

Apply filters to SQL queries

Project description:

My organization is working to make its system more secure. I am responsible for ensuring system security, investigating potential security issues, and updating employee computers as needed. Here are some examples of how I use SQL with filters to perform security-related tasks:

Identifying unauthorized users: I can use SQL to identify users who have logged into the system from unauthorized IP addresses. This helps me identify potential security breaches.

Finding vulnerable applications: I can use SQL to scan the system for vulnerable applications. This helps me identify applications that are susceptible to attacks.

Tracking suspicious activity: I can use SQL to track suspicious activity on the system. This helps me identify potential security threats.

By using SQL with filters, I help maintain my organization's system security against attacks.

Retrieve after hours failed login attempts:

In my query, I select the rows from the `log_in_attempts` table where the `login_time` is greater than 18:00 and the `success` column is equal to 0. This allows me to identify failed login attempts that occurred after business hours. I use the `AND` operator to combine both conditions in the `WHERE` clause. Additionally, I specify all the columns I want to retrieve in the result using the `SELECT` clause. This information helps me investigate potential security incidents.

```
MariaDB [organization]> clear
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM log_in_attempts
-> WHERE login_time > '18:00:00' 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 (0.090 sec)
```

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates:

The query selects the rows from the log_in_attempts table where the login date is equal to 2022-05-09 or 2022-05-08. This allows identifying the login attempts that occurred on those dates. The WHERE clause is used with the OR operator to filter the rows. The SELECT clause returns all columns. The query helps investigate suspicious events related to logins.

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

event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address	success
110	mabadi	2022-05-09	00:01:54	USA	192.168.90.124	1
117	bsand	2022-05-08	00:19:11	USA	192.168.197.187	0
92	pwashing	2022-05-08	00:36:12	US	192.168.247.219	0
187	arusso	2022-05-09	00:36:26	MEX	192.168.77.137	0
90	gesparza	2022-05-09	00:49:05	CANADA	192.168.87.201	0
8	bisles	2022-05-08	01:30:17	US	192.168.119.173	0
4	dkot	2022-05-08	02:00:39	USA	192.168.178.71	0
80	cjackson	2022-05-08	02:18:10	CANADA	192.168.33.140	1
43	mcouliba	2022-05-08	02:35:34	CANADA	192.168.16.208	0
97	jreckley	2022-05-09	02:49:23	MEXICO	192.168.32.231	1
32	acook	2022-05-09	02:52:02	CANADA	192.168.142.239	0
120	tmitchel	2022-05-09	02:58:17	MEXICO	192.168.134.62	0
184	alevitsk	2022-05-08	03:09:48	CAN	192.168.33.70	0
30	yappiah	2022-05-09	03:22:22	MEX	192.168.124.48	1
186	bisles	2022-05-09	04:29:17	USA	192.168.40.72	0
162	yappiah	2022-05-09	04:51:22	MEXICO	192.168.162.100	0
1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.243.140	1
56	acook	2022-05-08	04:56:30	CAN	192.168.209.130	1
47	dkot	2022-05-08	05:06:45	US	192.168.233.24	1
190	jsoto	2022-05-09	05:09:21	USA	192.168.25.60	0
189	nmason	2022-05-08	05:37:24	CANADA	192.168.168.117	1
147	yappiah	2022-05-08	06:04:34	MEX	192.168.65.245	0
148	daquino	2022-05-08	06:15:55	CANADA	192.168.135.6	1
191	cjackson	2022-05-08	06:46:07	CANADA	192.168.7.187	0
134	iuduike	2022-05-09	06:46:40	USA	192.168.22.115	1
3	dkot	2022-05-09	06:47:41	USA	192.168.151.162	1

Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico:

This query will select all rows from the log_in_attempts table where the country column does not contain the string "MEX%". This allows me to identify login attempts that did not originate from Mexico. The country column stores the country of the IP address used for the login attempt. I use the WHERE clause with the NOT LIKE operator and the "MEX%" string to filter the appropriate rows. The query returns all columns. This information is helpful for investigating potential suspicious activities. To retrieve login attempts from outside of Mexico, I compare the country column with a string that does not start with "MEX".

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *  
-> FROM log_in_attempts  
-> WHERE NOT country LIKE 'Mex%'  
-> ORDER BY login_date;
```

event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address	success
87	apatel	2022-05-08	22:38:31	CANADA	192.168.132.153	0
184	alevitsk	2022-05-08	03:09:48	CAN	192.168.33.70	0
80	cjackson	2022-05-08	02:18:10	CANADA	192.168.33.140	1
36	asundara	2022-05-08	09:00:42	US	192.168.78.151	1
117	bsand	2022-05-08	00:19:11	USA	192.168.197.187	0
189	nmason	2022-05-08	05:37:24	CANADA	192.168.168.117	1
44	daquino	2022-05-08	07:02:35	CANADA	192.168.168.144	0
101	sbaelish	2022-05-08	12:01:22	US	192.168.145.158	0
191	cjackson	2022-05-08	06:46:07	CANADA	192.168.7.187	0
47	dkot	2022-05-08	05:06:45	US	192.168.233.24	1
68	mrah	2022-05-08	17:16:13	US	192.168.42.248	1
92	pwashing	2022-05-08	00:36:12	US	192.168.247.219	0
83	lrodriqu	2022-05-08	08:10:23	USA	192.168.67.69	1
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
193	lrodriqu	2022-05-08	07:11:29	US	192.168.125.240	0
72	alevitsk	2022-05-08	12:09:10	CANADA	192.168.139.176	1
26	apatel	2022-05-08	17:27:00	CANADA	192.168.123.105	1
12	dkot	2022-05-08	09:11:34	USA	192.168.100.158	1
178	sgilmore	2022-05-08	12:27:22	CAN	192.168.52.216	0
150	nmason	2022-05-08	14:40:02	CAN	192.168.204.124	0
168	jlansky	2022-05-08	13:25:42	USA	192.168.210.94	1
148	daquino	2022-05-08	06:15:55	CANADA	192.168.135.6	1
169	alevitsk	2022-05-08	08:10:43	CANADA	192.168.210.228	0
8	bisles	2022-05-08	01:30:17	US	192.168.119.173	0
145	ivelasco	2022-05-08	09:06:02	CANADA	192.168.39.196	1
4	dkot	2022-05-08	02:00:39	USA	192.168.178.71	0

Retrieve employees in Marketing:

I select the rows from the employees table where my department is "Marketing" and the office contains "East". This identifies my coworkers in the Marketing department in the East building. I use the WHERE clause to filter the rows based on these conditions. I compare my department to "Marketing" using the = operator and the office column to

"East" using the LIKE operator. With the SELECT clause, I retrieve all columns. This query helps me update the security of our machines.

```
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)
```

Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales:

This query selects all rows from the employees table where the department column is Sales or Finance. It will identify employees in those departments. The WHERE clause filters the rows based on the values in the department column using the OR operator. In the SELECT clause, I specify all columns to be returned. This query will allow me to identify employees in the Sales or Finance departments to perform security updates on their machines. To retrieve employees in those departments, I can use the WHERE clause and the OR operator to compare the department column to Sales or Finance.

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

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	jlsansky	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
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	x132z930a114	csimmons	Finance	North-468

Retrieve all employees not in IT:

This query uses the WHERE clause to filter the results and display only those employees whose department is not "Information Technology". The OR operator is used to perform this comparison. The query will return all columns from the employees table.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *  
-> FROM employees  
-> WHERE NOT department LIKE 'I%T%'  
-> ORDER BY employee_id;
```

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
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	astrada	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	j236k303l245	bisles	Sales	South-171
1036	k550l533m205	rjensen	Marketing	Central-239

Summary:

In summary: I used SQL filters to obtain specific information about login attempts and employee computers. I utilized operators such as AND, OR, and NOT, as well as the LIKE operator with the percentage sign (%) wildcard to filter patterns. Examples of usage include identifying login attempts from a specific IP address, correlating login attempts with employees, and filtering by username or password. These filters enabled the retrieval of relevant data for detecting security threats and conducting investigations.