

# Apply filters to SQL queries

## Project description

The following examples demonstrate how I used SQL to update computers, investigate potential security issues and make sure I do my job in a way that aligns with my companies interests.

## Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

To investigate a potential security issue after hours I used the following SQL code to look into after hours log in attempts.

```
MariaDB [organization]> clear
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
2	apatel	2022-05-10	20:27:27	CAN	192.168.205.12
18	pwashing	2022-05-11	19:28:50	US	192.168.66.142

Using WHERE and FALSE allows me to filter my results to find the failed login attempts I am looking for.

## Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

Suspicious login activity occurred on the date 5/9/22 so activity on said day and the day before were investigated.

```
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
1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.243.140
3	dkot	2022-05-09	06:47:41	USA	192.168.151.162

## Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

After further investigation it appeared there was suspicious activity outside of Mexico. So the results were filtered to return all attempts not including Mexico.

```
MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM log_in_attempts
->
-> WHERE NOT country LIKE 'MEX%';
```

event_id	username	login_date	login_time	country	ip_address
1	jrafael	2022-05-09	04:56:27	CAN	192.168.243.140
2	apatel	2022-05-10	20:27:27	CAN	192.168.205.12

## Retrieve employees in Marketing

The team needs to update certain computers for employees in marketing so after finding out relevant info I refined my search to include the employees I need.

```
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	randeross	Marketing	East-460
1156	a184b775c707	dellery	Marketing	East-417
1163	h679i515j339	cwilliam	Marketing	East-216

## Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

Employees in Finance and Sales also needed updates so a new search was used to include these employees.

```
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

## Retrieve all employees not in IT

A new update needs to go out to everyone that is not a part of IT. The screenshot below demonstrates the SQL filtering used to exclude the IT department from the returned results.

```

MariaDB [organization]> SELECT *
->
-> FROM employees
->
-> WHERE NOT department = 'Information Technology';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | device_id      | username | department |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1000 | a320b137c219 | elarson  | Marketing  |
|          1001 | b239c825d303 | bmoreno  | Marketing  |
|          1002 | c116d593e558 | tshah    | Human Resources |

```

## Summary

By using different SQL operators I was able to refine my searches to include suspicious login activity, look up specific departments, exclude specific criteria, and look up activity on specific dates.