

Portfolio piece #4. Apply filters to SQL queries

Project Description

As part of a cybersecurity team in a large organization, I investigated suspicious login attempts and employee access behavior. I used SQL to analyze data from the `log_in_attempts` and `employees` tables, looking for failed logins, unusual locations, and patterns tied to specific departments. This project showed my ability to use SQL operators like `AND`, `OR`, `NOT`, and `LIKE` to find meaningful insights and support security investigations.

Retrieve after-hours failed login attempts

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Query:

sql
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SELECT *
FROM log_in_attempts
WHERE login_time > '18:00:00'
AND success = 0;

Explanation: This query filters the `log_in_attempts` table to return all rows where the login attempt occurred after 6:00 PM ('18:00:00') and the login was unsuccessful (`success = 0`). This helps identify potentially suspicious activity after business hours.

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

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Query:

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SELECT *
FROM log_in_attempts

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WHERE login_date = '2022-05-08'
      OR login_date = '2022-05-09';
```

Explanation: This query uses the OR operator to select all login attempts made on either May 8 or May 9, 2022. This helps investigate events around a specific suspicious date.

Retrieve login attempts from outside of Mexico

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Query:

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

Explanation: This query filters out any login attempts where the country field includes "MEX" or "MEXICO", using NOT LIKE '%MEX%'. This helps isolate logins from outside Mexico for further investigation.

Retrieve employees in Marketing in the East building

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Query:

```
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SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department = 'Marketing'
      AND office LIKE 'East-%';
```

Explanation: This query returns employees who are in the Marketing department and located in an office that starts with "East-". The LIKE operator is used with 'East-%' to match any East building office.

Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

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Query:

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```
SELECT *
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```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE department = 'Finance'
```

```
OR department = 'Sales';
```

Explanation: This query finds all employees who work in either the Finance or Sales departments. The OR operator lets us match both conditions.

Retrieve all employees not in IT

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Query:

sql

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```
SELECT *
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```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE department != 'Information Technology';
```

Explanation: This query uses != (or NOT) to exclude any employee in the Information Technology department, returning only those who still need the update.

Summary

In this project, I used SQL to filter and investigate security-related activity. By applying AND, OR, and NOT operators, I was able to identify failed login attempts outside business hours, activity on specific days, and employee access based on department and location. I also used the LIKE operator to match partial values for office and country data. These queries show how SQL can help spot potential cybersecurity risks and support smarter security decisions.