

Project 2

INSTAGRAM USER ANALYTICS

Project Description:

Instagram User Analytics involves analyzing data related to user's activities on the Instagram platform to gain insights into their behavior, preferences and engagement. The purpose is to understand user interactions, optimize content strategy and enhance overall performance. The project aims to conduct a comprehensive analysis of Instagram user data for both marketing and investor-related metrics. The focus is on identifying loyal users, encouraging inactive ones, declaring contest winners, suggesting popular hashtags, and providing insights for ad campaign scheduling. Additionally, investor metrics such as user engagement and the presence of bots and fake accounts are evaluated.

Approach:

The approach involves collecting and processing data related to user's interactions including likes, followers, posts, comments, tags using Instagram insights and create a database. Key metrics like engagement rate, follower growth and popular content will be tracked.

1. **Identifying Oldest Users:** Extract user registration dates and identify the five earliest registrations.
2. **Inactive Users:** Filtered users with no posted photos to target for promotional emails.
3. **Contest Winner:** Determined the user with the most likes on a single photo, providing details to the marketing team.
4. **Popular Hashtags:** Analyzed hashtag usage frequency to suggest the top five for the partner brand.
5. **Ad Campaign Timing:** Explored user registration data to determine peak registration day for optimal ad campaign launch.
6. **User Engagement Metrics:** Calculated average posts per user and assessed the overall posting activity.
7. **Bot Detection:** Identified potential bots by flagging users who liked every photo on the platform.

Tech-Stack Used:

MYSQL Workbench 8.0 CE

It is a suitable choice for managing and querying databases, especially if your data is stored in a MYSQL database. MYSQL Workbench is a popular tool for database administration, providing a visual interface for designing, executing SQL queries and managing database connections. Also MYSQL Command Line Client can be used.

Insights:

- Oldest users provide a foundation for loyalty programs.
- Inactive user data informs targeted email campaigns.
- Contest winner data aids in recognizing popular content.
- Top hashtags facilitate effective content strategy.
- Optimal ad campaign timing enhances marketing impact.
- User engagement metrics gauge platform health.
- Bot detection helps maintain platform authenticity.

Result:

The project successfully provided actionable insights for both marketing and investor perspectives. It empowered the marketing team to reward loyalty, engage inactive users, and optimize content strategies. For investors, the analysis delivered valuable metrics to assess user engagement and identify potential bot presence, contributing to informed decision-making and platform integrity.

A) Marketing Analysis:

Loyal User Reward: The marketing team wants to reward the most loyal users, i.e., those who have been using the platform for the longest time.

Your Task: Identify the five oldest users on Instagram from the provided database.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select * from users order by created_at limit 5;
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

The results grid displays the following data:

	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

Inactive User Engagement: The team wants to encourage inactive users to start posting by sending them promotional emails.

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

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following code:

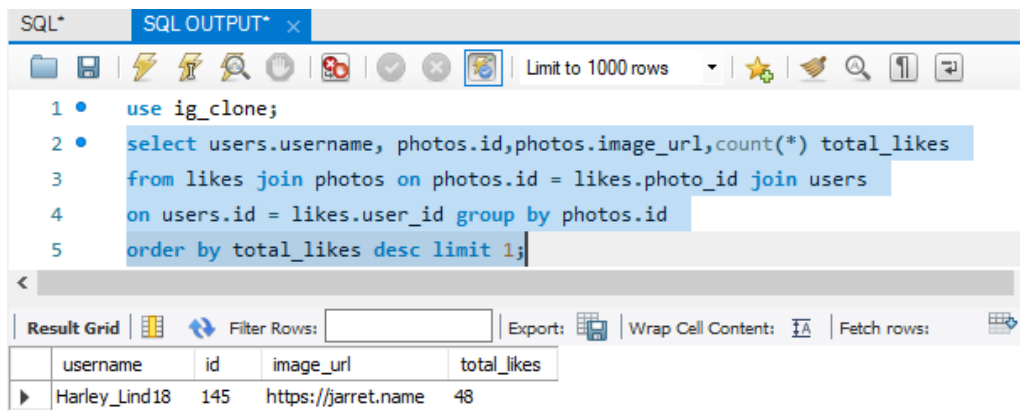
```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select username from users left join photos on users.id = photos.user_id where photos.id is NULL;
3
4
5
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' section, which includes a 'Filter Rows' input and an 'Export' button. The results are displayed in a table with one column, 'username'.

username
Aniya_Hackett
Kassandra_Homenick
Jadlyn81
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
Darby_Herzog
Esther.Zulauf61
Bartholome.Bernhard
Jessyca_West
Esmeralda.Mraz57
Bethany20

Contest Winner Declaration: The team has organized a contest where the user with the most likes on a single photo wins.

Your Task: 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:

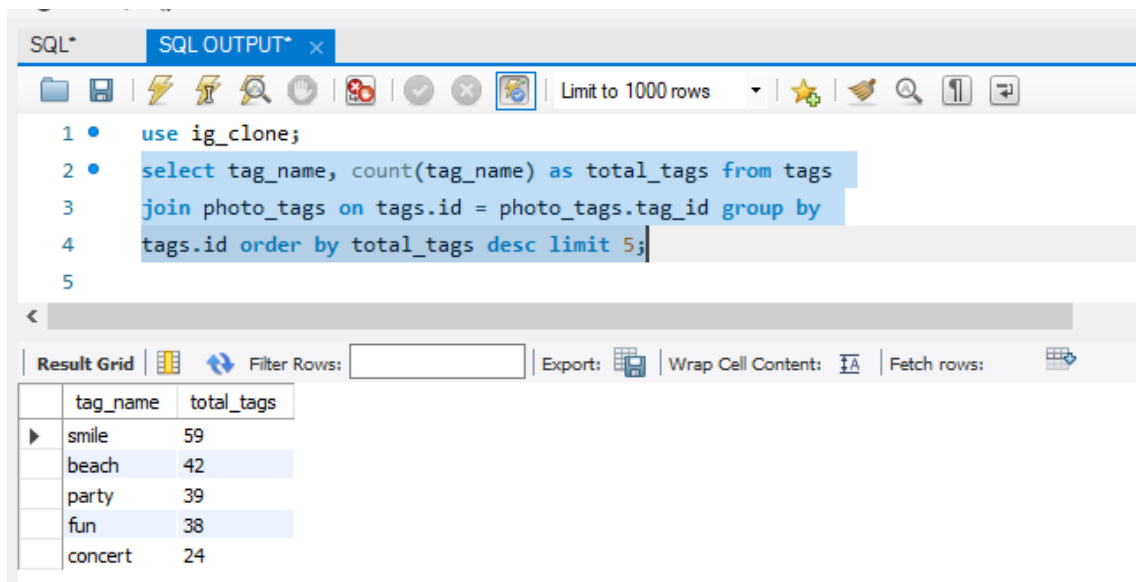
```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select users.username, photos.id, photos.image_url, count(*) total_likes
3   from likes join photos on photos.id = likes.photo_id join users
4   on users.id = likes.user_id group by photos.id
5   order by total_likes desc limit 1;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

username	id	image_url	total_likes
Harley_Lind18	145	https://jarret.name	48

Hashtag Research: A partner brand wants to know the most popular hashtags to use in their posts to reach the most people.

Your Task: 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:

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select tag_name, count(tag_name) as total_tags from tags
3   join photo_tags on tags.id = photo_tags.tag_id group by
4   tags.id order by total_tags desc limit 5;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

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

Ad Campaign Launch: The team wants to know the best day of the week to launch ads.

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

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

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select dayname(created_at) as 'Day of Week',
3     count(*) as 'Total Registration' from users
4     group by 1 order by 2 desc limit 2;
5
```

The result grid displays the following data:

Day of Week	Total Registration
Thursday	16
Sunday	16

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

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select dayname(created_at) as 'Day of Week',
3     count(*) as 'Total Registration' from users
4     group by 1 order by 2 desc;
5
```

The result grid displays the following data:

Day of Week	Total Registration
Thursday	16
Sunday	16
Friday	15
Tuesday	14
Monday	14
Wednesday	13
Saturday	12

B) Investor Metrics:

User Engagement: Investors want to know if users are still active and posting on Instagram or if they are making fewer posts.

Your Task: 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 the SQL* interface with the following SQL query:

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • SELECT ROUND((SELECT COUNT(*) FROM photos)/(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users),2)
3   as 'Average number of posts per user on instagram';
4
5
```

The result grid shows the following output:

Average number of posts per user on instagram
2.57

Bots and Fake Accounts: Investors want to know if the platform is crowded with fake and dummy accounts.

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

The screenshot shows the SQL* interface with the following SQL query:

```
1 • use ig_clone;
2 • select users.id, username, count(users.id) As total_likes_by_user from users
3   join likes on users.id = likes.user_id group by users.id
4   having total_likes_by_user = (select COUNT(*) from photos);
5
```

The result grid shows the following output:

id	username	total_likes_by_user
5	Aniya_Hackett	257
14	Jadyn81	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