Using SQL joins to obtain the precise data

Project description

The leadership team at my organization tasked me with assessing potential security risks and implementing necessary updates on employee computers. As a Linux administrator, I utilized SQL queries with filters and JOIN techniques to perform security-related tasks. These efforts involved analysing and integrating data from two interconnected tables, demonstrating my expertise in relational database management and security analysis.

Match Employees to their Machines

To link employees with their assigned machines, I wrote an SQL query on MariaDB to join two tables: machines and employees. The query focused on the **intersection of both tables**, ensuring that only rows with matching values were included.

```
MariaDB [organization] > SELECT *

-> FROM employee;

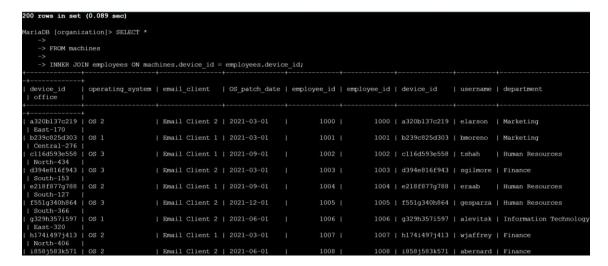
| employee_id | device_id | username | department | office |

1 1000 | a320b137c219 | elarson | Marketing | East-170 |
1 1001 | b239c825d303 | bmoreno | Marketing | Central-276 |
1 1002 | c116d593c558 | tshah | Human Resources | North-434 |
1 1003 | d394e816f943 | sgilmore | Finance | South-153 |
1 1004 | e218f87/g788 | eraab | Human Resources | South-153 |
1 1005 | f551g340h864 | gesparza | Human Resources | South-366 |
1 1006 | g329h357/1597 | alevitsk | Information Technology | East-320 |
1 1007 | h174t497/413 | wjaffrey | Finance | South-100 |
1 1008 | i856f953k571 | abernard | Finance | South-170 |
1 1009 | NUIL | lrodriqu | Sales | South-104 |
1 1010 | k2421212m542 | jlansky | Finance | South-109 |
1 1011 | 1748m120n401 | drosas | Sales | South-199 |
1 1012 | m75ch6680146 | mason | Information Technology | North-160 |
1 1013 | n205c559p243 | zbernal | Information Technology | North-160 |
1 1015 | p61lq262r945 | jsoto | Finance | North-271 |
1 1016 | q793r736288 | sbaelish | Human Resources | North-218 |
1 1017 | r550s24t230 | jclark | Finance | North-108 |
1 1018 | s310t540u653 | abelims | Finance | North-108 |
1 1020 | u899v38lw363 | arutley | Marketing | South-351 |
1 1021 | v200u212977 | martell | Information Technology | North-108 |
1 1021 | v200u212977 | martell | Information Technology | North-108 |
1 1021 | v200u212977 | martell | Information Technology | North-108 |
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1 1021 | v200u212977 | martell | Information Technology | North-108 |
1 1021 | v200u212977 | martell | Information Technology | North-65 |
```

The SQL query retrieved the following data:

- Username (from the relevant table)
- Operating system (from the relevant table)
- Employee ID (from the employees table)

To avoid ambiguity for shared column names, I used the table.column format. The result included 185 rows, each representing a unique username, operating system, and device ID, providing a comprehensive view of the assigned machines.

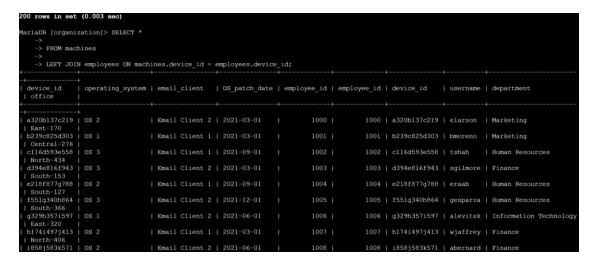


Central-247 d790e839f461		Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1185	1185 d7	90e839f461	revens	Sales
North-330	İ							
e281f433g404	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1186	1186 e2	81f433g404	sacosta	Sales
North-460	i							
f963g637h851	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1187	1187 f9	63g637h851	bbode	Finance
East-351	1							
g164h566i795	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1188	1188 gl	64h566i795	noshiro	Finance
West-252								
h784i120j837	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1189	1189 h7	84i120j837	slefkowi	Human Resources
West-342	1							
k5701183m949	0S 3	Email Client 1	2021-12-01	1192	1192 k5	701183m949	rlaghari	Information Technology
East-138	!							
1186m618n319		Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1193	1193 11	86m618n319	esantiag	Information Technology
Central-300 m340n287o441		Email Client 2	1 0001 00 01	1194	1104 1 -2	40-007-441		Human Resources
M340n2870441	08 2	Email Client 2	2021-09-01	1194	1194 m3	4Un28/0441	zwarren	Human Resources
n5160853p957	1 09 1	Email Client 1	1 2021-09-01	1195	1195 n5	160853p957	orginier	Finance
East-346	03 1	Essail Cilenc 1	2021 03 01	1155	1155 115	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Orallifer	Fillalice
o225p357g829	08.3	Email Client 1	1 2021-12-01	1196	1196 02	25p357q829	sshah2	Information Technology
South-385								, rurerumeren resumeredl
p791g114r509	I OS 2	Email Client 1	1 2021-09-01	1197	1197 p7	91a114r509 I	aabara	Information Technology
North-159	i							
q308r573s459	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1198	1198 q3	08r573s459	jmartine	Marketing
South-117	i							
r520s571t459	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1199	1199 r5	20s571t459	areyes	Human Resources
East-100	I							
	+							
	+							
85 rows in set	(0.100 sec)							

Return more data

LEFT JOIN:

- Ensured that all rows from the machines table were included, regardless of whether they had matching entries in the employees table.
- Used the device id column as the link between the tables.
- Highlighted all machines, including those not assigned to an employee, by populating unmatched rows from the employees table with NULL values.



1. **RIGHT JOIN**:

 Ensured that all rows from the employees table were included, even if they lacked matching entries in the machines table.

- o Used the device id column as the link between the tables.
- Highlighted all employees, including those without assigned machines,
 by populating unmatched rows from the machines table with NULL
 values.

Both **JOIN** queries produced 200 rows each. However, some columns contained NULL values, reflecting the absence of corresponding data in the related table.

Retrieve login attempt data

To further investigate the security incident, I retrieved details of all employees who had made login attempts. This involved performing an **INNER JOIN** on the employees and log_in_attempts tables, using the username column as the link. This query provided a focused dataset of relevant login activities, supporting a deeper analysis of potential security risks.

Summary

I developed SQL queries to join two tables, analysing three specific scenarios:

- 1. **Inner Join**: Retrieved only the rows with matching values in both tables, focusing on shared data.
- 2. **Left Join**: Included all rows from the machines table, with unmatched employees data represented as NULL.
- 3. **Right Join**: Included all rows from the employees table, with unmatched machines data represented as NULL.

Each query was tailored to explore different aspects of the data, providing critical insights for relational database management and security analysis. The investigation of login attempts via **INNER JOIN** further supported security risk assessments by linking employees to their activity logs.