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DATA ANALYTICS TRAINEE

Task 2 : Instagram User Analytics

Marketing

Rewarding the most Loyal users: People who have been using the platform for the longest time. (Top 5 oldest Instagram users)

To find the most loyal i.e. the top 5 oldest users of Instagram:

1. We will use the data from the **users** table by selecting the **username** and **created_at** columns.
2. Then using the **order by** function we will order the desired output by sorting with the **created_at** column in **ascending** order.
3. Then using the **limit** function, the output will be displayed for top 5 oldest Instagram users.

Program/Query:

```
select username, created_at
from users
order by created_at ASC
limit 5;
```

Marketing

Rewarding the most Loyal users: People who have been using the platform for the longest time. (Top 5 oldest Instagram users)

Output/Result

usernamecreated_at

Darby_Herzog06-05-2016 00:14

Emilio_Bernier5206-05-2016 13:04

Elenor8808-05-2016 01:30

Nicole7109-05-2016 17:30

Jordyn.Jacobson214-05-2016 07:56

Marketing

Remind Inactive Users to Start Posting: Remind Inactive users to Start Posting(Users who never posted a single photo on Instagram)

To Find the most inactive users i.e. the users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram:

1. We will first select **username** column from the **users** table.
2. Then we will **left join photos** table on the **users** table, **on users.id = photos.user_id** because, both the users.id and photos.user_id have common contents in them.
3. Then we will find rows from the users table where the **photos.id IS NULL**

Program/Query:

```
select username, users.id as user_id
from users
left join photos
on users.id = photos.user_id
where photos.id IS NULL
order by users.id;
```

Marketing

Remind Inactive Users to Start Posting: Remind Inactive users to Start Posting(Users who never posted a single photo on Instagram)

Output/Result

| username | user_id |
|---------------------|---------|
| Aniya_Hackett | 5 |
| Kasandra_Homenick | 7 |
| Jaclyn | 8114 |
| Rocio | 3321 |
| Maxwell.Halvorson | 24 |
| Tierra.Trantow | 25 |
| Pearl | 734 |
| Ollie_Ledner | 3736 |
| Mckenna | 1741 |
| David.Osinski | 4745 |
| Morgan.Kassulke | 49 |
| Linnea | 5953 |
| Duane | 6054 |
| Julien_Schmidt | 57 |
| Mike.Auer | 3966 |
| Franco_Keebler | 6468 |
| Nia_Haag | 71 |
| Hulda.Macejkovic | 74 |
| Leslie | 6775 |
| Janelle.Nikolaus | 8176 |
| Darby_Herzog | 80 |
| Esther.Zulauf | 6181 |
| Bartholome.Bernhard | 83 |
| Jessyca_West | 89 |
| Esmeralda.Mraz | 5790 |
| Bethany | 2091 |

So, there are in total 26 users of the 100 users who have never posted a single photo on Instagram

Marketing

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.

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

To find the most the username, photo_id, image_urland total_number_of_likes of that image:

- 1.Firstwewill select the **users.username, photos.id, photos.image_urland count(*) as total**
- 2.Then,we will inner join the three tables wiz : photos, likes and users, **on likes.photo_id=photos.id and photos.user_id= users.id**
- 3.Then, by using **group by** function we will group the output on the basis of **photos.id**
- 4.Then,using **order by**function we will sorting the data on the basis of the **total** in **descending** order
- 5.Then, to find the most liked photo we will using **limit**function to view onlythetoplikedphoto's information

Marketing

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.

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

Program/Query:

```
select users.id as user_id, users.username, photos.id as  
photo_id, photos.image_url, count(*) as total
```

```
from photos  
inner join likes  
on      likes.photo_id=  
photos.id inner join users  
on photos.user_id= users.id
```

```
group      by  
photos.id order by  
total DESC limit 1;
```

Marketing

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.

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

Output/Result

| user_id | username | photo_id | image_url | total |
|---------|---------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| 52 | Zack_Kemmer93 | 145 | https://jarret.name | 48 |

So, the user named **Zack_Kemmer93** with **user_id52** is the winner of the contest cause his photo with **photo_id145** has the **highest number of likes i.e. 48**

Marketing

Hashtag Researching : A partner brand wants to know, which hashtags to use in the post to reach the most people on the platform.(Top 5 commonly used #Hashtags on Instagram)

To find the top 5 most commonly used hashtags on Instagram:

- 1.We need to select the **tag_name** column from the **tag** table and the **count(*) as total** function so as to count the number of tags used individually.
- 2.Then, we need to **join** **tags** table and **photo_tag** table, **on tags.id=photo_tags.tag_id** cause they contain the same content in them i.e. tag_id
- 3.Then using the **group by** function we need to group the desired output on the basis of **tags.tag_name**
- 4.Then using the **order by** function we need to sort the output on the basis of **total** (total number of tags per tag_name) in **descending** order
- 5.Then, to find the top 5 most used tag names we will use the **limit 5** function.

Marketing

Hashtag Researching : A partner brand wants to know, which hashtags to use in the post to reach the most people on the platform.(Top 5 commonly used #Hashtags on Instagram)

Program/Query:

```
select                tags.tag_name,                count(*)                as  
total_number_of_times_tag_used_individually from tags  
join photo_tags  
on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id  
group by tags.tag_name  
order by total_number_of_times_tag_used_individuallyDESC  
limit 5;
```

Marketing

Hashtag Researching : A partner brand wants to know, which hashtags to use in the post to reach the most people on the platform.(Top 5 commonly used #Hashtags on Instagram)

Output/Result

| tag_name | total_number_of_times_tag_used_individually |
|----------|---|
| smile | 59 |
| beach | 42 |
| party | 39 |
| fun | 38 |
| concert | 24 |

Marketing

Launch AD Campaign : The team wants to know, which day would be the best day to launch ADs. (What day of the week do most users register on?)

To find the day of week on which most users register on Instagram:

1. First we define the columns of the desired output table using **select dayname(created_at) as day_of_week and count(*) as total_number_of_users_registered** from the **users** table
2. Then using the **group by** function we group the output table on the basis of **day_of_week**
3. Then using the **order by** function we order/sort the output table on the basis of **total_number_of_users_registered** in **descending** order

Marketing

Launch AD Campaign : The team wants to know, which day would be the best day to launch ADs. (What day of the week do most users register on?)

Program/Query :

```
select dayname(created_at) as day_of_week,  
count(*) as total_number_of_users_registered  
from users
```

```
group by day_of_week  
order by total_number_of_users_registeredDESC;
```

Output/Result

| day_of_week | total_number_of_users_registered |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Thursday | 16 |
| Sunday | 16 |
| Friday | 15 |
| Tuesday | 14 |
| Monday | 14 |
| Wednesday | 13 |
| Saturday | 12 |

Most of the users registered on **Thursday** and **Sunday** i.e. **16** and hence it would prove beneficial to start AD Campaign on these two days

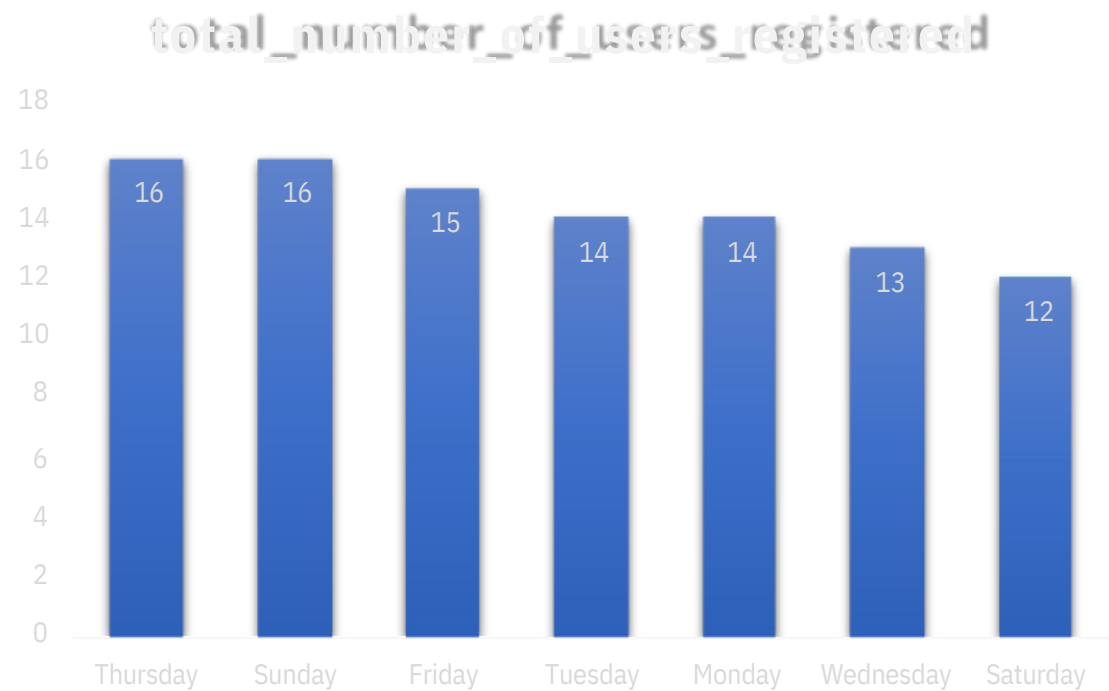
Marketing

Launch AD Campaign :

The team wants to know, which day would be the best day to launch ADs. (What day of the week do most users register on?)

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| day_of_week | total_number_of_users_registered |
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| Thursday | 16 |
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Investor Metrics

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

How many times does average user posts on Instagram?

Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram/total number of users.

To find the how many times does average posts on Instagram:

1.First, we need to find first the count number of photos(posts) that are present in the **photos.id** column of the **photostable** i.e. **count(*) from photos**

2.Similarly, we need to find the number of users that are present in the **users.id** column of the **users** table i.e. **count(*) from users**

3.Next, we need to divide both the values i.e. **count(*) from photos/count(*) from users** and hence we would get the total number of photos / total number of users

4.Tofindhowmanythetimes theusersposts on Instagram we need to find the total occurrences of each user_idin photos table

Investor Metrics

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

How many times does average user posts on Instagram?

Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram/total number of users.

Program/Query to find (total number of photos/total number of

users): select

**(select count(*) from photos)/(select count(*) from users) as
total_photos_divide_total_photos;**

Output/Result

total_photos_divide_total_photos
2.57

So, there are in total 257 rows i.e. 257 photos in the photos table and 100 rows i.e. 100 ids in the users table which make the desired output to be $257/100 = 2.57$

Investor Metrics

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

How many times does average user posts on Instagram?

Also, provide the total number of photos on Instagram/total number of users.

Program/Query to find the times each user posts on Instagram :

```
select user_id,count(*) as user_post_count  
from photos  
group by user_id  
order by user_id;
```

Investor Metrics

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

How many times does average user posts on Instagram?

Also, provide the total number of photos on

Output/Result total number of users.

user_iduser_post_count

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|----|---|----|-----|---|
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 98 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 99 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 100 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | | |
| 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | | |
| 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | |
| 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | |
| | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 103 | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | |
| 115 | | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | | |
| 124 | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | | |
| 135 | | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | | |
| 154 | | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | | |
| 164 | | 8 | 5 | 0 | 2 | | |
| 173 | | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | | |
| 181 | | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | | |
| 192 | | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | | |
| 201 | | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11 | | |
| 221 | | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | | |
| 2312 | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | | |
| 265 | | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 | | |
| 271 | | 3 | 10 | 8 | 2 | | |
| 284 | | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | | |
| 298 | | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | | |
| | | 4 | | 8 | | | |

So the user_id along with the number of times each user_id has posted is provided.

Investor Metrics

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

To find the bots and fake accounts :

1.First, we select the **user_id** column from the **photos** table

2.Then we select the **username** column from the **user** table

3.Then, we select the **count(*)** function to count total number of likes from the **likes** table

4.Then we **inner join users** and **likes** table on the basis of **users.id** and **likes.user_id**, using the **on** function/ clause

5.Then by using the **groupby** function we group the desired output table on the basis of **likes.user_id**

6.Then, we search for the values from the **count(*) from photos** having equal values with the **total_likes_per_user**

Investor Metrics

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

Program/Query:

```
select user_id, username, count(*) as total_likes_per_user
from users
inner join likes
on users.id = likes.user_id
group by likes.user_id

having total_likes_per_user= (select count(*) from photos);
```

Investor Metrics

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

Output/Result

| 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 |

So, the users along with their respective username, user_id and total_likes_per_user have been provided. This user_ids maybe bots or fake accounts

Hence, all the questions given as part of TrainityDataAnalytics Trainee Task 2 : Instagram user analytics have been provided with answers along with graphs.

In this task all the basic as well as advanced concepts related to SQL in Data Analytics have been implemented using the MySQL workbench 8.0 CE