```
--Step 1: Create the Database, if empty exists use it as here (was created before)
USE CybersecurityDB;
GO
--Step 2: Create Tables
-- Create Employees Table
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY(1,1),
    FirstName NVARCHAR(50),
    LastName NVARCHAR(50),
    DepartmentID INT,
    Email NVARCHAR(100),
    IsActive BIT
);
GO
-- Create Departments Table
CREATE TABLE Departments (
    DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY (1,1),
    DepartmentName NVARCHAR(100)
);
GO
-- Create Logs Table (Security Logs for Cybersecurity)
CREATE TABLE Logs (
    LogID INT PRIMARY KEY IDENTITY (1,1),
    EmployeeID INT,
    LogTime DATETIME,
    Activity NVARCHAR(255),
    FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeID)
);
GO
--Step 3: Insert Sample Data
-- Insert sample departments
INSERT INTO Departments (DepartmentName)
VALUES ('IT'), ('HR'), ('Finance');
GO
-- Insert sample employees
INSERT INTO Employees (FirstName, LastName, DepartmentID, Email, IsActive)
VALUES
('John', 'Doe', 1, 'johndoe@example.com', 1),
('Jane', 'Smith', 2, 'janesmith@example.com', 1),
('Sam', 'Brown', 3, 'sambrown@example.com', 0),
('Alice', 'Davis', 1, 'alicedavis@example.com', 1);
G0
```

```
... login analysis\SQLQuery cybersecurity_login_analysis.sql
```

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-- Insert sample logs
INSERT INTO Logs (EmployeeID, LogTime, Activity)
VALUES
(1, '2025-03-10 08:30:00', 'Login from IP 192.168.1.1'),
(2, '2025-03-10 09:00:00', 'Login from IP 192.168.1.2'),
(1, '2025-03-11 10:15:00', 'File Accessed - sensitive data'),
(3, '2025-03-12 12:00:00', 'Login from IP 192.168.1.3');
GO
SELECT * FROM Employees;
SELECT * FROM Departments;
SELECT * FROM Logs;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employees;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Departments;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Logs;
--Step 4: Queries
--Now, let's create some SQL queries.
--1. Get all employees with their department names:
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.FirstName, e.LastName, d.DepartmentName, e.Email, e.IsActive
FROM Employees e
JOIN Departments d ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID;
GO
--2. Get employees with activity logs:
SELECT e.FirstName, e.LastName, l.Activity, l.LogTime
FROM Employees e
JOIN Logs 1 ON e.EmployeeID = 1.EmployeeID
ORDER BY 1.LogTime DESC;
GO
--3. Get all active employees:
SELECT e.FirstName, e.LastName, d.DepartmentName
FROM Employees e
JOIN Departments d ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID
WHERE e.IsActive = 1;
GO
--Step 5: Views
-- Now let's create views for common queries.
--1. Active Employees View:
CREATE VIEW ActiveEmployees AS
SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.FirstName, e.LastName, d.DepartmentName
FROM Employees e
JOIN Departments d ON e.DepartmentID = d.DepartmentID
WHERE e.IsActive = 1;
G0
```

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--2. Recent Logins View:
CREATE VIEW RecentLogins AS
SELECT e.FirstName, e.LastName, l.Activity, l.LogTime
FROM Employees e
JOIN Logs 1 ON e.EmployeeID = 1.EmployeeID
WHERE 1.Activity LIKE 'Login%';
G0
--Running above views
SELECT * FROM ActiveEmployees
SELECT * FROM RecentLogins
ORDER BY LogTime DESC;
--Step 6: Common Table Expressions (CTEs)
--CTEs are useful for complex queries. Let's create some CTE examples.
--1. CTE to Find Employees with Recent Activity (e.g., last 24 hours):
WITH RecentActivity AS (
    SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.FirstName, e.LastName, 1.Activity, 1.LogTime
    FROM Employees e
    JOIN Logs 1 ON e.EmployeeID = 1.EmployeeID
   WHERE 1.LogTime > DATEADD(DAY, -1, GETDATE())
SELECT * FROM RecentActivity;
GO
--2. CTE to Get Employees with Multiple Logins:
WITH MultipleLogins AS (
    SELECT e.EmployeeID, e.FirstName, e.LastName, COUNT(1.LogID) AS LoginCount
    FROM Employees e
    JOIN Logs 1 ON e.EmployeeID = 1.EmployeeID
   WHERE 1.Activity LIKE 'Login%'
    GROUP BY e.EmployeeID, e.FirstName, e.LastName
   HAVING COUNT(1.LogID) > 1
SELECT * FROM MultipleLogins;
GO
```