

# Apply filters to SQL queries

## Project description

I'm a Security Professional at the organization. My job is to ensure the secure and investigate potential security issues. Below are examples of how SQL queries with filters were used to support security investigation.

## Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

I discovered a potential security that occurred after 18:00 after business hours. I need to investigate this as soon as possible.

This SQL query demonstrates the use of filters to detect failed login attempts that occurred after normal business hours :

```
clear
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->   FROM log_in_attempts
-> WHERE login_time > '18:00:00' AND success = '0';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 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 (0.027 sec)

MariaDB [organization]>
```

On the command line, I queried all data from `log_in_attempts` table and I used `WHERE` command with an AND operator. To filter `login_time` after `18:00:00`. The success command contains a value of 0 when login attempt failed, but actually i can use '`0`' or '`False`' in the query to identify failed login attempts.

## Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

I need to investigate a suspicious event occurred on `2022-05-09` and i want to review all login attempts which occurred at that time and the day before or `2022-05-09`.

This SQL query demonstrates the use of filters to detect failed login attempts that occurred at `2022-05-09` and the day before :

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

On the command line, I queried all data from `log_in_attempts` table and . I used the `WHERE` command and an `OR` operator. To filter `login_date` on `2022-05-09` or `2022-05-08`.

## Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

There's been suspicious activity with login attempts, but the team has determined this activity didn't originate from Mexico. Now I need to investigate login attempt that occurred outside of Mexico.

This SQL query demonstrates the use of filters to detect failed login attempts that occurred outside of Mexico :

```

MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
-> FROM log_in_attempts
-> WHERE country NOT 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 |
| 21 | iudurike | 2022-05-11 | 17:50:00 | US | 192.168.131.147 | 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 |
| 29 | bisles | 2022-05-11 | 01:21:22 | US | 192.168.85.186 | 0 |
| 31 | acook | 2022-05-12 | 17:36:45 | CANADA | 192.168.58.232 | 0 |
| 32 | acook | 2022-05-09 | 02:52:02 | CANADA | 192.168.142.239 | 0 |
| 33 | zbernal | 2022-05-11 | 02:52:10 | US | 192.168.72.59 | 1 |
| 34 | drosas | 2022-05-11 | 21:02:04 | US | 192.168.45.93 | 0 |
| 36 | asundara | 2022-05-08 | 09:00:42 | US | 192.168.78.151 | 1 |
| 37 | eraab | 2022-05-10 | 06:03:41 | CANADA | 192.168.152.148 | 0 |
| 38 | sbaelish | 2022-05-09 | 14:40:01 | USA | 192.168.60.42 | 1 |
| 41 | apatel | 2022-05-10 | 17:39:42 | CANADA | 192.168.46.207 | 0 |
| 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 |
| 45 | dtanaka | 2022-05-11 | 10:28:54 | US | 192.168.223.157 | 1 |
| 46 | eraab | 2022-05-11 | 11:29:27 | CAN | 192.168.24.12 | 0 |

```

On the command line, I queried all data from `log_in_attempts` and used `WHERE` command and an `NOT` operator to filter country outside Mexico and also used `LIKE` operator to find a word after 'MEX'.

## Retrieve employees in Marketing

My team wants to perform security updates on specific employee machines in the Marketing department. I'm responsible for getting information on these employee machines and need to query the employees table.

The query below shows how SQL was used to identify employee machines for Marketing staff located in the East building :

```

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    | k865l1965m233  | 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)

```

On the command line, I queried all data from Employees table and used WHERE command to set the condition, Department for retrieve data from Marketing department, used an AND operator and retrieve data from office used LIKE operator to filter to East building.

## Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

My team need to perform a different security update on machines for employees in the Sales and Finance departments.

The query below shows how SQL was used to identify employee machines for Finance or Sales :

```

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 | lrodrigu | Sales | South-134 |
| 1010 | k2421212m542 | jlansky | Finance | South-109 |
| 1011 | 1748m120n401 | 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 | j236k3031245 | 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 | y132z930a114 | csimmons | Finance | North-468 |
| 1057 | f370g535h632 | mscott | Sales | South-270 |
| 1062 | k3671639m697 | redwards | Finance | North-180 |
| 1063 | 1686m140n569 | lpope | Sales | East-226 |
| 1066 | o678p794q957 | ttyrell | Sales | Central-444 |
| 1069 | NULL | jpark | Finance | East-110 |
| 1071 | t244u829v723 | zdutchma | Sales | West-348 |
| 1072 | u905v920w694 | esmith | Sales | East-421 |
| 1076 | y347z204a710 | fgarcia | Finance | Central-270 |
| 1078 | a667b270c984 | sharley | Sales | North-418 |
| 1081 | d647e310f618 | qcorbit | Finance | South-290 |
| 1083 | f840g812h544 | gkoshi | Finance | West-165 |
| 1085 | h339i498j269 | cperez | Sales | East-325 |
| 1086 | i281j129k749 | lmajumda | Sales | West-499 |
| 1089 | 1358m929n154 | jpark2 | Sales | West-251 |

```

On the command line, I queried all data from **employees** table, used **WHERE** command to set the condition, used **OR** operator and Department for retrieve data from **Finance** department or **Sales**.

## Retrieve all employees not in IT

My team needs to make one more update to employee machines. The employees who are not in the Information Technology department already had this update, but employees in all other departments need it.

The query below shows how SQL was used to identify employees not from Information Technology :

```
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 | lrodrigu | 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 | aestrada | 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 | k550l1533m205 | rjensen | Marketing | Central-239 |
|      1038 | m873n636o225 | btang | Human Resources | Central-260 |
|      1039 | n253o917p623 | cjackson | Sales | East-378 |
|      1040 | o783p832q294 | dtarly | Human Resources | East-237 |
|      1041 | p929q222r778 | cgriffin | Sales | North-208 |
|      1042 | q175r338s833 | acook | Human Resources | West-381 |
|      1044 | s429t157u159 | tbarnes | Finance | West-415 |
|      1045 | t567u844v434 | pwashing | Finance | East-115 |
```

On the command line, I queried all data from `employees`, used `WHERE` to set the condition, used an `NOT` operator to filter department outside of `Information Technology`.

## Summary

I analyzed login activity and employee device data by querying the `log_in_attempts` and `employees` tables. To narrow down results, I combined multiple conditions using logical

operators and pattern matching, ensuring only relevant records were returned for each security task.