

Apply filters to SQL queries

Project description

My organization is dedicated to strengthening its system security. I am responsible for identifying and mitigating potential security threats, updating employee computers as needed, and ensuring the overall integrity of our systems.

Retrieve after-hours failed login attempts

I needed to investigate a potential security incident that occurred after business hours which is 18:00. To do this, I needed to check all log-in attempts that failed after business hours. The code below shows how I used the SQL query to filter the failed login attempts after 18:00.

```
MariaDB [organization]> clear
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
  -> FROM log_in_attempts
  -> WHERE login_time > '18:00' AND success = FALSE;
```

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	0
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
155	cgriffin	2022-05-12	22:18:42	USA	192.168.236.176	0
160	jclark	2022-05-10	20:49:00	CANADA	192.168.214.49	0
199	yappiah	2022-05-11	19:34:48	MEXICO	192.168.44.232	0

19 rows in set (0.001 sec)

This query filtered the failed login attempts that were after 18:00. I selected all the data from the `log_in_attempts` table. I then proceeded to use the `WHERE` and the `AND` operator to filter the results to only give me an output of login attempts after 18:00 using `login_time > '18:00'`. Using `success = FALSE` I was able to filter out only the failed login attempts.

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

A potentially suspicious event occurred at my company on 2022-05-09 and I need to investigate any activity that happened on that day or 2022-05-08, the day before. The code below shows how I used the SQL query to filter the dates.

```
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	0
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
39	yappiah	2022-05-09	07:56:40	MEXICO	192.168.57.115	1
42	cgriffin	2022-05-09	23:04:05	US	192.168.4.157	0
43	mcouliba	2022-05-08	02:35:34	CANADA	192.168.16.208	0
44	daquino	2022-05-08	07:02:35	CANADA	192.168.168.144	0
47	dkot	2022-05-08	05:06:45	US	192.168.233.24	1
49	asundara	2022-05-08	14:00:01	US	192.168.173.213	0
53	nmason	2022-05-08	11:51:38	CAN	192.168.133.188	1
56	acook	2022-05-08	04:56:30	CAN	192.168.209.130	1
58	ivelasco	2022-05-09	17:20:54	CAN	192.168.57.162	0
61	dtanaka	2022-05-09	09:45:18	USA	192.168.98.221	1
65	aalonso	2022-05-09	23:42:12	MEX	192.168.52.37	1
66	aestrada	2022-05-08	21:58:32	MEX	192.168.67.223	1
163	tmitchel	2022-05-08	09:21:16	MEX	192.168.119.29	0
165	jreckley	2022-05-08	15:28:43	MEXICO	192.168.34.193	0
168	jlansky	2022-05-08	13:25:42	USA	192.168.210.94	1
169	alevitsk	2022-05-08	08:10:43	CANADA	192.168.210.228	0
170	sbaelish	2022-05-09	16:43:18	USA	192.168.65.113	0
172	mabadi	2022-05-08	08:06:50	US	192.168.180.41	1
178	sgilmore	2022-05-08	12:27:22	CAN	192.168.52.216	0
184	alevitsk	2022-05-08	03:09:48	CAN	192.168.33.70	0
186	bisles	2022-05-09	04:29:17	USA	192.168.40.72	0
187	arusso	2022-05-09	00:36:26	MEX	192.168.77.137	0
189	nmason	2022-05-08	05:37:24	CANADA	192.168.168.117	1
190	jsoto	2022-05-09	05:09:21	USA	192.168.25.60	0
191	cjackson	2022-05-08	06:46:07	CANADA	192.168.7.187	0
193	lrodriqu	2022-05-08	07:11:29	US	192.168.125.240	0
197	jsoto	2022-05-08	09:05:09	US	192.168.36.21	0

```
75 rows in set (0.175 sec)
```

The code above shows that there were 75 login attempts between 2022-05-09 and 2022-05-08. I was able to do this using the condition WHERE login_date = '2022-05-09' OR login_date = '2022-05-08';

Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

After my investigation on the companys login attempts on two specific days, I spotted an issue with some other login attempts. However, these login attempts occurred outside Mexico, meaning that I had to filter the login attempts to exclude Mexico from the result.

```
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
16	mcouliba	2022-05-11	06:44:22	CAN	192.168.172.189	1
17	pwashing	2022-05-11	02:33:02	USA	192.168.81.89	1
18	pwashing	2022-05-11	19:28:50	US	192.168.66.142	0
19	jhill	2022-05-12	13:09:04	US	192.168.142.245	1
179	jclark	2022-05-12	04:08:17	CAN	192.168.232.93	0
181	abellmas	2022-05-10	13:37:05	CAN	192.168.60.111	0
182	lyamamot	2022-05-10	06:01:31	USA	192.168.106.52	0
183	nmason	2022-05-11	05:29:36	CANADA	192.168.137.147	0
184	alevitsk	2022-05-08	03:09:48	CAN	192.168.33.70	0
185	jsoto	2022-05-10	13:34:58	USA	192.168.151.91	0
186	bisles	2022-05-09	04:29:17	USA	192.168.40.72	0
188	jsoto	2022-05-11	00:39:09	USA	192.168.21.88	0
189	nmason	2022-05-08	05:37:24	CANADA	192.168.168.117	1
190	jsoto	2022-05-09	05:09:21	USA	192.168.25.60	0
191	cjackson	2022-05-08	06:46:07	CANADA	192.168.7.187	0
192	bisles	2022-05-10	08:32:03	USA	192.168.201.40	1
193	lrodriqu	2022-05-08	07:11:29	US	192.168.125.240	0
194	jclark	2022-05-12	14:11:04	CAN	192.168.197.247	0
195	alevitsk	2022-05-11	06:59:13	CANADA	192.168.236.78	1
196	acook	2022-05-10	09:56:48	CAN	192.168.52.90	0
197	jsoto	2022-05-08	09:05:09	US	192.168.36.21	0
200	jclark	2022-05-12	01:11:45	CANADA	192.168.91.103	1

144 rows in set (0.001 sec)

I started by selecting all data from the `log_in_attempts` table. I proceeded to use the `WHERE` clause with `NOT` to filter for countries other than Mexico. Using `LIKE` with `MEX%` was the best way to filter out Mexico as `MEX` and `MEXICO` because the data might have been stored in both ways.

Retrieve employees in Marketing

The IT team wants to update the computers for specific employees in the Marketing Department in the East building. For this to be done, I had to filter employee machines to suit that criteria. The code below shows the process of how this was done.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE department = 'Marketing' 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 | k865l965m233 | 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)
```

I used a `WHERE` clause with `AND` to filter for employees who work in the Marketing department in the East building. I used `office LIKE` with `East%` to bring out data in the `office` column because every office in the East building has numbers after the word 'East'. Additionally, the condition `department = 'Marketing'` filters employees in the Marketing department.

Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

The machines in the Finance and Sales department also need to be updated and I need to make sure only employees in these two departments get the updates. The code below shows how I did it.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
```

```
-> FROM employees
```

```
-> WHERE department = 'Finance' OR department = '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	k242l212m542	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	j236k303l245	bisles	Sales	South-171
1039	n253o917p623	cjackson	Sales	East-378
1041	p929q222r778	cgriffin	Sales	North-208

1142	m674n127o823	lsilva	Finance	East-440
1144	NULL	erobinso	Finance	Central-266
1147	r454s225t299	tvega	Finance	West-177
1148	s328t505u907	dharvey	Finance	South-181
1159	d881e710f732	jshen	Finance	East-193
1164	i682j513k442	fsmeltz	Finance	North-163
1169	NULL	mmitchel	Sales	Central-250
1174	s371t911u987	eortiz	Finance	North-428
1175	t959u687v394	jclark2	Finance	North-194
1176	u849v569w521	nliu	Sales	West-220
1181	z803a233b718	sessa	Finance	South-207
1185	d790e839f461	revens	Sales	North-330
1186	e281f433g404	sacosta	Sales	North-460
1187	f963g637h851	bbode	Finance	East-351
1188	g164h566i795	noshiro	Finance	West-252
1195	n516o853p957	orainier	Finance	East-346

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

After filtering, I got 71 different employees from both departments who needed the new security update. To attain this, the first thing I did was use a `WHERE` clause with `OR` to filter for employees who are in the Finance and Sales departments because I wanted to filter out employees in EITHER department. The condition `department = 'Finance'` filters out

employees from the Finance department and `department = 'Sales'` filters out employees from the Sales department.

Retrieve all employees not in IT

My team and I needed to make a final security update for all employees who are not in the Information Technology Department. To do this, I have to get the details of all these employees.

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

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	k242l212m542	jlansky	Finance	South-109
1011	l748m120n401	drosas	Sales	South-292
1015	p611q262r945	jsoto	Finance	North-271
1185	d790e839f461	revens	Sales	North-330
1186	e281f433g404	sacosta	Sales	North-460
1187	f963g637h851	bbode	Finance	East-351
1188	g164h566i795	noshiro	Finance	West-252
1189	h784i120j837	slefkowi	Human Resources	West-342
1190	NULL	kcarter	Marketing	Central-270
1191	NULL	shakimi	Marketing	Central-366
1194	m340n287o441	zwarren	Human Resources	West-212
1195	n516o853p957	orainier	Finance	East-346
1198	q308r573s459	jmartine	Marketing	South-117
1199	r520s571t459	areyes	Human Resources	East-100

161 rows in set (0.001 sec)

I simply selected all data from the `employees` table. Then, I used the `WHERE` and `NOT` clause to filter for employees not in the Information Technology department.

Summary

I utilized SQL query filters to extract specific information regarding login attempts and employee machines. By leveraging two distinct tables, `log_in_attempts`, and `employees`, I employed `AND`, `OR`, and `NOT` operators to refine the data for each task. Additionally, I used the `LIKE` operator and the percentage sign (`%`) wildcard to easily identify pattern matches.