command and ORDER BY clause, I have found the 5 oldest users of Instagram from the dataset provided. Refer to the image below which shows the query and result found.

Database: MySQL v5.7

Schema SQL

```

1 CREATE DATABASE ig_clone;
2 USE ig_clone;
3
4
5 /*Users*/
6 CREATE TABLE users(
7   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
8   username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
9   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
10 );
11
12 /*Photos*/
13 CREATE TABLE photos(
14   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
15   image_url VARCHAR(355) NOT NULL,
16   user_id INT NOT NULL,
17   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW(),
18   FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id)
19 );

```

Query SQL

```

1 /**
2  * Question 1:
3  * Rewarding Most Loyal Users:
4  * People who have been using the platform for the longest time.
5  *
6  * Your Task:
7  * Find the 5 oldest users of the Instagram from the database provided
8  */
9
10 SELECT username, created_at FROM ig_clone.users order by created_at limit 5;
11
12

```

Results

Query #1 Execution time: 0ms

username	created_at
Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
Emilio_Bernier52	2016-05-06 13:04:30
Elenor88	2016-05-08 01:30:41
Nicole71	2016-05-09 17:30:22
Jordyn_Jacobson2	2016-05-14 07:56:26

2: Remind Inactive Users to Start Posting: By sending them promotional emails to post their 1st photo.

Using LEFT JOIN, WHERE & ORDER BY clauses, I have found the users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram. Refer to the image below which shows the query and result found.

Database: MySQL v5.7

Schema SQL

```

1 CREATE DATABASE ig_clone;
2 USE ig_clone;
3
4
5 /*Users*/
6 CREATE TABLE users(
7   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
8   username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
9   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
10 );
11
12 /*Photos*/
13 CREATE TABLE photos(
14   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
15   image_url VARCHAR(355) NOT NULL,
16   user_id INT NOT NULL,
17   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW(),
18   FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id)
19 );

```

Query SQL

```

1 /**
2  * Question 2:
3  * Remind Inactive Users to Start Posting:
4  * By sending them promotional emails to post their 1st photo.
5  *
6  * Your Task:
7  * Find the users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram
8  */
9
10 SELECT u.username FROM ig_clone.users u LEFT JOIN ig_clone.photos p on u.id = p.user_id where
11   p.user_id is null order by u.username;
12

```

Results

Query #1 Execution time: 1ms

username
Aniya_Hackett
Bartholome.Bernhard
Bethany20
Darby_Herzog
David.Osinski47

3: Declaring Contest Winner: The team started a contest and the user who gets the most likes on a single photo will win the contest now they wish to declare the winner.

Hence, using COUNT function, INNER JOIN and GROUP BY & ORDER BY clauses, found the winner of the contest. Refer to the image below which shows the query and result found.

The screenshot shows the DB Fiddle web application interface. The left sidebar contains a 'Fiddle Title' field, a 'Fiddle Description' field, and a 'Private Fiddle' toggle. The main area is divided into three sections: 'Schema SQL', 'Query SQL', and 'Results'.

Schema SQL:

```
1 /*Users*/
2 CREATE TABLE users(
3   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
4   username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
5   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
6 );
7
8 /*Photos*/
9 CREATE TABLE photos(
10  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
11  image_url VARCHAR(355) NOT NULL,
12  user_id INT NOT NULL,
13  created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW(),
14  FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id)
15 );
16
17 /*Comments*/
18 CREATE TABLE comments(
19  id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
```

Query SQL:

```
1 /**
2  * Question 3:
3  *
4  * Declaring Contest Winner:
5  * The team started a contest and the user who gets the most likes on a single photo will win
6  * the contest now they wish to declare the winner.
7  *
8  * Your Task:
9  * Identify the winner of the contest and provide their details to the team
10  */
11 SELECT likes.photo_id, users.username, count(likes.user_id) as like_user from ig_clone.likes
12 likes inner join ig_clone.photos photos on likes.photo_id = photos.id inner join
13 ig_clone.users users on photos.user_id = users.id group by likes.photo_id, users.username
14 order by like_user desc limit 1;
```

Results:

photo_id	username	like_user
145	Zack_Kemmer93	48

The bottom of the interface includes an advertisement for Adobe Stock and a footer with the text 'DB Fiddle - Crafted with by Status200 in the United Kingdom.' and 'Terms of Use - Privacy / Cookie Policy - Status200 Ltd © 2018'.

4: Hashtag Researching: A partner brand wants to know which hashtags to use in the post to reach the most people on the platform.

Using COUNT function, INNER JOIN and GROUP BY & ORDER BY clauses, I have found the top 5 most used hashtags on the platform. Refer to the image below which shows the query and result found.

The screenshot shows the DB Fiddle web application interface. The top navigation bar includes a back button, a refresh button, and the URL <https://www.db-fiddle.com>. The main interface is divided into three panels: Fiddle Title, Schema SQL, and Query SQL.

Fiddle Title: Contains a text input field for the fiddle title, a description field, and a private toggle switch.

Schema SQL: Contains the following SQL code:

```

51 ;
52 /*Tags*/
53 CREATE TABLE tags(
54   id INTEGER AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
55   tag_name VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
56   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
57 );
58
59 /*function table: Photos - Tags*/
60 CREATE TABLE photo_tags(
61   photo_id INT NOT NULL,
62   tag_id INT NOT NULL,
63   FOREIGN KEY(photo_id) REFERENCES photos(id),
64   FOREIGN KEY(tag_id) REFERENCES tags(id),
65   PRIMARY KEY(photo_id, tag_id)
66 );
67
68

```

Query SQL: Contains the following SQL code:

```

1 /**
2 Question 4:
3
4 Hashtag Researching:
5 A partner brand wants to know, which hashtags to use in the post to reach the most people on
the platform.
6
7 Your Task:
8 Identify and suggest the top 5 most commonly used hashtags on the platform
9 **/
10
11
12 SELECT t.tag_name, COUNT(p.photo_id) as num_tags FROM ig_clone.photo_tags p INNER JOIN
13 ig_clone.tags t ON p.tag_id = t.id GROUP BY tag_name ORDER BY num_tags DESC limit 5;

```

Results: The query result is displayed in a table with two columns: tag_name and num_tags.

tag_name	num_tags
smile	59
beach	42
party	39
fun	38
concert	24

The bottom of the page contains a footer with the text "DB Fiddle - Crafted with by Status200 in the United Kingdom." and a link to the "Terms of Use - Privacy / Cookie Policy - Status200 Ltd © 2018".

5: Launch AD Campaign: The team wants to know which day would be the best day to launch ADs.

Using COUNT function and GROUP BY & ORDER BY clauses, I have found the days on which most users register on. Here, weekday number are as follow:

0- Monday

1- Tuesday

2- Wednesday

3- Thursday

4- Friday

5- Saturday

6- Sunday

Refer to the image below which shows the query and result found.

← ↻ 🔒 https://www.db-fiddle.com

Database: MySQL v8.0 ▾ ▶ Run 📁 Save ↺ Load Example 🧑 Collaborate → Sign In Have any feedback? 🐦

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Fiddle Description

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Schema SQL

```

4
5 /*Users*/
6 CREATE TABLE users(
7   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
8   username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
9   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
10 );
11
12 /*Photos*/
13 CREATE TABLE photos(
14   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
15   image_url VARCHAR(355) NOT NULL,
16   user_id INT NOT NULL,
17   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW(),
18   FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id)
19 );
20
21 /*Comments*/
22 CREATE TABLE comments(

```

[View to DDL](#)

Query SQL

```

1 /**
2 Question 6:
3 User Engagement:
4 Are users still as active and post on Instagram or they are making fewer posts
5
6 Your Task:
7 Provide how many times does average user posts on Instagram. Also, provide the total number
  of photos on Instagram/total number of users
8 **/
9
10 WITH CTE AS (
11 SELECT u.id as userid, COUNT(p.id) as photoId FROM ig_clone.users u LEFT JOIN
12   ig_clone.photos p ON u.id = p.user_id GROUP BY u.id
13 )
14 SELECT sum(photoId) as total_photos, count(userid) as total_users, sum(photoId)/count(userid)
15   as photos_per_user FROM CTE;

```

Results [Copy as Markdown](#)

Query #1 **Execution time: 1ms**

total_photos	total_users	photos_per_user
257	100	2.5700

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7: Bots & Fake Accounts: The investors want to know if the platform is crowded with fake and dummy accounts

Using COUNT function, GROUP BY and HAVING clause and finally using Sub Query found the users (bots) who have liked every single photo on the site (since any normal user would not be able to do this). Refer to the image below which shows the query and result found.

← ↻ 🔒 https://www.db-fiddle.com

Database: MySQL v5.7 ▶ Run 📁 Save ↺ Load Example 🗑 Collaborate ▶ Sign in 📧 Have any feedback? 🐦

Fiddle Title

50 characters remaining

Fiddle Description

300 characters remaining

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Schema SQL

```

5 /*Users*/
6 CREATE TABLE users(
7   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
8   username VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
9   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW()
10 );
11
12 /*Photos*/
13 CREATE TABLE photos(
14   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
15   image_url VARCHAR(355) NOT NULL,
16   user_id INT NOT NULL,
17   created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NOW(),
18   FOREIGN KEY(user_id) REFERENCES users(id)
19 );
20
21 /*Comments*/
22 CREATE TABLE comments(
23   id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY
  
```

Text to DDL

Query SQL

```

1 /**
2 Question 7:
3
4 Bots & Fake Accounts:
5 The investors want to know if the platform is crowded with fake and dummy accounts
6
7 Your Task:
8 Provide data on users (bots) who have liked every single photo on the site (since any normal
9 user would not be able to do this).
10
11
12 SELECT user_id, COUNT(photo_id) as num_like FROM ig_clone.likes GROUP BY user_id HAVING
13   num_like = (select count(*) from ig_clone.photos);
  
```

Results

Query #1 Execution time: 3ms Copy as Markdown

user_id	num_like
21	257
41	257
5	257
91	257
24	257

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Skills Applied: SQL

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