

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.

```
clear
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 41
Server version: 10.3.39-MariaDB-0+deb10u2 Debian 10

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [organization]> clear
MariaDB [organization]> clear
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM machines;
```

device_id	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id
a184b775c707	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1156
a192b174c940	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1052
a305b818c708	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1182
a317b635c465	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1130
a320b137c219	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000
a398b471c573	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	0
a667b270c984	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1078
a821b452c176	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1104
a998b568c863	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-12-01	1026
b157c491d493	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	0

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM employees;
```

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
1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology	East-320
1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance	North-406
1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance	South-170
1009	NULL	lrodriq	Sales	South-134
1010	k242l212m542	jlansky	Finance	South-109
1011	l748m120n401	drosas	Sales	South-292
1012	m756n668o146	nmason	Information Technology	North-160
1013	n205o559p243	zbernal	Information Technology	South-229
1014	NULL	asundara	Information Technology	West-219
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
1019	t815u205v470	mcouliba	Information Technology	North-108
1020	u899v381w363	arutley	Marketing	South-351
1021	v200w121x977	smartell	Information Technology	South-138
1022	w23/x430y567	arusso	Finance	West-465
1023	x253y759z103	aalonso	Information Technology	West-393

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.

```
200 rows in set (0.089 sec)
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM machines
->
-> INNER JOIN employees ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

device_id	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id	employee_id	device_id	username	department
a320b137c219	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000	1000	a320b137c219	elarson	Marketing
East-170	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001	1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing
Central-276	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002	1002	c116d593e558	tshah	Human Resources
North-434	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1003	1003	d394e816f943	sgilmore	Finance
South-153	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1004	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources
South-127	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1005	1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources
South-366	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1006	1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology
East-320	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1007	1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance
North-406	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1008	1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance

```

Central-247 | d790e839f461 | OS 1 | Email Client 1 | 2021-06-01 | 1185 | 1185 | d790e839f461 | revens | Sales
North-330 | e281f433g404 | OS 1 | Email Client 2 | 2021-12-01 | 1186 | 1186 | e281f433g404 | sacosta | Sales
North-460 | f963g637h851 | OS 1 | Email Client 1 | 2021-06-01 | 1187 | 1187 | f963g637h851 | bbode | Finance
East-351 | q164h566i795 | OS 1 | Email Client 1 | 2021-09-01 | 1188 | 1188 | q164h566i795 | noshiro | Finance
West-252 | h784i120j837 | OS 3 | Email Client 2 | 2021-12-01 | 1189 | 1189 | h784i120j837 | slefkowi | Human Resources
West-342 | k570l183m949 | OS 3 | Email Client 1 | 2021-12-01 | 1192 | 1192 | k570l183m949 | rlaghari | Information Technology
East-138 | l186m618n319 | OS 1 | Email Client 2 | 2021-12-01 | 1193 | 1193 | l186m618n319 | esantiago | Information Technology
Central-300 | m340n287o441 | OS 2 | Email Client 2 | 2021-09-01 | 1194 | 1194 | m340n287o441 | zwarren | Human Resources
West-212 | n516o853p957 | OS 1 | Email Client 1 | 2021-09-01 | 1195 | 1195 | n516o853p957 | orainier | Finance
East-346 | o225p357q829 | OS 3 | Email Client 1 | 2021-12-01 | 1196 | 1196 | o225p357q829 | sshah2 | Information Technology
South-385 | p791ql14r509 | OS 2 | Email Client 1 | 2021-09-01 | 1197 | 1197 | p791ql14r509 | aabara | Information Technology
North-159 | q308r573s459 | OS 3 | Email Client 1 | 2021-03-01 | 1198 | 1198 | q308r573s459 | jmartine | Marketing
South-117 | r520s571t459 | OS 2 | Email Client 2 | 2021-03-01 | 1199 | 1199 | r520s571t459 | areyes | Human Resources
East-100 |

```

185 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.

```

200 rows in set (0.003 sec)
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM machines
->
-> LEFT JOIN employees ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;

```

device_id	office	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id	employee_id	device_id	username	department
a320b137c219	East-170	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000	1000	a320b137c219	el Larson	Marketing
b239c825d303	Central-276	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001	1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing
c116d593e558	North-434	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002	1002	c116d593e558	tshah	Human Resources
d394e816f943	South-153	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1003	1003	d394e816f943	sgillmore	Finance
e218f877g788	South-127	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1004	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources
f551g340h864	South-366	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1005	1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources
g329h357i597	East-320	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1006	1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology
h174i497j413	North-406	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1007	1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance
i858j583k571		OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1008	1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance

1. RIGHT JOIN:

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

- 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.

```
200 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM machines
->
-> RIGHT JOIN employees ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

device_id	office	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id	employee_id	device_id	username	department
a320b137c219	East-170	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000	1000	a320b137c219	el Larson	Marketing
b239c825d303	Central-276	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001	1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing
c116d593e558	North-434	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002	1002	c116d593e558	tshah	Human Resources
d394e816f943	South-153	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1003	1003	d394e816f943	sgillmore	Finance
e218f877g788	South-127	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1004	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources
f551g340h864	South-366	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1005	1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources
g329h357i597	East-320	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1006	1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology
h174i497j413	North-406	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1007	1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance

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.

```
200 rows in set (0.003 sec)
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM employees
->
-> INNER JOIN log_in_attempts ON employees.username = log_in_attempts.username;
```

employee_id	device_id	username	department	office	event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address
1032	g773h303i639	jrafael	Information Technology	Central-309	1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.243.140
1026	a998b568c863	apatel	Human Resources	West-320	2	apatel	2022-05-10	20:27:27	CAN	192.168.205.12
1031	f419g188h578	dkot	Marketing	West-408	3	dkot	2022-05-09	06:47:41	USA	192.168.151.162
1031	f419g188h578	dkot	Marketing	West-408	4	dkot	2022-05-08	02:00:39	USA	192.168.178.71
1032	g773h303i639	jrafael	Information Technology	Central-309	5	jrafael	2022-05-11	03:05:59	CANADA	192.168.86.232
1020	u899v381w363	arutley	Marketing	South-351	6	arutley	2022-05-12	17:00:59	MEXICO	192.168.3.24
1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources	South-127	7	eraab	2022-05-11	01:45:14	CAN	192.168.170.243
1035	j236k303l245	bisles	Sales	South-171	8	bisles	2022-05-08	01:30:17	US	192.168.103.103

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.