

# Joining data with SQL: Combine information effectively using joins.

Project description:

SQL joins allow you to combine tables that have a common column. This is useful when you need to connect information that appears in different tables.

Match employees with their machines:

First, I need to identify which employee uses each machine. The data is located in the machines and employees tables. I will use an SQL inner join to retrieve the records I need based on a related column. In this case, both tables include the device\_id column. This will be used to perform the join.

```
MariaDB [organization]> clear
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM machines;
```

device_id	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id
a184b775c707	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1156
a192b174c940	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1052
a305b818c708	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1182
a317b635c465	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1130
a320b137c219	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000
a398b471c573	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	0
a667b270c984	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1078
a821b452c176	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1104
a998b568c863	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-12-01	1026
b157c491d493	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	0
b239c825d303	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001
b264c773d977	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1157
b265c937d713	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1131
b433c245d868	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1079
b551c837d758	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1105
b566c710d544	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1183
b806c503d354	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-12-01	1027
b979c871d361	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1053
c116d593e558	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002
c150d982e144	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1132
c185d679e493	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-09-01	0
c406d877e950	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-06-01	1158
c547d140e477	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1054
c568d742e974	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-09-01	1080
c597d792e215	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1106
c603d749e374	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-12-01	1028
c986d200e170	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-09-01	1184

This SQL code I'm executing performs a query to combine data from the "machines" and "employees" tables using an inner join. The result of the query will include all columns from both tables. The join is done using the condition "machines.device\_id = employees.device\_id", which means that records from the two tables are combined based on the value of the "device\_id" column. This will allow me to obtain the information of which employee is using each machine.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM machines
-> INNER JOIN employees
-> ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

device_id	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id	employee_id	device_id	username	department
a320b137c219	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000	1000	a320b137c219	el Larson	Marketing
b239c825d303	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001	1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing
c116d593e558	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002	1002	c116d593e558	tshah	Human Resources
d394e816f943	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1003	1003	d394e816f943	sgillmore	Finance
e218f877g788	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1004	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources
f551g340h864	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1005	1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources
g329h357i597	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1006	1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology
h174i497j413	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1007	1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance
i858j583k571	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1008	1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance
k242l212m542	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1010	1010	k242l212m542	jlansky	Finance
l748m120n401	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1011	1011	l748m120n401	drobas	Sales

Get more data:

Now I display the information of the machines and the employees who have them assigned. To do this, I will use an inner join between the "employees" and "machines" tables, based on the device\_id column. This will give me the records that match in both tables. Then, I perform a left join and a right join between the same tables to obtain the employees without assigned machines and the machines without assigned employees, respectively. I use the device\_id column as the join criteria in both operations.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM machines
-> LEFT JOIN employees
-> ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

device_id	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id	employee_id	device_id	username	department
a320b137c219	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000	1000	a320b137c219	el Larson	Marketing
b239c825d303	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001	1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing
c116d593e558	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002	1002	c116d593e558	tshah	Human Resources
d394e816f943	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1003	1003	d394e816f943	sgillmore	Finance
e218f877g788	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1004	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources
f551g340h864	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1005	1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources
g329h357i597	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1006	1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology
h174i497j413	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1007	1007	h174i497j413	wjaffrey	Finance
i858j583k571	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1008	1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance
k242l212m542	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1010	1010	k242l212m542	jlansky	Finance
l748m120n401	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1011	1011	l748m120n401	drobas	Sales

In this SQL query, I am selecting all columns from the "machines" table and performing a left join with the "employees" table. I use the device\_id column to link the two tables. This means that I will retrieve all records from the "machines" table, even if they don't have a match in the "employees" table. If there are records in the "machines" table that don't have a match in the "employees" table, the corresponding fields in the "employees" table will be NULL in the result. This query allows me to retrieve information about the machines, including those that are not assigned to any employee.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM machines
-> RIGHT JOIN employees
-> ON machines.device_id = employees.device_id;
```

device_id	operating_system	email_client	OS_patch_date	employee_id	employee_id	device_id	username	department
Office								
a320b137c219	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1000	1000	a320b137c219	elarson	Marketing
East-170								
b239c825d303	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1001	1001	b239c825d303	bmoreno	Marketing
Central-276								
c116d593e558	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1002	1002	c116d593e558	tsahah	Human Resources
North-434								
d394e816f943	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-03-01	1003	1003	d394e816f943	sgilmore	Finance
South-153								
e218f877g788	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1004	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources
South-127								
f551g340h864	OS 3	Email Client 2	2021-12-01	1005	1005	f551g340h864	gesparza	Human Resources
South-366								
g329h357i597	OS 1	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1006	1006	g329h357i597	alevitsk	Information Technology
East-320								
h174i497j413	OS 2	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1007	1007	h174i497j413	wjeffrey	Finance
North-406								
i858j583k571	OS 2	Email Client 2	2021-06-01	1008	1008	i858j583k571	abernard	Finance
South-170								
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	1009	NULL	lrodrigu	Sales
South-134								
k242l212m542	OS 1	Email Client 1	2021-03-01	1010	1010	k242l212m542	jlanasky	Finance
South-109								
l748m120n401	OS 3	Email Client 1	2021-09-01	1011	1011	l748m120n401	drodrigu	Windows

This SQL query performs a right join between the "machines" and "employees" tables using the device\_id column as the join criterion. It retrieves all records from the "employees" table, even if they don't have a match in the "machines" table. The corresponding fields in the "machines" table will be NULL in the result.

## Retrieve login attempt data:

To continue investigating the security incident, I need to retrieve the information of all employees who made login attempts. To achieve this, I perform an inner join between the "employees" and "log\_in\_attempts" tables, linking them using the common column "username".

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM employees
-> INNER JOIN log_in_attempts
-> ON employees.username = log_in_attempts.username;
```

	employee_id	device_id	username	department	office	event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address
13,140	1032	g773h303i639	jrafael	Information Technology	Central-309	1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.2
05,12	1026	a998b568c863	apatel	Human Resources	West-320	2	apatel	2022-05-10	20:27:27	CAN	192.168.2
51,162	1031	f419g188h578	dkot	Marketing	West-408	3	dkot	2022-05-09	06:47:41	USA	192.168.1
78,71	1031	f419g188h578	dkot	Marketing	West-408	4	dkot	2022-05-08	02:00:39	USA	192.168.1
5,232	1032	g773h303i639	jrafael	Information Technology	Central-309	5	jrafael	2022-05-11	03:05:59	CANADA	192.168.8
24	1020	u899v381w363	arutley	Marketing	South-351	6	arutley	2022-05-12	17:00:59	MEXICO	192.168.3
70,243	1004	e218f877g788	eraab	Human Resources	South-127	7	eraab	2022-05-11	01:45:14	CAN	192.168.1
19,173	1035	j236k303l245	bisles	Sales	South-171	8	bisles	2022-05-08	01:30:17	US	192.168.1
9,136	1033	NULL	yappliah	Information Technology	West-387	9	yappliah	2022-05-11	13:47:29	MEX	192.168.5
	1032	g773h303i639	jrafael	Information Technology	Central-309	10	jrafael	2022-05-12	08:38:18	CANADA	192.168.2

This SQL query performs an inner join between the "employees" and "log\_in\_attempts" tables using the "username" column as the join criteria. The result is a combination of rows from both tables where the value of the "username" column matches in both tables. This allows for retrieving the information of employees who have made login attempts recorded in the "log\_in\_attempts" table. The asterisk (\*) in the SELECT statement indicates that all columns from both tables will be selected in the query result.

#### Summary:

As a junior cybersecurity analyst, performing SQL queries is a crucial part of my daily work. Through these queries, I can filter data, join tables, and obtain specific information that helps me investigate security incidents. Identifying employees in specific departments, excluding IT users, and retrieving login attempt information are just some examples of how SQL queries allow me to gather relevant insights. Additionally, using inner and outer joins provides a more comprehensive view when relating information about assigned machines and employees. In summary, mastering SQL queries is essential for conducting efficient and effective security analysis in my role as a junior cybersecurity analyst.