

# 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 | iuduikie | 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 | 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)

```

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 | 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 | iuduke | 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 | y132z930a114 | csimmons | Finance | North-468 |
| 1057 | f370g535h632 | mscott | Sales | South-270 |
| 1062 | k367l639m697 | redwards | Finance | North-180 |
| 1063 | l686m140n569 | 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 | l358m929n154 | 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	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	mrhah	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
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.