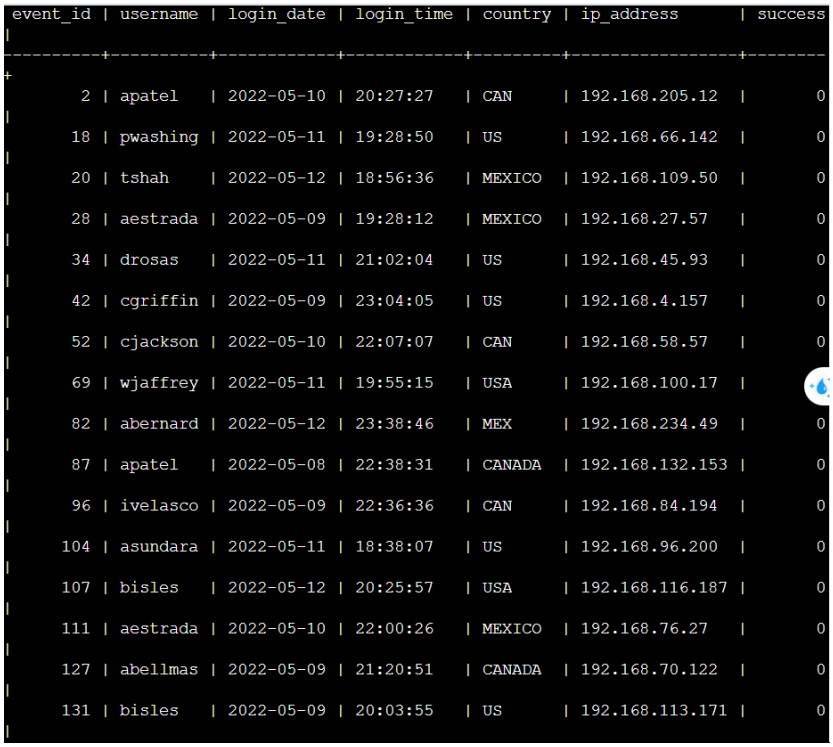
Apply filters to SQL queries

Project description

It is my job to ensure the system is safe, investigate all potential security issues, and update employee computers as needed. The following steps provide examples of how I used SQL with filters to perform security-related tasks.

Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

SELECT * FROM log_in_attempts WHERE success = '0' AND login_time > '18:00';
Return all the all failed attempts after 18:00



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	
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

This query filters for failed login attempts that occurred after 18:00. First, I started by selecting all data from the `log_in_attempts` table. Then, I used a `WHERE` clause with an `AND` operator to filter my results to output only login attempts that occurred after 18:00 and were unsuccessful. The first condition is `login_time > '18:00'`, which filters for the login attempts that occurred after 18:00. The second condition is `success = '0'`, which filters for the failed login attempts.

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

SELECT * FROM log_in_attempts WHERE login_date = '2022-05-08' OR login_date = '2022-05-09';

```
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  |
 |
|       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 | aestrada | 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
```

This query returns all login attempts that occurred on 2022-05-09 or 2022-05-08. First, I started by selecting all data from the `log_in_attempts` table. Then, I used a `WHERE` clause with an `OR` operator to filter my results to output only login attempts that occurred on either 2022-05-09 or 2022-05-08. The first condition is `login_date = '2022-05-09'`, which filters for logins on 2022-05-09. The second condition is `login_date = '2022-05-08'`, which filters for logins on 2022-05-08.

Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

SELECT * FROM log_in_attempts WHERE NOT country LIKE 'MEX%';
NOT:

```
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
```

This query returns all login attempts that occurred in countries other than Mexico. First, I started by selecting all data from the `log_in_attempts` table. Then, I used a `WHERE` clause with `NOT` to filter for countries other than Mexico. I used `LIKE` with `MEX%` as the pattern to match because the dataset represents Mexico as `MEX` and `MEXICO`. The percentage sign (`%`) represents any number of unspecified characters when used with `LIKE`.

Retrieve employees in Marketing

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department LIKE 'market%' AND office LIKE 'East%';

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *   FROM employees WHERE department LIKE 'market%' 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 | k8651965m233 | 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 (0.001 sec)
```

This query returns all employees in the Marketing department in the East building. First, I started by selecting all data from the `employees` table. Then, I used a `WHERE` clause with `AND` to filter for employees who work in the Marketing department and in the East building. I used

`LIKE` with `East%` as the pattern to match because the data in the `office` column represents the East building with the specific office number. The first condition is the `department = 'Marketing'` portion, which filters for employees in the Marketing department. The second condition is the `office LIKE 'East%'` portion, which filters for employees in the East building.

Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department LIKE 'finan%' OR department LIKE 'sales';

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *   FROM employees WHERE department LIKE 'finan%' OR d
epartment LIKE 'sales';
+-------------+-------------+----------+------------+-------------+
| 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 | k2421212m542 | 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 | j236k3031245 | 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 | k3671639m697 | redwards | Finance    | North-180   |
|        1063 | l686m140n569 | lpope    | Sales      | East-226    |
|        1066 | o678p794q957 | ttyrell  | Sales      | Central-444 |
|        1069 | NULL         | jpark    | Finance    | East-110    |
```

This query returns all employees in the Finance and Sales departments. First, I started by selecting all data from the `employees` table. Then, I used a `WHERE` clause with `OR` to filter for employees who are in the Finance and Sales departments. I used the `OR` operator instead of `AND` because I want all employees who are in either department. The first condition is `department = 'Finance'`, which filters for employees from the Finance department. The second condition is `department = 'Sales'`, which filters for employees from the Sales department.

Retrieve all employees not in IT

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NOT department LIKE 'info%';

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *   FROM employees WHERE NOT department LIKE 'info%';
+-------------+-------------+----------+-----------------+-------------+
| 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 | k2421212m542 | jlansky  | 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 | j236k3031245 | bisles   | Sales           | South-171   |
|        1036 | k5501533m205 | rjensen  | Marketing       | Central-239 |
|        1038 | m873n6360225 | btang    | Human Resources | Central-260 |
|        1039 | n253o917p623 | cjackson | Sales           | East-378    |
|        1040 | o783p832q294 | dtarly   | Human Resources | East-237    |
```

The query returns all employees not in the Information Technology department. First, I started by selecting all data from the `employees` table. Then, I used a `WHERE` clause with `NOT` to filter for employees not in this department.

Summary

I applied filters to SQL queries to get specific information on login attempts and employee machines. I used two different tables, `log_in_attempts` and `employees`. I used the `AND`, `OR`, and `NOT` operators to filter for the specific information needed for each task. I also used `LIKE` and the percentage sign (`%`) wildcard to filter for patterns.