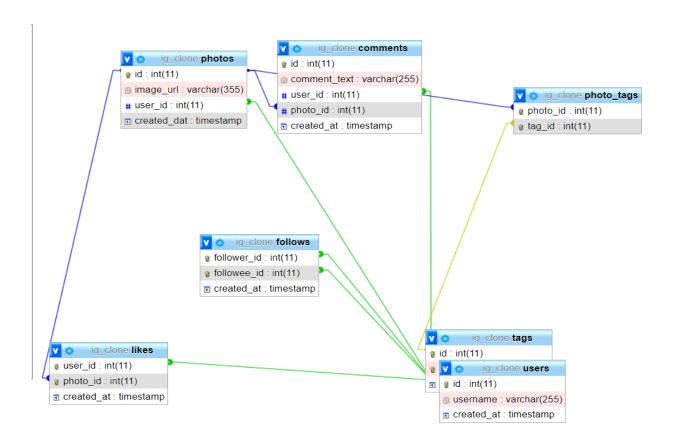
Project-2 Instagram User Analytics

<u>User analysis</u> of data involves **studying** and **interpreting** data related to user behavior, interactions, preferences, and characteristics within a specific context, platform, or system. It is a process of extracting meaningful insights and patterns from the data to make informed decisions and improvements. User analysis can be applied in various fields, including web analytics, customer behavior analysis, marketing, and product development.

DATABASE



SQL Tasks

A. Marketing Analysis

1. Loyal User Reward:

Query:

SELECT * FROM `users`

ORDER BY created_at ASC

LIMIT 5

INPUT

1 SELECT * FROM `users`
2 ORDER BY created_at ASC
3 LIMIT 5



2. Inactive User Engagement:

Query:

Select u.username,u.id from users as Where u.id NOT IN (Select Distict p.user_id from photos as p)

INPUT

```
1 SELECT u.username, u.id from users as u
2 WHERE u.id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT p.user_id from photos as p);
```



3. Contest Winner Declaration:

Query:

```
SELECT likes.photo_id,users.username,COUNT(likes.user_id) as Like_User from likes
INNER JOIN photos on likes.photo_id = photos.id
INNER JOIN users on photos.user_id = users.id
GROUP BY likes.photo_id,users.username
ORDER BY Like_User desc
LIMIT 1
```

INPUT

```
SELECT likes.photo_id,users.username,COUNT(likes.user_id) as Like_User
from likes

NNER JOIN photos on likes.photo_id = photos.id

NNER JOIN users on photos.user_id = users.id

ROUP BY likes.photo_id,users.username

RDER BY Like_User desc

LIMIT 1;
```

photo_id	username	Like_User
145	Zack_Kemmer93	48

4. Hashtag Research:

Query:

```
SELECT tags.tag_name,COUNT(photo_tags.photo_id) as Num_Tag from photo_tags
INNER JOIN tags on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id
GROUP BY tags.tag_name
ORDER BY Num_Tag DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

INPUT

```
SELECT tags.tag_name,COUNT(photo_tags.photo_id) as Num_Tag from photo_tags

INNER JOIN tags on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id

GROUP BY tags.tag_name

ORDER BY Num_Tag DESC

LIMIT 5;
```

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

5. Ad Campaign Launch:

Query:

SELECT weekday(created_at) as WeekDay, COUNT(users.username) as Users_Num FROM users
GROUP by WeekDay
ORDER BY Users_Num desc

INPUT

```
1 SELECT weekday(created_at) as WeekDay, COUNT(users.username) as Users_Num
```

- 2 FROM users
- 3 GROUP by WeekDay
- 4 ORDER BY Users_Num desc;

WeekDay	Users_Num
3	16
6	16
4	15
1	14
0	14
2	13
5	12

B.Investor Metrics

1. User Engagement:

INPUT

```
MITH cte AS(
SELECT users.id as User_ID,COUNT(photos.id) as photo_id

from users

LEFT JOIN photos on users.id = photos.user_id

GROUP BY (User_ID))

SELECT SUM(photo_id)/ count(User_ID) as Posts_Per_User

from cte

WHERE photo_id>0;
```

OUTPUT

Posts_Per_User

3.4730

INPUT

```
Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0015 seconds.)

INTH cte AS(

SELECT users.id as User_ID,COUNT(photos.id) as photo_id

from users

LEFT JOIN photos on users.id = photos.user_id

GROUP BY (User_ID))

SELECT SUM(photo_id) as total_photos, count(User_ID) as Total_Users,SUM(photo_id)/ count(User_ID) as Posts_Per_User

from cte;
```

OUTPUT

τ ∪μιισπο

total_photos	Total_Users	Posts_Per_User
257	75	3.4267

2. Bots and Fake Account:

INPUT

```
MITH Photo_Count as(
SELECT likes.user_id,COUNT(likes.photo_id) as Likes_Num
from likes
GROUP BY likes.user_id
ORDER BY Likes_Num DESC)
SELECT * from Photo_Count
WHERE Likes_Num = (SELECT COUNT(*) from photos);
```

