

Drive Link for the project-
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1u--jSDPNbTsl9YWRUGsomWZpzcYkIv6d>

Project by –

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Instagram User Analytics

Project Description

This project will go through some of the essential questions the marketing team has when launching new campaigns and assisting investors in making decisions about future investments by letting them know whether Instagram is still working well or is becoming obsolete, much like Facebook.

Project Approach

In order to answer the questions given by management, SQL was used. Using SQL, we created the database using the raw data provided to us for this project. Once, the database was set up, we performed various operations like selecting, sorting, joining tables, etc. to get the insights we needed.

Tech Stack Used

MySQL Workbench v8.0.32 was used to query the database.

Project Insight

Marketing

The marketing team requests information so they may launch some campaigns, and those insights are given.

1. **Rewarding Most Loyal Users:** People who have been using the platform for the longest time.

SQL Query:

-- 5 oldest users of Instagram from the database provided

SELECT

*

FROM

ig_clone.users

ORDER BY

created_at

LIMIT 5

	id	username	created_at
▶	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
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

Result-

Darby_Herzog (80), Emilio_bernier52 (67), Elenor88 (63), Nicole71 (95), Jordyn.Jacobson2 (38), are the 5 oldest users of Instagram.

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

SQL Query-

-- Users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram	5 Aniya_Hackett
SELECT	7 Kasandra_Homenick
u_table.id, username	14 Jaclyn81
FROM	21 Rocio33
ig_clone.users AS u_table	24 Maxwell.Halvorson
LEFT JOIN	25 Tierra.Trantow
ig_clone.photos AS p_table	34 Pearl7
ON u_table.id = p_table.user_id	36 Ollie_Ledner37
WHERE	41 Mckenna17
p_table.user_id IS null	45 David.Osinski47
	49 Morgan.Kassulke
	53 Linnea59
	54 Duane60
	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

Result-

The ids and usernames are provided in the table of the users who have never posted a single photo so that we can send reminder mails to post their 1st photo.

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 and will be declared winner.

SQL Query-

-- User who is having the most likes on a single photo

```
SELECT
    users.id,
    username,
    photos.id,
    photos.image_url,
    COUNT(*) AS total_likes
FROM
    photos
JOIN likes
    ON likes.photo_id = photos.id
JOIN users
    ON photos.user_id = users.id
GROUP BY
    photos.id
ORDER BY
    total_likes DESC
LIMIT 1
```

```
12 JOIN users
13     ON photos.user_id = users.id
14 GROUP BY
15     photos.id
16 ORDER BY
17     total_likes DESC
18 LIMIT 1
```

Result Grid					
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>					
Export: Wri					
	id	username	id	image_url	total_likes
▶	52	Zack_Kemmer93	145	https://jarret.name	48

Result-



With 48 likes, user Zack Kemmer93 (52) has received the most likes for his photo with the id=145.

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

SQL Query-

```
-- TOP 5 most commonly used hashtags on Instagram
SELECT
    tag_id,
    tag_name,
    COUNT(*) AS tag_total
FROM
    photo_tags
JOIN tags
    ON tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id
GROUP BY
    photo_tags.tag_id
ORDER BY
    tag_total DESC
LIMIT 5
```

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

	tag_id	tag_name	tag_total
▶	21	smile	59
	20	beach	42
	17	party	39
	13	fun	38
	18	concert	24

Result- The top 5 commonly used hashtags on Instagram are – **smile, beach, party, fun & concert.**

Note- However, when we don't put any limit in the query then we see that "food, lol" is also used the same number of times as "concert", i.e., 24 times.



Hence, we can say that the most commonly used hashtags on Instagram used are - **smile, beach, party, fun, concert, food & lol.**

SQL Query without limit-


```
-- TOP 5 most commonly used hashtags on Instagram

SELECT
    tag_id,
    tag_name,
    COUNT(*) AS tag_total
FROM
    photo_tags
JOIN tags
    ON tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id
GROUP BY
    photo_tags.tag_id
ORDER BY
    tag_total DESC
```

Result Grid

 Filter Rows:

	tag_id	tag_name	tag_total
▶	21	smile	59
	20	beach	42
	17	party	39
	13	fun	38
	18	concert	24
	5	food	24
	11	lol	24
	15	hair	23
	12	happy	22
	8	beautv	20

Result 49 × 

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

SQL Query-

-- What day of the week most people register on

SELECT

DAYNAME(created_at) AS day,

COUNT(*) AS total

FROM

users


GROUP BY


day

ORDER BY

total DESC

Result Grid





Filter

	day	total
▶	Thursday	16
	Sunday	16
	Friday	15
	Tuesday	14
	Monday	14
	Wednesday	13
	Saturday	12

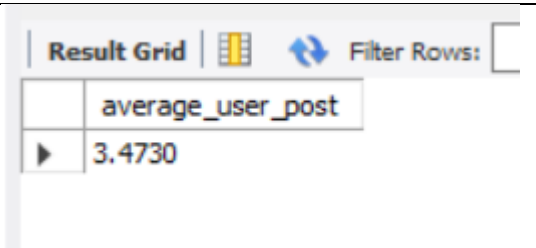
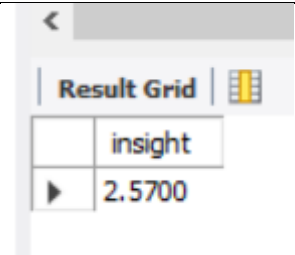
Result- The two days when people are most likely to register are **Thursday** and **Sunday**. The start of an AD campaign can be planned for one of two days to have the best chance of success.

Investor Metrics

Investors want to know if Instagram is doing well and isn't going out of business like Facebook. They want to evaluate the app on the following criteria, and answers to their questions are provided.

1. **User Engagement:** Are user still active and post on Instagram or they are making fewer posts.

SQL Query-

<pre>-- Average user posts on Instagram SELECT AVG(posts_per_user.total_posts_per_user) AS average_user_post FROM (SELECT username, COUNT(photos.id) AS total_posts_per_user FROM users JOIN photos ON users.id = photos.user_id GROUP BY username) AS posts_per_user</pre>	 <p>The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single column named 'average_user_post' and one row containing the value '3.4730'.</p>
<pre>-- total number of photos on Instagram/total number of users SELECT (SELECT COUNT(*)FROM photos)/(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users) as insight</pre>	 <p>The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single column named 'insight' and one row containing the value '2.5700'.</p>

Results-

The average user posts on Instagram is 3.4730

total number of photos on Instagram/total number of users = 2.57



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

SQL Query-


-- Users (bots) who have liked every single photo on the site

SELECT
likes.user_id,
users.username,
COUNT(*) total_likes_per_user
FROM
likes
JOIN users
ON likes.user_id = users.id
GROUP BY
likes.user_id
HAVING
total_likes_per_user = (SELECT COUNT(*)
total_photos FROM photos)

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Export: 

	user_id	username	total_likes_per_user
▶	5	Aniya_Hackett	257
	14	Jaclyn81	257
	21	Rocio33	257
	24	Maxwell.Halvorson	257
	36	Ollie_Ledner37	257
	41	Mckenna17	257
	54	Duane60	257
	57	Julien_Schmidt	257
	66	Mike.Auer39	257
	71	Nia_Haag	257
	75	Leslie67	257
	76	Janelle.Nikolaus81	257
	91	Bethany20	257

Results- Since it would be extremely difficult for a user to like each and every picture on Instagram, we are classifying them as bots. Running the above-mentioned query has returned a list of all such users (bots).

Project Conclusion

While analyzing the dataset provided, several meaningful insights were discovered that could not have been discovered by manually searching the dataset for insights. These insights can help investors and marketing teams make better judgments in the future, saving them a good amount of time and money.

We could also leverage the MySQL tool and got a little more experienced in using the tool and also injecting different types of queries to look for insights.