Apply filters to SQL queries

Project description

It's to obtain specific information about employees, their machines, and the departments they belong to from the database.

Your team needs data to investigate potential security issues and to update computers.

You are responsible for filtering the required information from the database.Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
    -> FROM log_in_attempts
    -> WHERE login_date = '2022-05-09' OR login_date = '2022-05-08';
```

```
75 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
    -> FROM log_in_attempts
    -> WHERE NOT country LIKE 'MEX%';
```

```
144 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Retrieve employees in Marketing

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
    -> FROM employees
    -> WHERE department = 'Marketing' ;
```

```
44 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

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Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
    -> FROM employees
    -> WHERE department = 'Finance' OR department = 'Sales';
```

```
71 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Retrieve all employees not in IT

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
    -> FROM employees
    -> WHERE NOT department = 'Information Technology';
```

```
161 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Summary

SQL filtering allows you to retrieve specific data from a database using the **SELECT** statement and the **WHERE** clause. Comparison operators like **=, >, <,** etc., are used to compare values, and logical operators like **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT** are used to combine conditions. Pattern matching can be done using the **LIKE** operator with **%** as a wildcard.