

Start Lab

01:00:00

Exemplar: Complete a SQL join

Lab 1 hour No cost Introductory

★★★★★

This lab may incorporate AI tools to support your learning.

Lab instructions and tasks

Activity overview

Scenario

Start the lab

Task 1. Match employees to their machines

Task 2. Return more data

Task 3. Retrieve login attempt data

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Activity overview

As a security analyst, you'll often find that you need data from more than one table.

Previously, you learned that a **relational database** is a structured database containing tables that are related to each other.

SQL joins enable you to combine tables that contain a shared column. This is helpful when you need to connect information that appears in different tables.

In this lab activity, you'll use SQL joins to connect separate tables and retrieve needed information.

Get ready to apply what you've learned and **join** some data!

*Note: The terms **row** and **record** are used interchangeably.*

Scenario

In this scenario, you'll investigate a recent security incident that compromised some machines.

You are responsible for getting the required information from the database for the investigation.

Here's how you'll do this task: **First**, you'll use an inner join to identify which employees are using which machines. **Second**, you'll use left and right joins to find machines that do not belong to any specific user and users who do not have any specific machine assigned to them. **Finally**, you'll use an inner join to list all login attempts made by all employees.

You're ready to join tables in SQL!

Note: In this lab you'll be working with the organization database and the tables it contains.

*The lab starts with the organization database in the MariaDB shell that is already open. This means you can start with the tasks as soon as you click the **Start Lab** button.*

If you unintentionally exit the organization database in the MariaDB shell, you can reconnect by running the `sudo mysql organization` command.

Disclaimer: For optimal performance and compatibility, it is recommended to use either **Google Chrome** or **Mozilla Firefox** browsers while accessing the labs.

Start the lab

You'll need to start the lab before you can access the materials. To do this, click the green "Start Lab" button at the top of the screen.

Start Lab

After you click the **Start Lab** button, you will see a shell, where you will be performing further steps in the lab. You should have a shell like this:

```
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 \q.
Your MariaDB connection id is 41
Server version: 10.3.9-MariaDB-0+deb10u2 Debian 10
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [organization]> clear
MariaDB [organization]>
```

When you have completed all the tasks, refer to the **End your Lab** section that follows the tasks for information on how to end your lab.

Task 1. Match employees to their machines

First, you must identify which employees are using which machines. The data is located in the `machines` and `employees` tables.

You must use a SQL inner join to return the records you need based on a connecting column. In the scenario, both tables include the `device_id` column, which you'll use to perform the join.

- Run the following query to retrieve all records from the `machines` table:

```
SELECT *
FROM machines;
```

You'll note that this query is not sufficient to perform the join and retrieve the information you need.

- Complete the query to perform an inner join between the `machines` and `employees` tables on the `device_id` column. Replace `x` and `y` with this column name:

```
SELECT *
FROM machines
INNER JOIN employees ON machines.X = employees.Y;
```

Note: Placing the `employees` table after `INNER JOIN` makes it the right table.

To complete a join you need to link the joined tables on a common column. In the case of the `employees` and `machines` tables, the `device_id` column is common.

The correct query to solve this step:

```
SELECT *
FROM machines
INNER JOIN employees ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

*Note: If the output of the query is too wide for your shell, press the **Open Linux Console** button described in the Lab features section to open a full-screen view of the Bash shell, where you can re-enter the query.*

How many rows did the inner join return?

- 132
- 185
- 124
- 85

Submit

Answer: The inner join query returned 185 rows.

Click Check my progress to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Match employees to their machines

Check my progress

Task 2. Return more data

You now must return the information on all machines and the employees who have machines. Next, you must do the reverse and retrieve the information of all employees and any machines that are assigned to them.

To achieve this, you'll complete a left join and a right join on the `employees` and `machines` tables. The results will include all records from one or the other table. You must link these tables using the common `device_id` column.

- Run the following SQL query to connect the `machines` and `employees` tables through a left join. You must replace the keyword `X` in the query:

```
SELECT *
FROM machines
X JOIN employees ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

The correct query to solve this step:

```
SELECT *
FROM machines
LEFT JOIN employees ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

Note: In a left join, all records from the table referenced after `FROM` and before `LEFT JOIN` are included in the result. In this case, all records from the `machines` table are included, regardless of whether they are assigned to an employee or not.

What is the value in the `username` column for the last record returned?

- cgriffin
- areyes
- NULL
- asundara

Submit

Answer: The last username returned is NULL.

Click Check my progress to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Return more data

Check my progress

Task 3. Retrieve login attempt data

To continue investigating the security incident, you must retrieve the information on all employees who have made login attempts. To achieve this, you'll perform an inner join on the `employees` and `log_in_attempts` tables, linking them on the common `username` column.

- Run the following SQL query to perform an inner join on the `employees` and `log_in_attempts` tables. Replace `X` with the name of the right table. Then replace `Y` and `Z` with the name of the column that connects the two tables:

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
INNER JOIN X ON Y = Z;
```

Note: You must specify the table name with the column name (`table.column`) when joining the tables.

How many records are returned by this inner join?

- 175
- 145
- 210
- 200

Submit

Answer: There are 200 records returned by the inner join.

Click Check my progress to verify that you have completed this task correctly.

Retrieve login attempt data

Check my progress

Conclusion

Great work!

You have completed this activity and should be able to use joins to combine data from multiple tables in a database.

You now have practical experience in using

- INNER JOIN,
- LEFT JOIN, and
- RIGHT JOIN.

Great work using SQL joins to obtain the precise data you need.

End your lab

Before you end the lab, make sure you're satisfied that you've completed all the tasks, and follow these steps:

- Click **End Lab**. A pop-up box will appear. Click **Submit** to confirm that you're done. Ending the lab will remove your access to the Bash shell. You won't be able to access the work you've completed in it again.

- Another pop-up box will ask you to rate the lab and provide feedback comments. You can complete this if you choose to.

- Close the browser tab containing the lab to return to your course.

- Refresh the browser tab for the course to mark the lab as complete.

Great work!

Click Check my progress to verify that you have completed this task correctly.