

Apply filters to SQL queries

Project description

This project involves a comprehensive examination of the organization's data, specifically focusing on the 'employees' and 'log_in_attempts' tables. The objective is to reinforce the organization's security framework by identifying and mitigating potential security threats. The core focus lies in the identification of anomalies within the login attempts data to ensure the safeguarding of critical data assets.

Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

Here's how this query works:

SELECT : This part of the query instructs the database to select all columns (represented by *) from the 'log_in_attempts' table. This means that all available information for each row that meets the specified conditions will be included in the query result.

FROM log_in_attempts: This specifies the source table for the query, which is the 'log_in_attempts' table.

WHERE login_time > "18:00" AND success = 0: This part of the query sets the conditions for filtering the data. It retrieves rows where two conditions are met:

login_time > "18:00": This condition checks the 'login_time' column and selects rows where the login time is later than 6:00 PM (18:00 in 24-hour format). This helps identify login attempts that occurred after normal working hours.

success = 0: This condition checks the 'success' column and selects rows where the login attempt was not successful (where 'success' equals 0). This focuses on failed login attempts.

By combining these conditions, the query retrieves records of failed login attempts that occurred after 6:00 PM, which can be valuable for identifying potential security issues or suspicious activities within the organization's systems.

```
MariaDB [organization]> select * from log_in_attempts where login_time > "18:00" and success= 0;
```

event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address	success
2	apatel	2022-05-10	20:27:27	CAN	192.168.205.12	0
18	pwashing	2022-05-11	19:28:50	US	192.168.66.142	0
20	tshah	2022-05-12	18:56:36	MEXICO	192.168.109.50	0
28	aestrada	2022-05-09	19:28:12	MEXICO	192.168.27.57	0
34	drosas	2022-05-11	21:02:04	US	192.168.45.93	0
42	cgriffin	2022-05-09	23:04:05	US	192.168.4.157	0
52	cjackson	2022-05-10	22:07:07	CAN	192.168.58.57	0
69	wjaffrey	2022-05-11	19:55:15	USA	192.168.100.17	0
82	abernard	2022-05-12	23:38:46	MEX	192.168.234.49	0
87	apatel	2022-05-08	22:38:31	CANADA	192.168.132.153	0
96	ivelasco	2022-05-09	22:36:36	CAN	192.168.84.194	0
104	asundara	2022-05-11	18:38:07	US	192.168.96.200	0
107	bisles	2022-05-12	20:25:57	USA	192.168.116.187	0
111	aestrada	2022-05-10	22:00:26	MEXICO	192.168.76.27	0
127	abellmas	2022-05-09	21:20:51	CANADA	192.168.70.122	0
131	bisles	2022-05-09	20:03:55	US	192.168.113.171	0
155	cgriffin	2022-05-12	22:18:42	USA	192.168.236.176	0
160	jclark	2022-05-10	20:49:00	CANADA	192.168.214.49	0
199	yappiah	2022-05-11	19:34:48	MEXICO	192.168.44.232	0

```
19 rows in set (0.042 sec)
```

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

```
MariaDB [organization]> select * from log_in_attempts where login_date = "2022-05-08" or login_date = "2022-05-09";
```

event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address	success
1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.243.140	1
3	dkot	2022-05-09	06:47:41	USA	192.168.151.162	1
4	dkot	2022-05-08	02:00:39	USA	192.168.178.71	0
8	bisles	2022-05-08	01:30:17	US	192.168.119.173	0
12	dkot	2022-05-08	09:11:34	USA	192.168.100.158	1
15	lyamamot	2022-05-09	17:17:26	USA	192.168.183.51	0
24	arusso	2022-05-09	06:49:39	MEXICO	192.168.171.192	1
25	sbaelish	2022-05-09	07:04:02	US	192.168.33.137	1
26	apatel	2022-05-08	17:27:00	CANADA	192.168.123.105	1
28	astrada	2022-05-09	19:28:12	MEXICO	192.168.27.57	0
30	yappiah	2022-05-09	03:22:22	MEX	192.168.124.48	1
32	acook	2022-05-09	02:52:02	CANADA	192.168.142.239	0
36	asundara	2022-05-08	09:00:42	US	192.168.78.151	1
38	sbaelish	2022-05-09	14:40:01	USA	192.168.60.42	1
39	yappiah	2022-05-09	07:56:40	MEXICO	192.168.57.115	1
42	cgriffin	2022-05-09	23:04:05	US	192.168.4.157	0
43	mcouliba	2022-05-08	02:35:34	CANADA	192.168.16.208	0
44	daquino	2022-05-08	07:02:35	CANADA	192.168.168.144	0
47	dkot	2022-05-08	05:06:45	US	192.168.233.24	1
49	asundara	2022-05-08	14:00:01	US	192.168.173.213	0
53	nmason	2022-05-08	11:51:38	CAN	192.168.133.188	1
56	acook	2022-05-08	04:56:30	CAN	192.168.209.130	1
58	ivelasco	2022-05-09	17:20:54	CAN	192.168.57.162	0
61	dtanaka	2022-05-09	09:45:18	USA	192.168.98.221	1
65	aalonso	2022-05-09	23:42:12	MEX	192.168.52.37	1
66	astrada	2022-05-08	21:58:32	MEX	192.168.67.223	1
67	abernard	2022-05-09	11:53:41	MEX	192.168.118.29	1
68	mrah	2022-05-08	17:16:13	US	192.168.42.248	1
70	tmitchel	2022-05-09	10:55:17	MEXICO	192.168.87.199	1
71	mcouliba	2022-05-09	06:57:42	CAN	192.168.55.169	0
72	alevitsk	2022-05-08	12:09:10	CANADA	192.168.139.176	1
79	abernard	2022-05-09	11:41:15	MEX	192.168.158.170	0
80	cjackson	2022-05-08	02:18:10	CANADA	192.168.33.140	1

In the "Retrieve login attempts on specific dates" section of the SQL query template, the query is constructed to extract specific data from the 'log_in_attempts' table based on designated dates. Here's an overview of how this query functions:

SELECT: This component of the query instructs the database to retrieve all columns (represented by '*') from the 'log_in_attempts' table. Consequently, all available information for each row that fulfills the specified criteria will be included in the query result.

FROM log_in_attempts: This segment specifies the source table for the query, which, in this case, is the 'log_in_attempts' table.

WHERE login_date IN ('2022-05-09', '2022-05-08'): This portion of the query establishes the condition for data filtration based on specific dates. It retrieves rows where the 'login_date' column matches either of the two specified dates: May 9, 2022, or May 8, 2022.

The outcome of this query will encompass all login attempts that transpired on the provided dates. This information can be instrumental for scrutinizing user login patterns, detecting any unusual login activities on these particular dates, or monitoring login events for auditing and security purposes. Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

```

MariaDB [organization]> select * from log_in_attempts where not country like "MEX%";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | username | login_date | login_time | country | ip_address | success |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | jrafael | 2022-05-09 | 04:56:27 | CAN | 192.168.243.140 | 1 |
| 2 | apatel | 2022-05-10 | 20:27:27 | CAN | 192.168.205.12 | 0 |
| 3 | dkot | 2022-05-09 | 06:47:41 | USA | 192.168.151.162 | 1 |
| 4 | dkot | 2022-05-08 | 02:00:39 | USA | 192.168.178.71 | 0 |
| 5 | jrafael | 2022-05-11 | 03:05:59 | CANADA | 192.168.86.232 | 0 |
| 7 | eraab | 2022-05-11 | 01:45:14 | CAN | 192.168.170.243 | 1 |
| 8 | bisles | 2022-05-08 | 01:30:17 | US | 192.168.119.173 | 0 |
| 10 | jrafael | 2022-05-12 | 09:33:19 | CANADA | 192.168.228.221 | 0 |
| 11 | sgilmore | 2022-05-11 | 10:16:29 | CANADA | 192.168.140.81 | 0 |
| 12 | dkot | 2022-05-08 | 09:11:34 | USA | 192.168.100.158 | 1 |
| 13 | mrah | 2022-05-11 | 09:29:34 | USA | 192.168.246.135 | 1 |
| 14 | sbaelish | 2022-05-10 | 10:20:18 | US | 192.168.16.99 | 1 |
| 15 | lyamamot | 2022-05-09 | 17:17:26 | USA | 192.168.183.51 | 0 |
| 16 | mcouliba | 2022-05-11 | 06:44:22 | CAN | 192.168.172.189 | 1 |
| 17 | pwashing | 2022-05-11 | 02:33:02 | USA | 192.168.81.89 | 1 |
| 18 | pwashing | 2022-05-11 | 19:28:50 | US | 192.168.66.142 | 0 |
| 19 | jhill | 2022-05-12 | 13:09:04 | US | 192.168.142.245 | 1 |
| 21 | iuduike | 2022-05-11 | 17:50:00 | US | 192.168.131.147 | 1 |
| 25 | sbaelish | 2022-05-09 | 07:04:02 | US | 192.168.33.137 | 1 |
| 26 | apatel | 2022-05-08 | 17:27:00 | CANADA | 192.168.123.105 | 1 |
| 29 | bisles | 2022-05-11 | 01:21:22 | US | 192.168.85.186 | 0 |
| 31 | acook | 2022-05-12 | 17:36:45 | CANADA | 192.168.58.232 | 0 |
| 32 | acook | 2022-05-09 | 02:52:02 | CANADA | 192.168.142.239 | 0 |
| 33 | zbernal | 2022-05-11 | 02:52:10 | US | 192.168.72.59 | 1 |
| 34 | drosas | 2022-05-11 | 21:02:04 | US | 192.168.45.93 | 0 |
| 36 | asundara | 2022-05-08 | 09:00:42 | US | 192.168.78.151 | 1 |
| 37 | eraab | 2022-05-10 | 06:03:41 | CANADA | 192.168.152.148 | 0 |
| 38 | sbaelish | 2022-05-09 | 14:40:01 | USA | 192.168.60.42 | 1 |
| 41 | apatel | 2022-05-10 | 17:39:42 | CANADA | 192.168.46.207 | 0 |
| 42 | cggriffin | 2022-05-09 | 23:04:05 | US | 192.168.4.157 | 0 |
| 43 | mcouliba | 2022-05-08 | 02:35:34 | CANADA | 192.168.16.208 | 0 |
| 44 | daquino | 2022-05-08 | 07:02:35 | CANADA | 192.168.168.144 | 0 |
| 45 | dtanaka | 2022-05-11 | 10:28:54 | US | 192.168.223.157 | 1 |

```

Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico" section of the SQL query template, the query is designed to retrieve specific information from the 'log_in_attempts' table for login attempts that originate from locations outside of Mexico.

Here's how this query works:

SELECT : This part of the query instructs the database to select all columns (represented by *) from the 'log_in_attempts' table. This means that all available information for each row meeting the specified conditions will be included in the query result.

FROM log_in_attempts: This specifies the source table for the query, which is the 'log_in_attempts' table.

WHERE NOT country LIKE "MEX%": This part of the query specifies the condition. It filters the data to include only rows where the 'country' column does not match any value that starts with "MEX". The % symbol is a wildcard character in SQL, representing any number of characters. So, "MEX%" matches any country code that begins with "MEX," and NOT negates this condition to include countries that do not match.

Both your original condition and this one achieve the same result of retrieving login attempts from locations outside of Mexico. The choice between them depends on your preference and the specific requirements of your analysis.

Retrieve employees in Marketing

To create a SQL query that identifies all employees in the Marketing department for all offices in the East building, you can use the following query:

```
MariaDB [organization]> select * from employees where department = 'Marketing' and office like 'East%';
```

employee_id	device_id	username	department	office
1000	a320b137c219	elarson	Marketing	East-170
1052	a192b174c940	jdarosa	Marketing	East-195
1075	x573y883z772	fbautist	Marketing	East-267
1088	k865l965m233	rgosh	Marketing	East-157
1103	NULL	randerss	Marketing	East-460
1156	a184b775c707	dellery	Marketing	East-417
1163	h679i515j339	cwilliam	Marketing	East-216

```
7 rows in set (0.075 sec)
```

Here's a description of how this query works:

SELECT *: This part of the query selects all columns from the "employees" table for the matching rows.

FROM employees: Specifies that you're querying the "employees" table.

WHERE department = 'Marketing': This condition filters rows where the "department" column is equal to 'Marketing', selecting only employees in the Marketing department.

AND office LIKE 'East%': This condition filters rows where the "office" column starts with 'East', using the % wildcard to match any characters that follow. This ensures that you select employees in offices located in the East building.

This query will retrieve all employees who work in the Marketing department and have offices in the East building.

Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

```
MariaDB [organization]> select * from employees where department = 'Sales' or department = 'Finance';
```

employee_id	device_id	username	department	office
1003	d394e816f943	sgilmore	Finance	South-153
1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance	North-406
1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance	South-170
1009	NULL	lrodriqu	Sales	South-134
1010	k242l212m542	jlansky	Finance	South-109
1011	l748m120n401	drosas	Sales	South-292
1015	p611q262r945	jsoto	Finance	North-271
1017	r550s824t230	jclark	Finance	North-188
1018	s310t540u653	abellmas	Finance	North-403
1022	w237x430y567	arusso	Finance	West-465
1024	y976z753a267	iuduike	Sales	South-215
1025	z381a365b233	jhill	Sales	North-115
1029	d336e475f676	ivelasco	Finance	East-156
1035	j236k303l245	bisles	Sales	South-171
1039	n253o917p623	cjackson	Sales	East-378
1041	p929q222r778	cgriffin	Sales	North-208
1044	s429t157u159	tbarnes	Finance	West-415
1045	t567u844v434	pwashing	Finance	East-115
1046	u429v921w138	daquino	Finance	West-280
1047	v109w587x644	cward	Finance	West-373
1048	w167x592y375	tmitchel	Finance	South-288
1049	NULL	jreckley	Finance	Central-295
1050	y132z930a114	csimmons	Finance	North-468
1057	f370g535h632	mscott	Sales	South-270
1062	k367l639m697	redwards	Finance	North-180
1063	l686m140n569	lpope	Sales	East-226
1066	o678p794q957	ttyrell	Sales	Central-444
1069	NULL	jpark	Finance	East-110
1071	t244u829v723	zdutchma	Sales	West-348
1072	u905v920w694	esmith	Sales	East-421
1076	y347z204a710	fgarcia	Finance	Central-270
1078	a667b270c984	sharley	Sales	North-418

Here's how this query works:

SELECT *: This part of the query selects all columns from the "employees" table for the matching rows.

FROM employees: Specifies that you're querying the "employees" table.

WHERE department IN ('Finance', 'Sales'): This condition filters rows where the "department" column matches either 'Finance' or 'Sales'. The IN clause allows you to specify multiple values to match against.

This query will retrieve all employees who work in either the Finance or Sales department, providing you with a list of employees from these two departments.

Retrieve all employees not in IT

```
MariaDB [organization]> select * from employees where not department = 'Information Technology';
```

employee_id	device_id	username	department	office
1000	a320b137c219	elarson	Marketing	East-170
1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing	Central-276
1002	c116d593e558	tshah	Human Resources	North-434
1003	d394e816f943	sgilmore	Finance	South-153
1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources	South-127
1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources	South-366
1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance	North-406
1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance	South-170
1009	NULL	lrodriqu	Sales	South-134
1010	k242l212m542	jlsansky	Finance	South-109
1011	l748m120n401	drosas	Sales	South-292
1015	p611q262r945	jsoto	Finance	North-271
1016	q793r736s288	sbaelish	Human Resources	North-229
1017	r550s824t230	jclark	Finance	North-188
1018	s310t540u653	abellmas	Finance	North-403
1020	u899v381w363	arutley	Marketing	South-351
1022	w237x430y567	arusso	Finance	West-465
1024	y976z753a267	iuduike	Sales	South-215
1025	z381a365b233	jhill	Sales	North-115
1026	a998b568c863	apatel	Human Resources	West-320
1027	b806c503d354	mrah	Marketing	West-246
1028	c603d749e374	aestrada	Human Resources	West-121
1029	d336e475f676	ivelasco	Finance	East-156
1030	e391f189g913	mabadi	Marketing	West-375
1031	f419g188h578	dkot	Marketing	West-408
1034	i679j565k940	bsand	Human Resources	East-484
1035	j236k303l245	bisles	Sales	South-171
1036	k550l533m205	rjensen	Marketing	Central-239
1038	m873n636o225	btang	Human Resources	Central-260
1039	n253o917p623	cjackson	Sales	East-378
1040	o783p832q294	dtarly	Human Resources	East-237

Here's how this query works:

SELECT *: This part of the query selects all columns from the "employees" table for the matching rows.

FROM employees: Specifies that you're querying the "employees" table.

WHERE NOT clause is used to negate the condition, so it selects all rows where the "department" column is not equal to 'Information Technology.'

Summary

This project involves an in-depth analysis of the organization's data, specifically targeting the 'employees' and 'log_in_attempts' tables, with a primary objective of strengthening the organization's security framework by identifying and mitigating potential security threats. The project encompasses several SQL query sections, each tailored to address distinct data retrieval scenarios.

Retrieve After Hours Failed Login Attempts:

This query is designed to identify failed login attempts that occurred after business hours. It selects records from the 'log_in_attempts' table where login attempts took place after 6:00 PM and were unsuccessful. This data is valuable for spotting potential security issues or suspicious activities outside of regular working hours.

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates:

The query in this section focuses on retrieving login attempts on the specified dates, which have been updated to '2022-05-09' or '2022-05-08'. It selects data from the 'log_in_attempts' table where the 'login_date' matches either of these two dates. This query aids in analyzing login patterns, tracking events for auditing purposes, and identifying any unusual activity on the new dates.

Retrieve Login Attempts Outside of Mexico:

This query aims to extract information from the 'log_in_attempts' table related to login attempts originating from locations outside of Mexico. It selects records where the 'country' column does not start with "MEX." This can help identify login activity from international sources, potentially indicating unauthorized access.

Retrieve Employees in Marketing:

In this section, the query identifies all employees working in the Marketing department across offices located in the East building. It selects data from the 'employees' table, filtering for employees in the Marketing department ('department = 'Marketing') and those working in East building offices ('office LIKE 'East%').

Retrieve Employees in Finance or Sales:

This query retrieves a list of employees working in either the Finance or Sales departments. It selects data from the 'employees' table where the 'department' matches either 'Finance' or 'Sales.' This provides a consolidated list of employees from these two departments.

Retrieve All Employees Not in IT:

The final query extracts data from the 'employees' table, selecting all employees except those in the Information Technology department ('WHERE NOT department = 'Information Technology'). This query generates a comprehensive list of employees from various departments excluding IT.

These SQL queries serve as powerful tools for accessing and managing data, enabling organizations to perform targeted analyses, enhance security measures, and make informed decisions based on specific data retrieval needs.