

# Apply filters to SQL queries

by Engr Josué Ríos C.

## Project description

My organization is working to make its systems more secure. My role is to ensure system protection, investigate all potential security issues, and update employee computers as needed.

In this project, I worked with the security team to analyze the **Chinook** database via the MariaDB terminal. This involved creating lists of login attempts, recovering login data, and retrieving employees by department.

## Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

As a best practice, I first preview the table data when the schema is unavailable. For this task, I displayed five records from the **log\_in\_attempts** table using **LIMIT 5**. This revealed the six attributes: **event\_id**, **username**, **login\_time**, **login\_date**, **country**, **ip\_address**, and **success**.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT * FROM log_in_attempts LIMIT 5;
```

event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address	success
1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.243.140	0
2	apatel	2022-05-10	20:27:27	CAN	192.168.205.12	1
3	dkot	2022-05-09	06:47:41	USA	192.168.151.162	0
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

```
5 rows in set (0.043 sec)
```

After understanding the table's structure, I completed the assigned task: A potential security incident occurred after business hours (after 18:00). It was necessary to

investigate all failed login attempts during this period.

I used a `WHERE` clause to filter the `login_time` for values greater than '18:00' and the success attribute equal to 0 (FALSE), indicating a failed attempt

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT * FROM log_in_attempts WHERE login_time > '18:00' 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	astrada	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	astrada	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 (0.002 sec)

The query showed **19 failed attempts** after 6:00 PM from various countries in North America.

## Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

The next task was to retrieve login attempts from March 8th to 9th, 2022. This required a `WHERE` filter with the `OR` operator to capture events on either date.

```
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

This query returned **75 log attempts** across the two specified dates.

170	sbaelish	2022-05-09	16:43:18	USA	192.168.65.113	0
172	mabadi	2022-05-08	08:06:50	US	192.168.180.41	1
178	sgilmore	2022-05-08	12:27:22	CAN	192.168.52.216	0
184	alevitsk	2022-05-08	03:09:48	CAN	192.168.33.70	0
186	bisles	2022-05-09	04:29:17	USA	192.168.40.72	0
187	arusso	2022-05-09	00:36:26	MEX	192.168.77.137	0
189	nmason	2022-05-08	05:37:24	CANADA	192.168.168.117	1
190	jsoto	2022-05-09	05:09:21	USA	192.168.25.60	0
191	cjackson	2022-05-08	06:46:07	CANADA	192.168.7.187	0
193	lrodriqu	2022-05-08	07:11:29	US	192.168.125.240	0
197	jsoto	2022-05-08	09:05:09	US	192.168.36.21	0

75 rows in set (0.001 sec)

## Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

After analyzing the organization's login attempt data, I suspect an issue with login attempts originating from outside Mexico. These attempts require further investigation.

To find login attempts originating outside Mexico, I used a `WHERE` clause with the `NOT` operator to exclude records where the country matched the pattern `MEX%`. The `LIKE` statement with the `%` wildcard ensured we excluded any country starting with "MEX".

```
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

This query returned **144 login attempts** from countries other than Mexico.

## Retrieve employees in Marketing

For the final tasks, I used the employees table. A preliminary query revealed its five columns: `employee_id`, `device_id`, `username`, `department`, and `office`.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 5;
```

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

```
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

  

```
MariaDB [organization]>
```

employee_id	username	login_timestamp	login_ip	country	login_ip_geoip	login_ip_geoip_country
195	alevisson	2022-05-11	00:59:15	CANADA	192.168.250.70	1
196	acook	2022-05-10	09:56:48	CAN	192.168.52.90	0
197	jsoto	2022-05-08	09:05:09	US	192.168.36.21	0
200	jclark	2022-05-12	01:11:45	CANADA	192.168.91.103	1

```
144 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Using `WHERE`, `LIKE`, and `AND` clauses, I retrieved records for employees in the Marketing department located in the East wing. The query identified **7 offices**.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT * FROM employees WHERE office LIKE 'East%' AND department = 'Marketing' ;
```

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 (0.049 sec)
```

## Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

My team needs to update computers for specific employees in the Marketing department. To do this, I must first retrieve information on the employee devices that require updating.

I created an SQL query using a `WHERE` clause with the `OR` operator to filter for employees in the 'Finance' or 'Sales' departments. Using `OR` was crucial to include employees from *either* department, unlike `AND` which would have found employees in both simultaneously. The query successfully returned the complete list of targeted employees: 71 records.

```
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
1023	w337v430v567	zrusso	Finance	West-465
1175	t959u687v394	jclark2	Finance	North-194
1176	u849v569w521	nliu	Sales	West-220
1181	z803a233b718	sesssa	Finance	South-207
1185	d790e839f461	revens	Sales	North-330
1186	e281f433g404	sacosta	Sales	North-460
1187	f963g637h851	bbode	Finance	East-351
1188	g164h566i795	noshiro	Finance	West-252
1195	n516o853p957	orainier	Finance	East-346

```
71 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

## Retrieve all employees not in IT

My team also needed to perform a security update for all employees *not* in the Information Technology (IT) 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	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	ilansky	Finance	South-100

For this task, I used a `WHERE` clause with the `NOT` operator to exclude employees from the IT department. This query successfully returned the 161 employees outside of IT.

1183	b500c710d544	lquarishi	Human Resources	East-400
1184	c986d200e170	ptsosie	Human Resources	Central-247
1185	d790e839f461	revens	Sales	North-330
1186	e281f433g404	sacosta	Sales	North-460
1187	f963g637h851	bbode	Finance	East-351
1188	g164h566i795	noshiro	Finance	West-252
1189	h784i120j837	slefkowi	Human Resources	West-342
1190	NULL	kcarter	Marketing	Central-270
1191	NULL	shakimi	Marketing	Central-366
1194	m340n287o441	zwarren	Human Resources	West-212
1195	n516o853p957	orainier	Finance	East-346
1198	q308r573s459	jmartine	Marketing	South-117
1199	r520s571t459	areyes	Human Resources	East-100

161 rows in set (0.001 sec)

## Summary

I applied SQL filters to retrieve specific login attempt and employee device information. Using the `log_in_attempts` and `employees` tables, I effectively used the `AND`, `OR`, and `NOT` operators for precise filtering, as well as the `LIKE` operator with the `%` wildcard for pattern matching.