

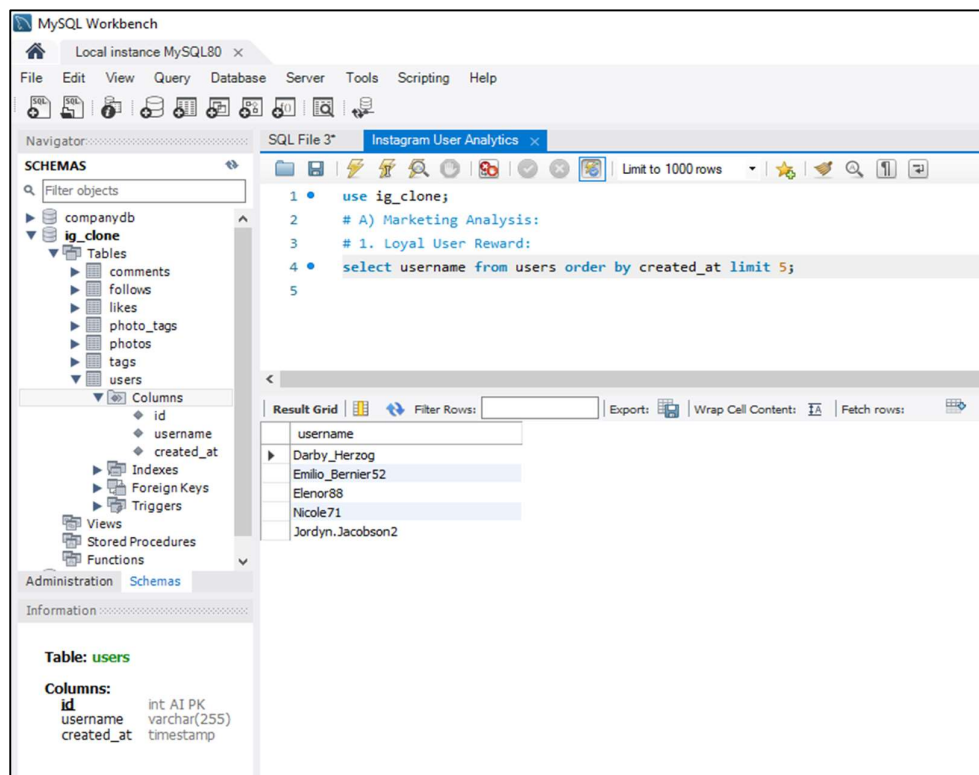
## TRAINITY – INSTAGRAM USER ANALYTICS – ASSIGNMENT 02

### **A. Marketing Analysis:**

1. Loyal User Reward - Five oldest users on Instagram from the provided database.

**Answer: -**

1. Darby\_Herzog
2. Emilio\_Bernier52
3. Elenor88
4. Nicole71
5. Jordyn.Jacobson2



2. Inactive User Engagement - Users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram.

**Answer: -**

1. Aniya\_Hackett
2. Kasandra\_Homenick
3. Jaclyn81
4. Rocio33
5. Maxwell.Halvorson
6. Tierra.Trantow

7. Pearl7
8. Ollie\_Ledner37
9. Mckenna17
10. David.Osinski47
11. Morgan.Kassulke
12. Linnea59
13. Duane60
14. Julien\_Schmidt
15. Mike.Auer39
16. Franco\_Keebler64
17. Nia\_Haag
18. Hulda.Macejkovic
19. Leslie67
20. Janelle.Nikolaus81
21. Darby\_Herzog
22. Esther.Zulauf61
23. Bartholome.Bernhard
24. Jessyca\_West
25. Esmeralda.Mraz57
26. Bethany20

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with a search filter 'Filter objects'. The 'users' table is selected, showing its columns: id, image\_url, user\_id, created\_at, and indexes. The main editor window shows a SQL query in the 'Instagram User Analytics\*' tab:

```

1 • use ig_clone;
2 • # A) Marketing Analysis:
3 • #2. Inactive User Engagement:
4 • select username from users where id not in (select user_id from photos);
5

```

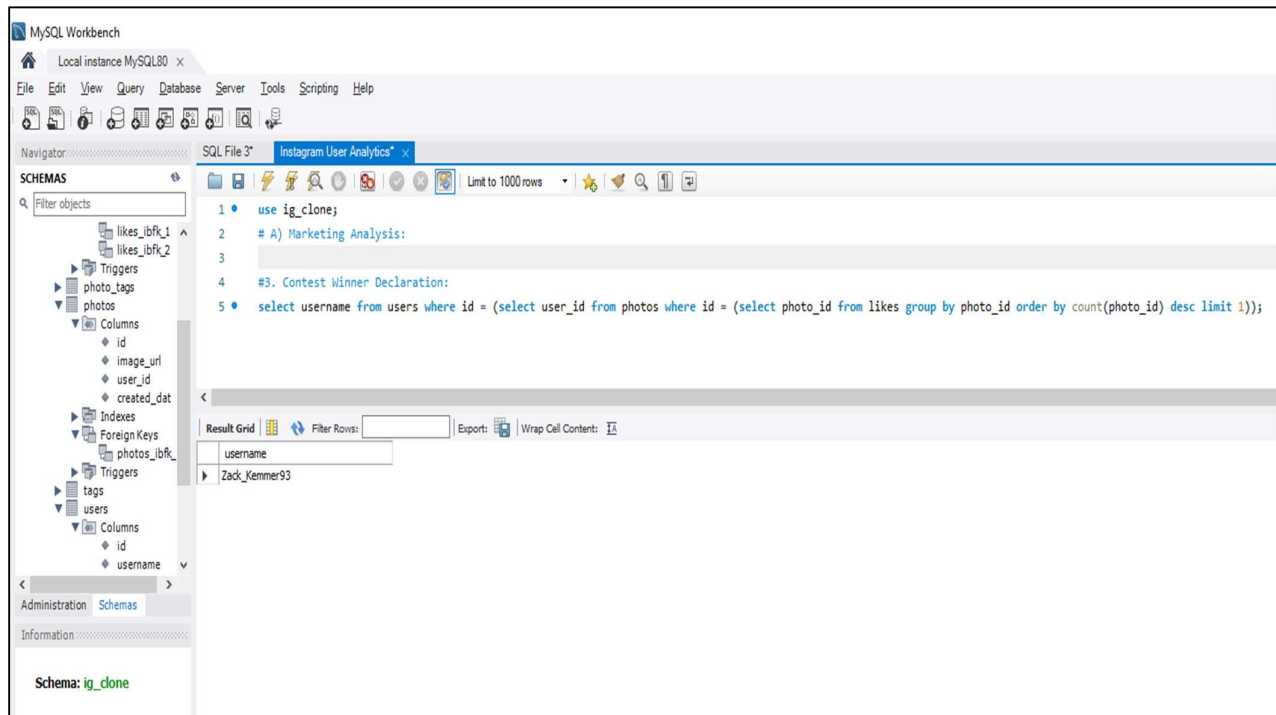
The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the results of the query, listing usernames. The results are as follows:

username
Aniya_Hackett
Kasandra_Homenick
Jadyn81
Rocio33
Maxwell.Halvorson
Tierra.Trantow
Pearl7
Ollie_Ledner37
Mckenna17
David.Osinski47
Morgan.Kassulke
Linnea59
Duane60
Julien_Schmidt
Mike.Auer39
Franco_Keebler64
Nia_Haag
Hulda.Macejkovic
Leslie67
Janelle.Nikolaus81
Darby_Herzog
Esther.Zulauf61
Bartholome.Bernhard
Jessyca_West
Esmeralda.Mraz57
Bethany20

### 3. Contest Winner Declaration - User with the most likes on a single photo

Answer: -

1. Zack\_Kemmer93



### 4. Hashtag Research - Top five most commonly used hashtags on the platform

Answer: -

1. smile
2. beach
3. party
4. fun
5. concert

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 (ig\_...)

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

Instagram User Analytics - Pract... Instagram User Analytics\*

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • use ig\_clone;

2 # A) Marketing Analysis:

3

4 #4. Hashtag Research:

5 • select tag\_name from tags inner join photo\_tags on tags.id = photo\_tags.tag\_id group by tag\_name order by count(\*) desc;

Result Grid

tag_name
smile
beach
party
fun
concert

Column: id

Definition: id int AI PK

## 5. Ad Campaign Launch - The best day of the week to launch ads

**Answer: -**

1. Day of week – '5'(Thursday) or '1'(Sunday)

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 (ig\_...)

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

Instagram User Analytics - Pract... Instagram User Analytics\*

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • use ig\_clone;

2 # A) Marketing Analysis:

3

4 #5 Ad Campaign Launch:

5 • select dayofweek(created\_at) as day\_of\_week, count(\*) from users group by day\_of\_week order by count(\*) desc ;

Result Grid

day_of_week	count(*)
5	16
1	16
6	15
3	14
2	14
4	13
7	12

Column: id

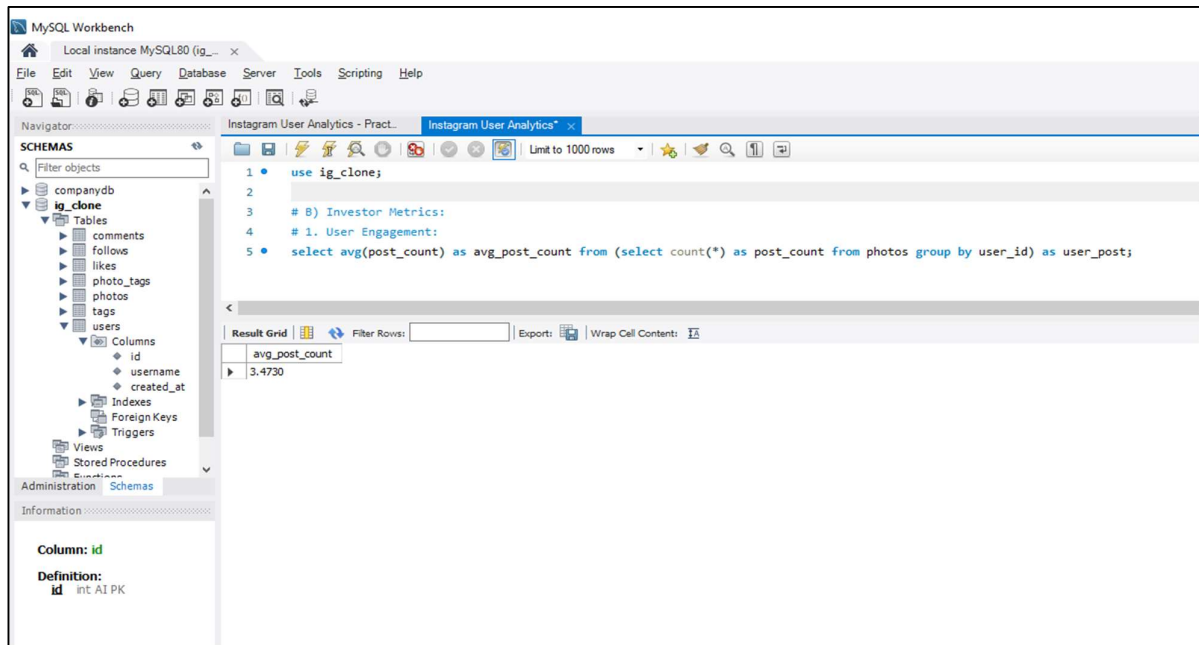
Definition: id int AI PK

## B. Investor Metrics:

1. **User Engagement** - The average number of posts per user on Instagram & the total number of photos on Instagram divided by the total number of users.

**Answer: -**

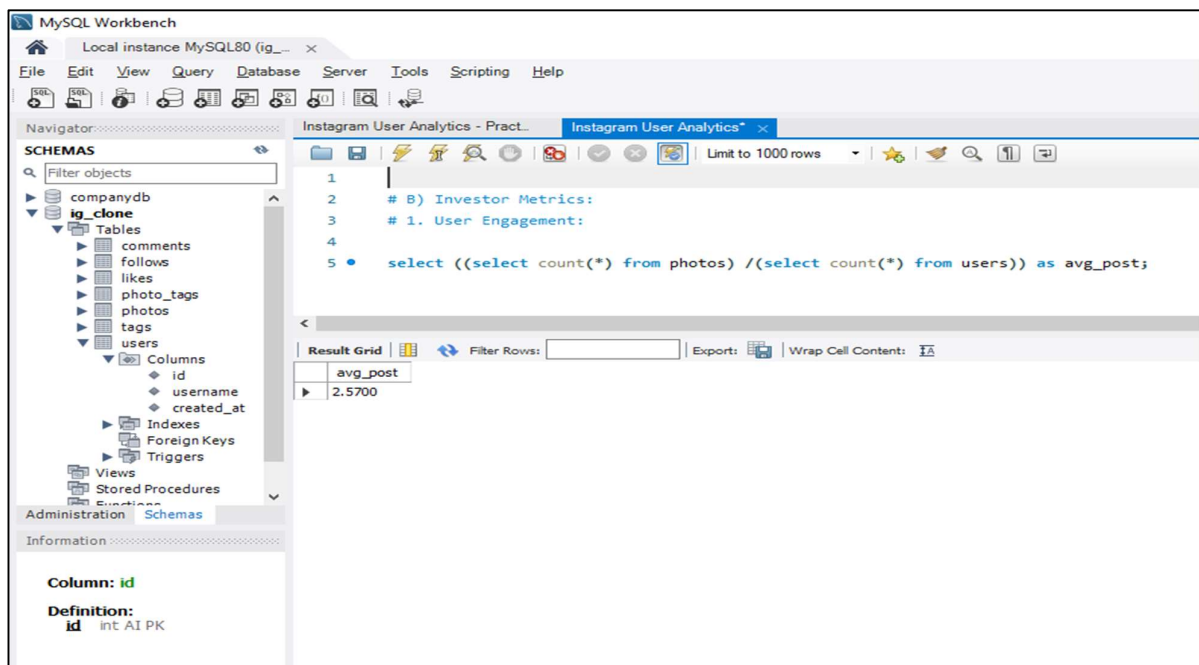
1. Average number of posts per user on Instagram: 3.4730
2. The total number of photos on Instagram divided by the total number of users: 2.5700



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'companydb' and 'ig\_clone' databases. The 'ig\_clone' database is expanded, showing tables like 'comments', 'follows', 'likes', 'photo\_tags', 'photos', 'tags', and 'users'. The 'users' table is selected, showing its columns: 'id', 'username', and 'created\_at'. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 use ig_clone;
2
3 # B) Investor Metrics:
4 # 1. User Engagement:
5 select avg(post_count) as avg_post_count from (select count(*) as post_count from photos group by user_id) as user_posts;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows a single column 'avg\_post\_count' with a value of 3.4730.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'companydb' and 'ig\_clone' databases. The 'ig\_clone' database is expanded, showing tables like 'comments', 'follows', 'likes', 'photo\_tags', 'photos', 'tags', and 'users'. The 'users' table is selected, showing its columns: 'id', 'username', and 'created\_at'. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1
2 # B) Investor Metrics:
3 # 1. User Engagement:
4
5 select ((select count(*) from photos) / (select count(*) from users)) as avg_post;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows a single column 'avg\_post' with a value of 2.5700.

## 2. Bots & Fake Accounts - Users (potential bots) who have liked every single photo on the site

### Answer: -

1. Aniya\_Hackett
2. Jaclyn81
3. Rocio33
4. Maxwell.Halvorson
5. Ollie\_Ledner37
6. Mckenna17
7. Duane60
8. Julien\_Schmidt
9. Mike.Auer39
10. Nia\_Haag
11. Leslie67
12. Janelle.Nikolaus81
13. Bethany20

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with a search filter. The 'likes\_ibfk\_2' foreign key is selected, showing its definition: Target: photos (photo\_id → id), On Update: RESTRICT, On Delete: RESTRICT.

The main editor window shows a query titled 'Instagram User Analytics - Pract...' with the following SQL code:

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 |
3 # 8) Investor Metrics:
4
5 # 2. Bots & Fake Accounts:
6 • select username from users inner join likes on users.id = likes.user_id group by username having count(*) = (select count(*) from photos);
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, listing 13 usernames:

username
Aniya_Hackett
Jaclyn81
Rocio33
Maxwell.Halvorson
Ollie_Ledner37
Mckenna17
Duane60
Julien_Schmidt
Mike.Auer39
Nia_Haag
Leslie67
Janelle.Nikolaus81
Bethany20

**FINAL SUMMARY: -**

Sr No	Question	Answer
1	Project Description	Analysing the user engagement on Instagram platform from the provided data base and answering the questions to the management that helps them to make decisions.
2	Approach	<p>The steps that I approached on this project are explained below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read the complete query from given data base to understand the details of tables, columns, primary keys, foreign keys used in it.</li><li>2. Started to working on the given data base to extract the required information to get the answers.</li><li>3. The approach for all the questions are as follows.</li></ol>
2 (A-1)	<u>Marketing Analysis - Loyal User Reward</u> - Five oldest users on Instagram from the provided database	Used a select query to extract the top '5' username from the users table ordered by descending by the created date.
2 (A-2)	<u>Marketing Analysis - Inactive User Engagement</u> - Users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram	Since the user_id in the photos table is the id in the users table, I used a select query to extract the username from users table whose id is not in the photos table.
2 (A-3)	<u>Marketing Analysis - Contest Winner Declaration</u> - User with the most likes on a single photo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. First used a select, group by and order by queries to extract a photo_id of the most liked photo from the likes table.</li><li>2. Since the photo_id in the likes table is the id in photos table, with the help of above result, I extracted the user_id of that corresponding photo_id.</li><li>3. Similarly, since the user_id in the photos table is the id in the users table, I extracted the username of the corresponding user_id.</li></ol>

2 (A-4)	<u>Marketing Analysis - Hashtag Research</u> - Top five most commonly used hashtags on the platform	Since the id in the tags table is the tag_id in the photo_tags, I joined both the tables using inner join and extracted the top '5' tag_name and using group by tag_name and its count.
2 (A-5)	<u>Marketing Analysis - Ad Campaign Launch</u> - The best day of the week to launch ads	Used a day of week function to extract the weekday of the users created at column and then extracted its count grouped it by the same weekday.
2 (B-1)	<u>Investor Metrics - User Engagement</u> - The average number of posts per user on Instagram & the total number of photos on Instagram divided by the total number of users	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Used select query and got the count of photos table grouped by user_id and then used an average function to get the average value of the same.</li> <li>2. Used a select query and division operator to get the average of photos count and users count.</li> </ol>
2 (B-2)	<u>Investor Metrics - Bots &amp; Fake Accounts</u> - Users (potential bots) who have liked every single photo on the site	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Used select to get the count of the photos table.</li> <li>2. Did inner join the users and likes tables since the user_id in the likes table is the id in the users table.</li> <li>3. Used select to extract the username after grouped the above by using the having function and result in the first row (count of the photos table)</li> </ol>
3	Tech-Stack Used	MySQL Workbench 8.0.36
4	Insights	Through this project, learned on how to approach the project, understanding the given data base and questions, selecting the way / sequence of writing queries to get the required data, if there is an error occurring how to use an alternative query for the same etc.
5	Result	This project has potentially increased the knowledge on working on a particular project and as well the experience to select and write queries according to the requirement.