# **Instagram User Analytics**

# **SQL Fundamentals**

# **Project Description:**

This is the user analysis for the product team Instagram to provide insights on the questions asked by the management team.

Following are the questions of teams, to whom we have to provide a detailed report:

- A) Marketing: The marketing team wants to launch some campaigns, and they need your help with the following
  - Rewarding Most Loyal Users: People who have been using the platform for the longest time.

Task: Find the 5 oldest users of Instagram from the database provided

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

Task: Find the users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram

• **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.

Task: Identify the winner of the contest and provide their details to the team

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

Task: Identify and suggest the top 5 most commonly used hashtags on the platform

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

**Task**: What day of the week do most users register on? Provide insights on when to schedule an ad campaign.

B) Investor Metrics: Our investors want to know if Instagram is performing well and is not becoming redundant like Facebook, they want to assess the app on the following grounds

 User Engagement: Are users still as active and post on Instagram or they are making fewer posts

**Task**: Provide how many times does average user posts on Instagram. Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram / total number of users

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

**Task**: Provide data on users (bots) who have liked every single photo on the site (since any normal user would not be able to do this).

### Approach

Since the dataset is already provided which is clean and 3NF normalized. I explored the schema of all the provided tables in the Mysql workbench and also understood how the tables are connected with each other. So that SQL queries can be executed easily.

Some of the tasks also require some extra information hence there is the need of creating some extra columns like weekday, total post, etc.

#### **Tech-Stack Used**

The software used for the analysis is MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE.

Since the dataset provided is already written in MySQL, using Workbench is quite easy to execute the queries. Apart from this, Workbench is easy to learn and beginner friendly, making it my first choice for analysis.

#### **Insights**

Following are all the insights that we got from the dataset after executing different queries.

## • Rewarding Most Loyal Users:

Find the 5 oldest users of Instagram from the database provided.

select \* from users
order by created\_at

### limit 5;

	id	username	created_at
١	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

# • Remind Inactive Users to Start Posting:

Find the users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram.

```
select id,
username
from users
where id not in
( select distinct user_id from photos
);
```

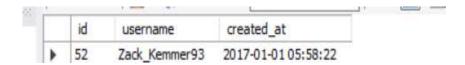
	id	username
•	5	Aniya_Hackett
	7	Kasandra_Homenick
	14	Jadyn81
	21	Rocio33
	24	Maxwell.Halvorson
	25	Tierra.Trantow
	34	Pearl7
	36	Ollie_Ledner37
	41	Mckenna 17
	45	David.Osinski47
	49	Morgan.Kassulke
	53	Linnea59
	54	Duane60
	57	Julien_Schmidt
	66	Mike. Auer 39
	68	Franco_Keebler64
	71	Nia_Haag
	74	Hulda.Macejkovic
		0.00

id	username
75	Leslie67
76	Janelle.Nikolaus81
80	Darby_Herzog
81	Esther.Zulauf61
83	Bartholome.Bernhard
89	Jessyca_West
90	Esmeralda.Mraz57
91	Bethany20

### • Declaring Contest Winner:

Identify the winner of the contest and provide their details to the team (who gets the most likes on a single photo)

```
select * from users
where id = (
    select user_id from photos
    where id = (
    select photo_id
    from likes
    group by photo_id
    order by count(user_id) desc
limit 1
)
);
```



### • Hashtag Researching:

Identify and suggest the top 5 most commonly used hashtags on the platform.

```
select id, tag_name from tags
where id in (
select tag_id from(
select tag_id, count(photo_id) as tag_count
from photo_tags
group by tag_id
order by tag_count desc
limit 5
) top_tag
);
```

	id	tag_name
•	20	beach
	18	concert
	13	fun
	17	party
	21	smile

### Launch AD Campaign:

What day of the week do most users register on? Provide insights on when to schedule an ad campaign.

```
select weekday(created_at) as day, count(id) as new_user_count
from users
group by day
order by new user count desc;
```

**Note:** 0 = Monday, 1 = Tuesday, 2 = Wednesday, 3 = Thursday, 4 = Friday, 5 = Saturday, 6 = Sunday.

	day	new_user_count
•	3	16
	6	16
	4	15
	1	14
	0	14
	2	13
	5	12

### • User Engagement:

Provide how many times does average user posts on Instagram. Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram / total number of users

```
select round(avg(photo_count)) as 'average_post'
from (
    select user_id, count(id) as photo_count
    from photos
    group by user_id
)temp;
```



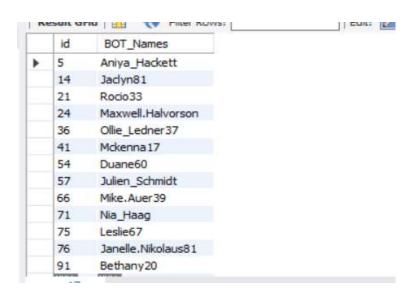
```
select count(id) as Total_photos from photos;
select count(id) as Total_users from users;
select (select count(id) as total_photos from photos) /
(select count(id) as total_users from users) as 'Total photos / Total users';
```



### • Bots & Fake Accounts:

Provide data on users (bots) who have liked every single photo on the site (since any normal user would not be able to do this).

```
select id, username as BOT_Names from users
where id in (
    select user_id
    from likes
    group by user_id
    having count(photo_id) = (
        select count(id) as Total_Photos from photos)
);
```



### **Result:**

By completing the project, I am feeling more confident in my SQL knowledge. It really helped me to brush up on my concepts related to Sub-queries and Aggregate functions. It also helped me to understand the table schema and how normalization can better help to understand the dataset.