

Applying Filter to to SQL Queries

Introduction

This presentation covers three key aspects of the project: the scenario, the notes used, and the final result. The scenario outlines the project goals, the notes provide guidance, and the final project demonstrates how these elements were applied.


Scenario:

Scenario

Review the scenario below. Then complete the step-by-step instructions.

You are a security professional at a large organization. Part of your job is to investigate security issues to help keep the system secure. You recently discovered some potential security issues that involve login attempts and employee machines.

Your task is to examine the organization's data in their `employees` and `log_in_attempts` tables. You'll need to use SQL filters to retrieve records from different datasets and investigate the potential security issues.

Note: This scenario involves the same queries as the ones the [Filter with AND, OR, and NOT](#)  lab. You can revisit the lab to get screenshots to include in your portfolio document. If you choose, it's also possible to complete this activity without revisiting the lab by typing your queries in the template.

Final Project:

Apply Filters to SQL queries

Project description

My team is making our system safer. I'm responsible for checking that it stays safe, looking into any possible security problems, and fixing any issues on our staff's computers. These steps show how I used SQL with Filters to do security tasks.

Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

There might have been a security problem that happened after work hours (after 18 00 PM). We need to check any failed attempts to log in after hours.

Here's how I made a SQL query to find failed login tries that happened after work hours.

```
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, 1 warning (0.226 sec)  
  
MariaDB [organization]>
```

The screenshot shows my query and a part of what it found. I made this query to find failed login tries after 18:00 PM. First, I got all the data from the log_in_attempts table. Then, I used a WHERE clause with AND to only get the login tries after 18:00 PM that didn't work. The first part, login_time > '18:00', picks out tries after 18:00 PM. I used single quotation marks for the time because it indicates that the value inside them is a string literal representing time. Numeric data does not need single quotation marks. The second part, success = FALSE, picks out the ones that failed.

Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

A suspicious event happened on 2022-05-09. We need to check any logins on that day or the day before.

Here's how I made a SQL query to find login tries on certain dates.

```
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
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
67	abernard	2022-05-09	11:53:41	MEX	192.168.118.29	1
68	mrh	2022-05-08	17:16:13	US	192.168.42.248	1

The screenshot shows my query and part of the results. This query finds all logins on either 2022-05-09 or 2022-05-08. First, I got all the data from the log_in_attempts table. Then, I used a WHERE clause with OR to get only the logins on either of those dates. The first part, login_date = '2022-05-09', picks out logins on 2022-05-09. The second part, login_date = '2022-05-08', picks out logins on 2022-05-08.

Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

After checking the organization's login attempt data, I think there might be a problem with logins from outside Mexico. We need to look into these attempts. Here's how I made a SQL query to find login attempts from outside Mexico.

```
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	mrh	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	iuduike	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

The screenshot shows my query and part of the results. This query finds all logins from countries other than Mexico. First, I got all the data from the log_in_events table. Then, I used a WHERE clause with NOT to exclude Mexico. I used LIKE with MEX% because the dataset shows Mexico as either MEX or MEXICO. The % matches any number of unspecified characters with LIKE.

Retrieve employees in Marketing

My team needs to update computers for specific Marketing department employees. I have to find out which employee machines need updating.

Here's how I made a SQL query to find machines used by Marketing department employees 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 (0.014 sec)
```

The screenshot shows my query and part of the results. This query finds all employees in the Marketing department in the East building. First, I got all the data from the employees table. Then, I used a WHERE clause with AND to only get employees who work in both the Marketing department and the East building. I used LIKE with East% because the office column represents the East building with a specific office number. The first condition, department = 'Marketing', picks out employees in the Marketing department. The second condition, office LIKE 'East%', picks out employees in the East building.

Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

We also need to update machines for employees in the Finance and Sales departments. Because they require a different security update, I need to gather information specifically for employees in these two departments.

Here's how I made a SQL query to find machines used by employees in the Finance or Sales departments

```
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
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

The screenshot displays my query and part of the results. This query finds all employees in the Finance and Sales departments. First, I retrieved all data from the employees table. Then, I used a WHERE clause with OR to include employees from both the Finance and Sales departments. I chose the OR operator because I want employees from either department. The first condition, department = 'Finance', selects employees from the Finance department. The second condition, department = 'Sales', selects employees from the Sales department.

Retrieve all employees not in IT

My team needs to perform another security update, this time for employees who aren't in the Information Technology department. Before making the update, I need to gather information on these employees.

Here's how I created a SQL query to find machines used by employees who are not in the Information Technology department.

```
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	sgillmore	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	aestrada	Human Resources	West-121
1029	d336e475f676	ivelasco	Finance	East-156
1030	e391f189g913	mabadi	Marketing	West-375

The screenshot shows my query and part of the results. It returns all employees not in the Information Technology department. I began by selecting all data from the employees table. Then, I used a WHERE clause with NOT to filter out employees from this department.

Summary

I used SQL queries to filter and retrieve specific information about login attempts and employee machines from two different tables: `log_in_attempts` and `employees`. To refine my searches, I employed operators like AND, OR, and NOT. Additionally, I utilized the LIKE operator along with the wildcard percentage sign (%) to filter for patterns in the data.