

# TRAINITY PROJECT 2

## Instagram User Analytics

### DESCRIPTION

This project aims to analyze user activity, engagement, and growth on Instagram using SQL to perform various queries on a relational database containing information about users, posts, and more. The analysis will help derive insights into user behaviour, content performance.

### APPROACH

I used the given database and tasks to write a mysql query based on my knowledge to get the required output

### TECH-STACK USED

I used the mysql workbench 8.0 CE software to write the sql code. I chose it because of my knowledge in the software and is easy to use

### INSIGHTS

various insights can be drawn from the data to guide decision-making, optimize social media strategies, and improve user engagement. Here are some potential **insights** you could derive from the analysis:

1. User Engagement Insights
2. Top Content Performance
3. Follower Growth
4. Hashtag Effectiveness

### RESULTS

The results from this project are from the outputs gotten from the tasks given in the project

By doing this project I have gotten a stronger grip on my sql skills and my concepts are more clear

The analysis done in this project helps identify various insights or data of a particular information.

## A) Marketing Analysis:

1. **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.

### CODE:

SELECT

\*

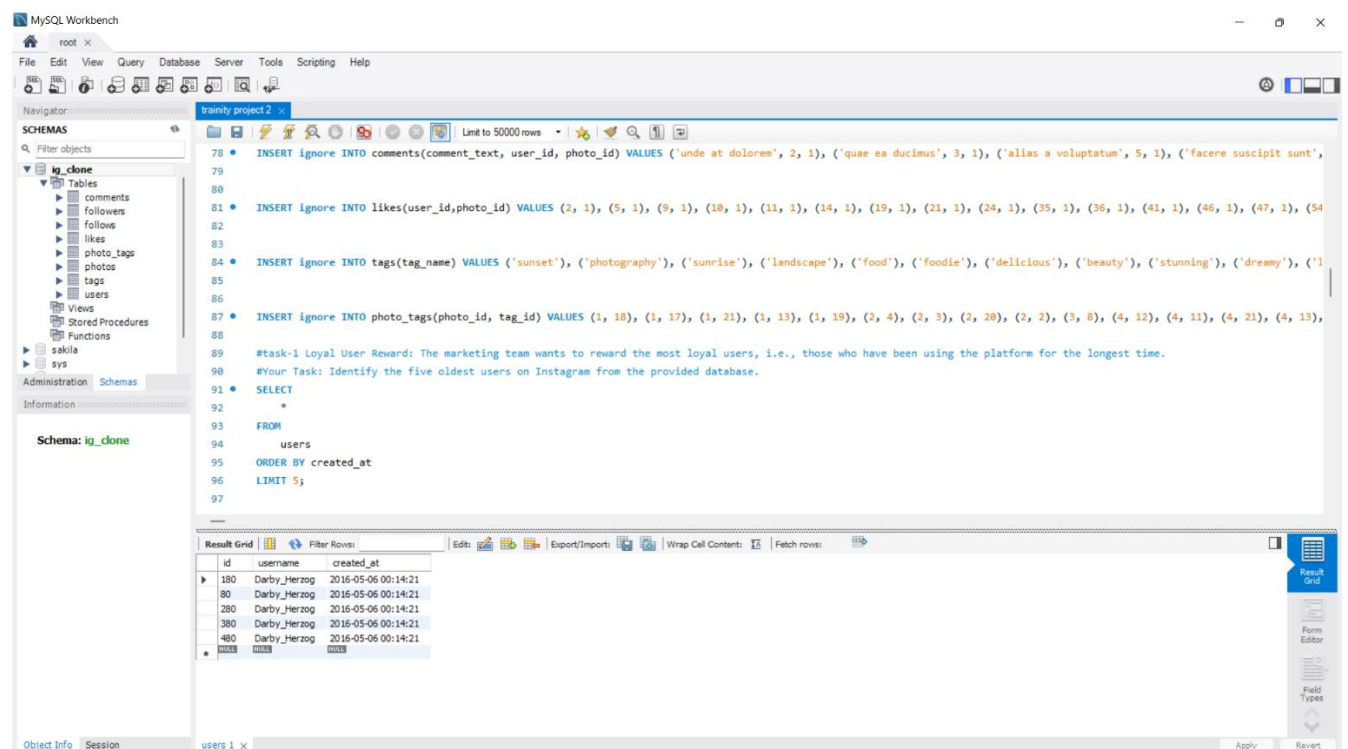
FROM

users

ORDER BY created\_at

LIMIT 5;

### OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'Schemas' panel with a tree view of the database structure, including tables like 'comments', 'followers', 'likes', 'photo\_tags', 'tags', and 'users'. The main editor window contains a SQL query: 

```
SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY created_at LIMIT 5;
```

 The query is executed, and the 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the output. The result grid shows five rows of data, all with the username 'Darby\_Herzog' and the same creation time '2016-05-06 00:14:21'.

id	username	created_at
180	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
80	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
280	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
380	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21
480	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21

2. **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.

**CODE:**

SELECT

\*

FROM

users

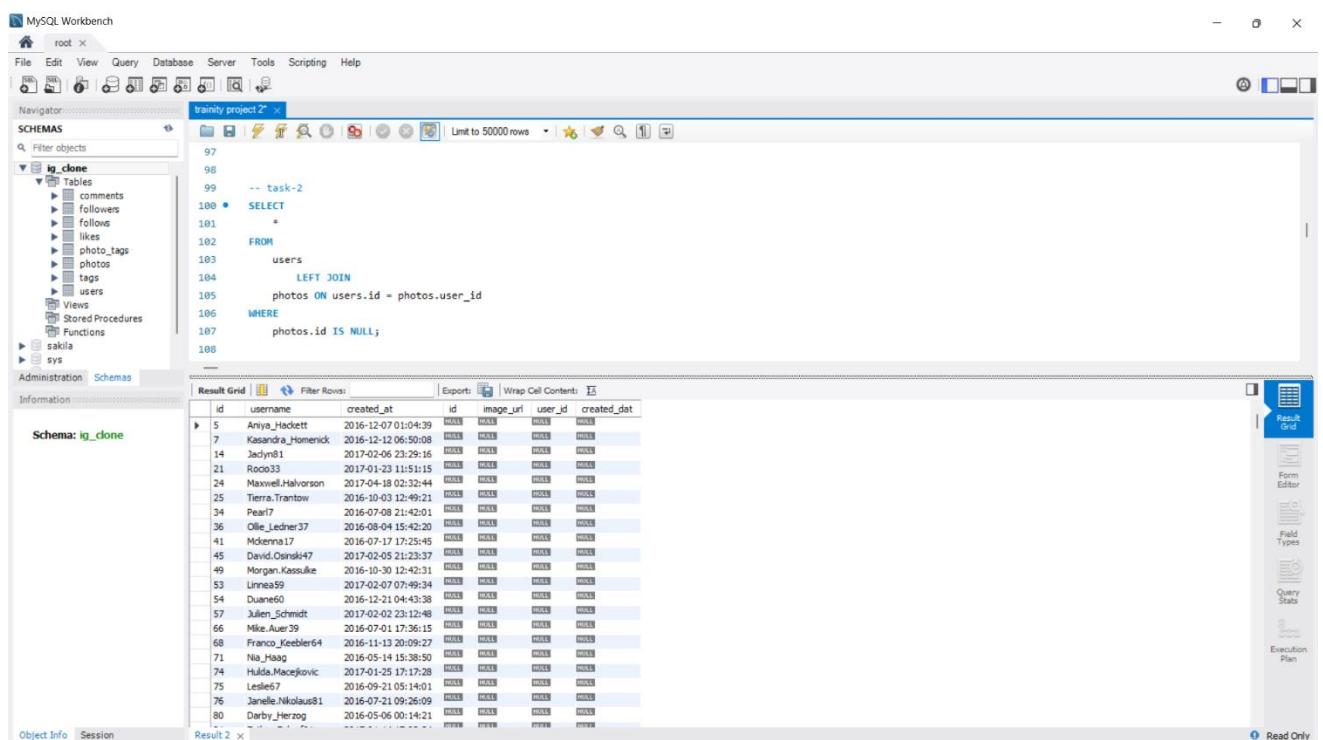
LEFT JOIN

photos ON users.id = photos.user\_id

WHERE

photos.id IS NULL;

**OUTPUT:**



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
-- task-2
SELECT
*
FROM
users
LEFT JOIN
photos ON users.id = photos.user_id
WHERE
photos.id IS NULL;
```

The result grid displays the output of the query, showing a list of users who have never posted a photo. The columns are: id, username, created\_at, id, image\_url, user\_id, and created\_at. The first column (id) is highlighted in blue.

id	username	created_at	id	image_url	user_id	created_at
5	Aniya_Hackett	2016-12-07 01:04:39	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
7	Kassandra_Homerick	2016-12-12 06:50:08	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
14	Jadyn81	2017-02-06 23:29:16	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
21	Roco33	2017-01-23 11:51:15	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
24	MaxwellHalvorson	2017-04-18 02:32:44	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
25	Tierra.Tranbow	2016-10-03 12:49:21	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
34	Pearl7	2016-07-08 21:42:01	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
36	Ollie_Ledner37	2016-08-04 15:42:20	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
41	Mckenna17	2016-07-17 17:25:45	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
45	David.Oinski47	2017-02-05 21:23:37	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
49	Morgan_Kassulke	2016-10-30 12:42:31	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
53	Linnea59	2017-02-07 07:49:34	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
54	Duane60	2016-12-21 04:43:38	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
57	Julien_Schmidt	2017-02-02 23:12:48	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
66	Mike_Auer39	2016-07-01 17:36:15	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
68	Franco_Keebler64	2016-11-13 20:09:27	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
71	Nia_Huang	2016-05-14 15:38:50	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
74	Hilda.Macejkovic	2017-01-25 17:17:28	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
75	Leslie67	2016-09-21 05:14:01	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
76	Janelle.Nikolaus81	2016-07-21 09:26:09	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
80	Darby_Herzog	2016-05-06 00:14:21	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. **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.

## CODE:

SELECT

```
users.username,  
users.id,  
photos.image_url,  
photos.id,  
COUNT(likes.user_id) AS like_count
```

FROM

photos

JOIN

likes ON photos.id = Likes.photo\_id

JOIN

users ON photos.id = users.id

GROUP BY photos.id

ORDER BY like\_count DESC

LIMIT 1;

## OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the 'SCHEMAS' pane displays a tree view of the database schema, including tables like 'comments', 'followers', 'likes', 'photo\_tags', 'photos', 'tags', 'users', 'sakila', and 'sys'. The 'Schema: ig\_clone' is selected. The main editor window shows a SQL query for 'transity project 2'. The query is as follows:

```
-- task-3  
SELECT  
  users.username,  
  users.id,  
  photos.image_url,  
  photos.id,  
  COUNT(likes.user_id) AS like_count  
FROM  
  photos  
  JOIN  
    likes ON photos.id = Likes.photo_id  
  JOIN  
    users ON photos.id = users.id  
GROUP BY photos.id  
ORDER BY like_count DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query. It contains one row of data:

username	id	image_url	id	like_count
David.Osinski47	145	https://jarret.name	145	48

The bottom status bar indicates 'Result 3' and 'Read Only'.

4. **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.

**CODE:**

SELECT

tags.tag\_name, COUNT(\*) AS hashtag\_count

FROM

photo\_tags

JOIN

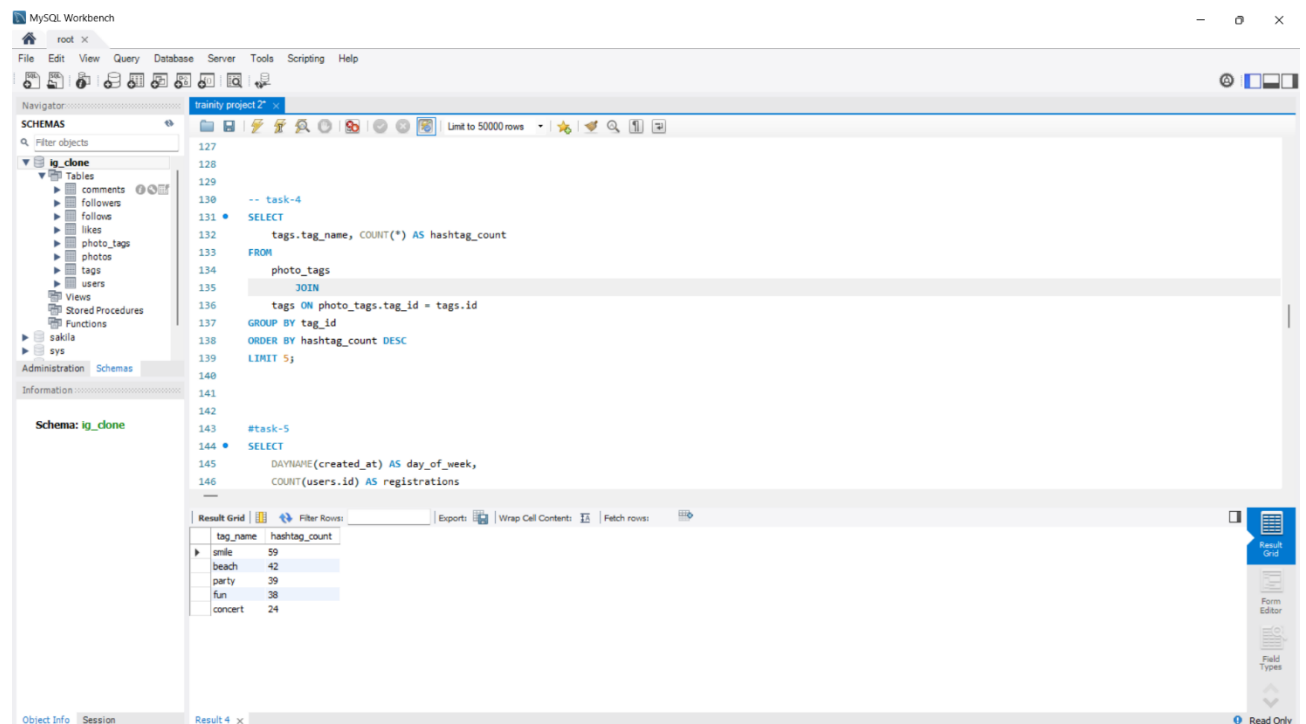
tags ON photo\_tags.tag\_id = tags.id

GROUP BY tag\_id

ORDER BY hashtag\_count DESC

LIMIT 5;

**OUTPUT:**



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'Schemas' tree with 'ig\_clone' selected. The main editor window contains a SQL query for 'task-4' that selects the top 5 most common hashtags from the 'photo\_tags' table, joined with the 'tags' table. The query is as follows:

```
-- task-4
131 SELECT
132   tags.tag_name, COUNT(*) AS hashtag_count
133 FROM
134   photo_tags
135   JOIN
136     tags ON photo_tags.tag_id = tags.id
137 GROUP BY tag_id
138 ORDER BY hashtag_count DESC
139 LIMIT 5;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query:

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

5. **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.

**CODE:**

SELECT

DAYNAME(created\_at) AS day\_of\_week,

COUNT(users.id) AS registrations

FROM

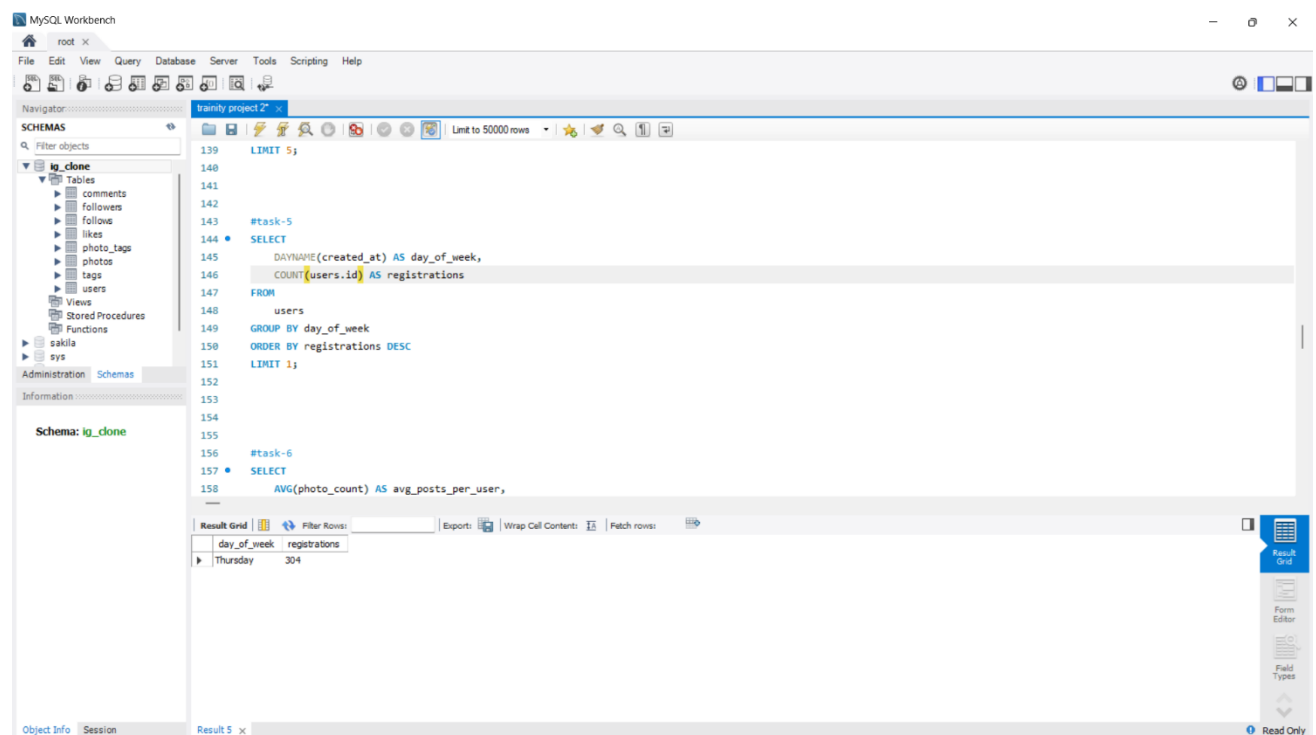
users

GROUP BY day\_of\_week

ORDER BY registrations DESC

LIMIT 1;

## OUTPUT:



## B) Investor Metrics:

1. **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.

## CODE:

SELECT

\*

FROM

photos,

```

users;

with base as(

select u.id as userid ,count(p.id) as photoid from users u

left join photos p on p.user_id=u.id group by u.id)

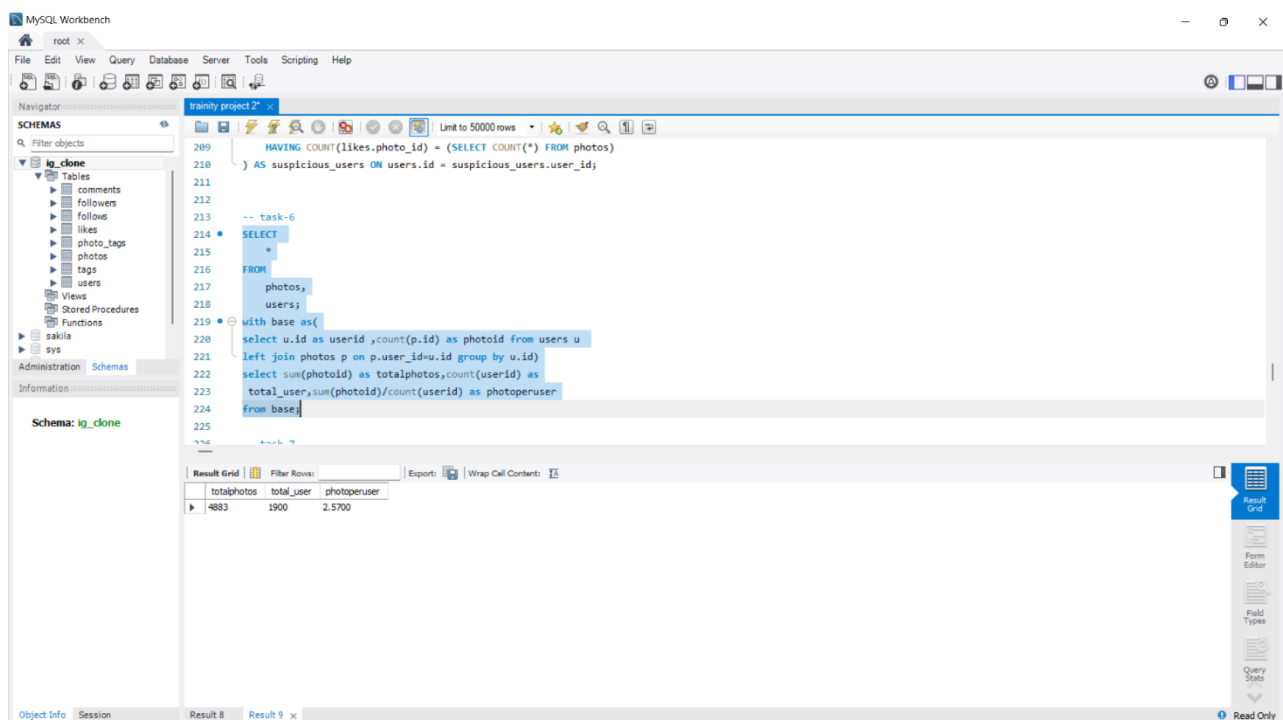
select sum(photoid) as totalphotos,count(userid) as

total_user,sum(photoid)/count(userid) as photoperuser

from base;

```

## OUTPUT:



2. **Bots & 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.

## CODE:

SELECT

\*

FROM

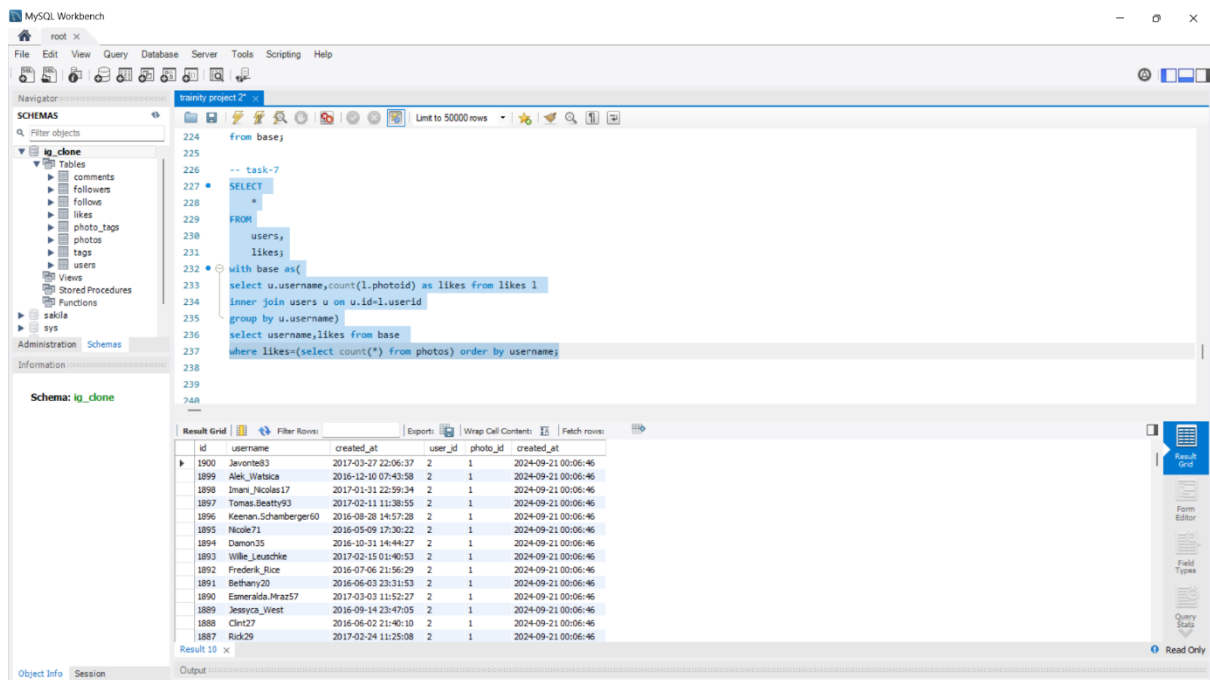
users,

likes;

with base as(

```
select u.username,count(l.photoid) as likes from likes l
inner join users u on u.id=l.userid
group by u.username)
select username,likes from base
where likes=(select count(*) from photos) order by username;
```

## OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'ig\_clone' selected. The main editor shows a SQL query with line numbers 224 to 239. The query is as follows:

```
224 from base;
225
226 -- task-7
227 SELECT
228 *
229 FROM
230 users,
231 likes;
232 with base as(
233 select u.username,count(l.photoid) as likes from likes l
234 inner join users u on u.id=l.userid
235 group by u.username)
236 select username,likes from base
237 where likes=(select count(*) from photos) order by username;
238
239
```

The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with 10 rows of data. The columns are 'id', 'username', 'created\_at', 'user\_id', 'photo\_id', and 'created\_at'.

id	username	created_at	user_id	photo_id	created_at
1900	Javonte83	2017-03-27 22:06:37	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1899	Alek_Watsca	2016-12-10 07:43:58	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1898	Inam_Nicolas17	2017-01-31 22:59:34	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1897	Tomes.Beatty93	2017-02-11 11:36:55	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1896	Keenan.Schamberger60	2016-08-28 14:57:28	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1895	Nicole71	2016-05-09 17:30:22	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1894	Damon35	2016-10-31 14:44:27	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1893	Wille_Leuschke	2017-02-15 01:40:53	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1892	Frederik_Rice	2016-07-06 21:56:29	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1891	Bethany20	2016-06-03 23:31:53	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1890	Emeralda_Mraz57	2017-03-03 11:52:27	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1889	Jessyca_West	2016-09-14 23:47:05	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1888	Clint27	2016-06-02 21:40:10	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46
1887	Rick29	2017-02-24 11:25:08	2	1	2024-09-21 00:06:46

# THANK YOU