

Project Description: Your role involves analysing user interactions and engagement with the Instagram app to provide valuable insights that can help the business grow. My role is to analyse user interactions and engagement with the Instagram app to provide valuable insights that can help the business grow. I will be using SQL and MySQL Workbench as your tool to analyse Instagram user data and answer questions posed by the management team.

Approach: Firstly, I try to understand the data provided in the database like no. of tables, column names and the relationship between them. Then I started understanding the questions asked and run the suitable queries in MySQL which I've learnt, to get the possible outcomes.

Tech-Stack Used: I've used MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE to get the desired results by querying the data present on the database. I've used this because MySQL is one of the most used database management software and is user friendly.

Insights: Below are the insights and the answers of the questions asked by the team

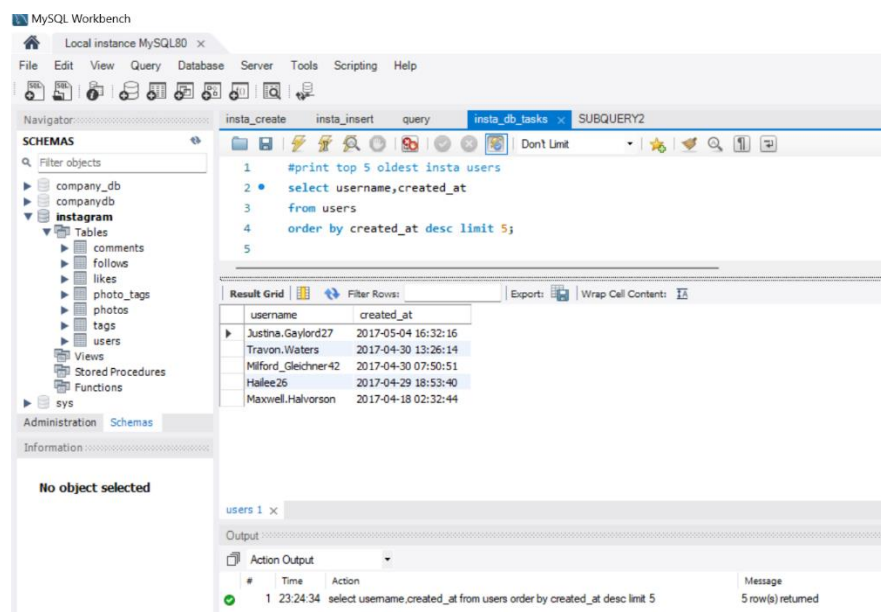
Tasks:

A) Marketing Analysis:

1. Loyal User Reward:

Identify the five oldest users on Instagram from the provided database.

Here's how I achieved this:



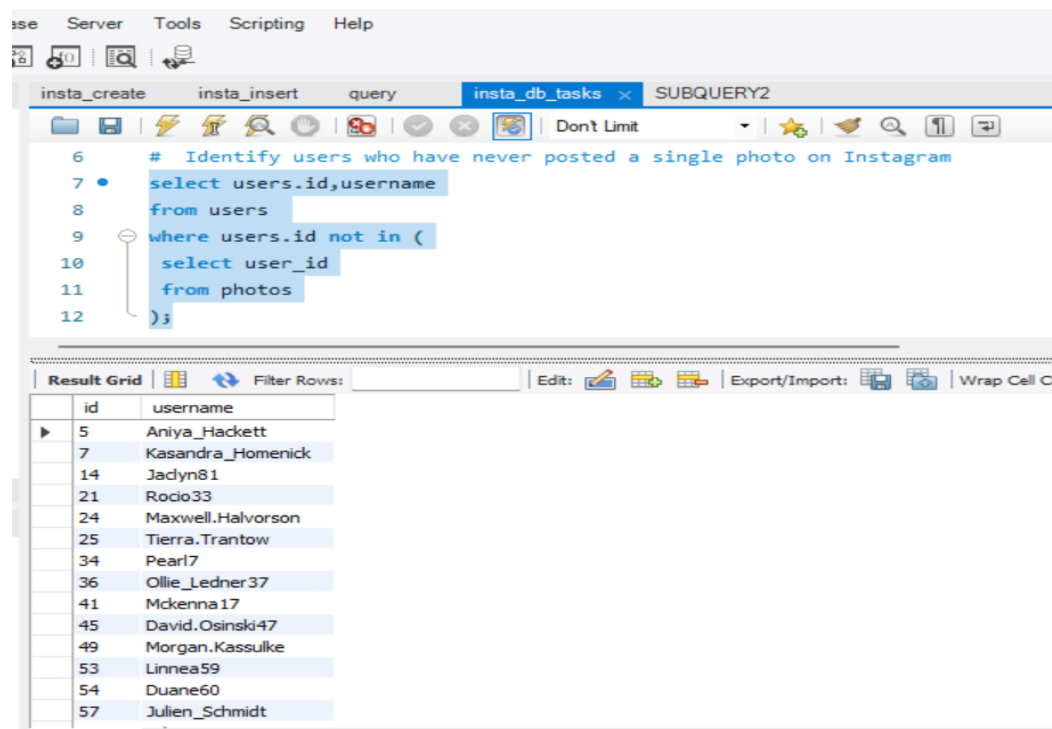
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'instagram' selected. The main editor shows a SQL query: `#print top 5 oldest insta users`, `select username,created_at`, `from users`, `order by created_at desc limit 5;`. The 'Result Grid' displays the following data:

username	created_at
Justina.Gaylord27	2017-05-04 16:32:16
Travon.Waters	2017-04-30 13:26:14
Miford_Gleichner42	2017-04-30 07:50:51
Hallee26	2017-04-29 18:53:40
Maxwell.Halvorson	2017-04-18 02:32:44

The bottom status bar indicates '5 row(s) returned'.

2. Inactive User Engagement:

Identify users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram.

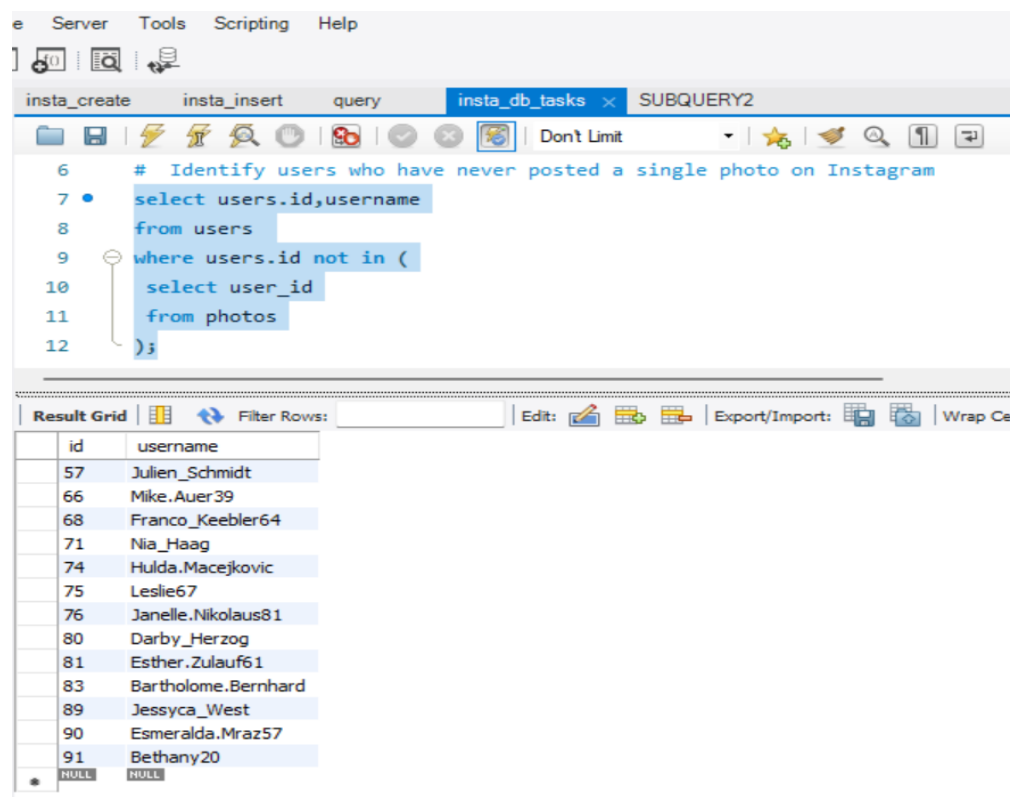


The screenshot shows a database query tool interface. The query is as follows:

```
6 # Identify users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram
7 • select users.id,username
8 from users
9 where users.id not in (
10     select user_id
11     from photos
12 );
```

The results are displayed in a grid with the following data:

id	username
5	Aniya_Hackett
7	Kassandra_Homenick
14	Jadyn81
21	Rocio33
24	Maxwell.Halvorson
25	Tierra.Trantow
34	Pearl7
36	Ollie_Ledner37
41	Mckenna17
45	David.Osinski47
49	Morgan.Kassulke
53	Linnea59
54	Duane60
57	Julien_Schmidt



The screenshot shows the same database query tool interface with the same query. The results are displayed in a grid with the following data:

id	username
57	Julien_Schmidt
66	Mike.Auer39
68	Franco_Keebler64
71	Nia_Haag
74	Hulda.Macejkovic
75	Leslie67
76	Janelle.Nikolaus81
80	Darby_Herzog
81	Esther.Zulauf61
83	Bartholome.Bernhard
89	Jessyca_West
90	Esmeralda.Mraz57
91	Bethany20
NULL	NULL

3. Contest Winner Declaration:

Determine the winner of the contest and provide their details to the team.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
12 );
13
14 #print the user with the most likes on a single photo wins.
15 • select user_id,username,max(photo_id) as max_no_of_likes
16 from likes
17 inner join users
18 on likes.user_id=users.id;
19
```

The result grid shows the following data:

user_id	username	max_no_of_likes
2	Andre_Purdy85	257

4. Hashtag Research:

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

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
19
20 #top 5 most commonly used hashtags
21 • select t.tag_name, count(pt.tag_id) as tag_count
22 from tags t
23 left join photo_tags pt
24 on t.id=pt.tag_id
25 group by t.tag_name
26 order by tag_count desc limit 5;
27
```

The result grid shows the following data:

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

5. Ad Campaign Launch:

Determine the day of the week when most users register on Instagram. Provide insights on when to schedule an ad campaign.

The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL query:

```
28
29 #day of the week most user register on instagram
30 • select created_at, dayname(created_at) as day_name, count(dayname(created_at)) as day_count
31 from users
32 group by day_name
33 order by day_count desc;
```

The result grid shows the following data:

created_at	day_name	day_count
2017-02-16 18:22:11	Thursday	16
2017-04-02 17:11:21	Sunday	16
2016-06-24 19:36:31	Friday	15
2017-02-21 11:12:33	Tuesday	14
2016-12-12 06:50:08	Monday	14
2016-12-07 01:04:39	Wednesday	13
2016-08-13 01:28:43	Saturday	12

B) Investor Metrics:

1. User Engagement:

Calculate the average number of posts per user on Instagram. Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram divided by the total number of users.

The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL query:

```
33 order by day_count desc;
34
35 # Calculate the average number of posts per user on Instagram.
36 • select count(id) as total_post, count(distinct user_id) as total_users, count(id)/count(distinct user_id) as avg_post_by_users
37 from photos;
```

The result grid shows the following data:

total_post	total_users	avg_post_by_users
257	74	3.4730

2. Bots & Fake Accounts:

Identify users (potential bots) who have liked every single photo on the site, as this is not typically possible for a normal user.

insta_create insta_insert query insta_db_tasks SUBQUERY2

```
39 # users can be fake/ have liked every single photo
40 • SELECT photos.user_id, count(photos.user_id) AS users_in_photos, count(likes.user_id) AS users_in_likes
41 FROM photos
42 INNER JOIN likes
43 ON photos.user_id = likes.user_id
44 group by photos.user_id;
```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	user_id	users_in_photos	users_in_likes
▶	2	376	376
	3	316	316
	4	279	279
	6	410	410
	8	316	316
	9	340	340
	10	261	261
	11	445	445
	12	308	308
	13	465	465
	15	336	336
	16	412	412
	17	234	234
	18	82	82
	19	180	180
	20	87	87

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	user_id	users_in_photos	users_in_likes
	26	470	470
	27	79	79
	28	308	308
	30	162	162
	31	88	88
	32	361	361
	33	105	105
	35	181	181
	37	84	84
	38	170	170
	39	89	89
	40	85	85
	42	261	261
	43	430	430
	44	344	344
	46	352	352
	47	380	380

Result A

	user_id	users_in_photos	users_in_likes
	48	75	75
	50	243	243
	52	425	425
	55	78	78
	56	81	81
	60	172	172
	61	83	83
	62	176	176
	63	332	332
	65	480	480
	67	258	258
	69	97	97
	70	88	88
	72	425	425
	73	86	86
	78	415	415
	79	75	75

Result Grid			
Filter Rows:		Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
user_id	users_in_photos	users_in_likes	
73	86	86	
78	415	415	
79	75	75	
82	168	168	
84	150	150	
85	174	174	
87	368	368	
92	273	273	
93	182	182	
94	84	84	
95	172	172	
96	294	294	
97	138	138	
98	74	74	
99	222	222	
100	164	164	

Results:

The results of the queries asked in my tasks are above and I've got many useful insights which will help the Instagram to take future actions and receive the benefits from it.

I learnt how to use MySQL queries to get the insights I want from the data from a real project.