

SQL

Documentation about relearning some basic SQL, especially with filtering and some extra commands that just make analysing big data more easier. I have also started doing some exercises on SQL in hackerRank as well. I will include more docs as I start learning more complex queries

▼ Step 3: Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

You recently discovered a potential security incident that occurred after business hours. To investigate this, you need to query the **log_in_attempts** table and review after hours login activity. Use filters in SQL to create a query that identifies all failed login attempts that occurred after 18:00. (The time of the login attempt is found in the **login_time** column. The **success** column contains a value of **0** when a login attempt failed; you can use either a value of **0** or **FALSE** in your query to identify failed login attempts.)

Describe your query and how it works in the Retrieve after hours failed login attempts section of the Apply filters to SQL queries template.

```
MariaDB [organization]> select login_time , success from log_in_attempts where login_time >
'18:00' and success = 0 order by login_time DESC;
+-----+-----+
| login_time | success |
+-----+-----+
| 23:38:46   | 0       |
| 23:04:05   | 0       |
| 22:38:31   | 0       |
| 22:36:36   | 0       |
| 22:18:42   | 0       |
| 22:07:07   | 0       |
| 22:00:26   | 0       |
| 21:20:51   | 0       |
| 21:02:04   | 0       |
| 20:49:00   | 0       |
| 20:27:27   | 0       |
| 20:25:57   | 0       |
| 20:03:55   | 0       |
| 19:55:15   | 0       |
| 19:34:48   | 0       |
| 19:28:50   | 0       |
| 19:28:12   | 0       |
| 18:56:36   | 0       |
| 18:38:07   | 0       |
+-----+-----+
19 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

▼ Step 4: Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

A suspicious event occurred on 2022-05-09. To investigate this event, you want to review all login attempts which occurred on this day and the day before. Use filters in SQL to create a query that identifies all login attempts that occurred on 2022-05-09 or 2022-05-08. (The date of the login attempt is found in the **login_date** column.)

Describe your query and how it works in the Retrieve login attempts on specific dates section of the Apply filters to SQL queries template.

```
MariaDB [organization]> select login_date from log_in_attempts where login_date = "2022-05-09" or login_date = "2022-05-08" limit 5;
+-----+
| login_date |
+-----+
| 2022-05-09 |
| 2022-05-09 |
| 2022-05-08 |
| 2022-05-08 |
| 2022-05-08 |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [organization]> 
```

▼ Step 5: Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

There's been suspicious activity with login attempts, but the team has determined that this activity didn't originate in Mexico. Now, you need to investigate login attempts that occurred outside of Mexico. Use filters in SQL to create a query that identifies all login attempts that occurred outside of Mexico. (When referring to Mexico, the **country** column contains values of both **MEX** and **MEXICO**, and you need to use the **LIKE** keyword with % to make sure your query reflects this.)

Describe your query and how it works in the Retrieve login attempts on specific dates section of the Apply filters to SQL queries template.

```
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	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	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
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
47	dkot	2022-05-08	05:06:45	US	192.168.233.24	1
48	asundara	2022-05-11	03:18:45	USA	192.168.72.10	1
49	asundara	2022-05-08	14:00:01	US	192.168.173.213	0

Step 6: Retrieve employees in Marketing

Your team wants to perform security updates on specific employee machines in the Marketing department. You're responsible for getting information on these employee machines and will need to query the **employees** table. Use filters in SQL to create a query that identifies all employees in the Marketing department for all offices in the East building.

(The department of the employee is found in the **department** column, which contains values that include **Marketing**. The office is found in the office column. Some examples of values in this column are **East-170**, **East-320**, and **North-434**. You'll need to use the **LIKE** keyword with % to filter for the East building.)

Describe your query and how it works in the Retrieve employees in Marketing section of the Apply filters to SQL queries template.

```
MariaDB [organization]> select username, department, office from employees where department = "Marketing" and office like "East%";
```

username	department	office
elarson	Marketing	East-170
jdarosa	Marketing	East-195
fbautist	Marketing	East-267
rgosh	Marketing	East-157
randerss	Marketing	East-460
dellery	Marketing	East-417
cwilliam	Marketing	East-216

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

```
MariaDB [organization]> 
```

Step 7: Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

Your team now needs to perform a different security update on machines for employees in the Sales and Finance departments. Use filters in SQL to create a query that identifies all employees in the Sales or Finance departments. (The department of the employee is found in the **department** column, which contains values that include **Sales** and **Finance**.)

Describe your query and how it works in the Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales section of the Apply filters to SQL queries template.

```
MariaDB [organization]> select username, department from employees where department = 'Sales' or department = 'Finance';
```

username	department
sgilmore	Finance
wjaffrey	Finance
abernard	Finance
lrodriqu	Sales
jlansky	Finance
drosas	Sales
jsoto	Finance
jclark	Finance
abellmas	Finance
arusso	Finance
iuduike	Sales
jhill	Sales
ivelasco	Finance
bisles	Sales
cjackson	Sales
cgriffin	Sales
tbarnes	Finance
pwashing	Finance
daquino	Finance
cward	Finance
tmitchel	Finance
jreckley	Finance
csimmons	Finance
mscott	Sales
redwards	Finance
lpope	Sales
ttyrell	Sales
jpark	Finance
zdutchma	Sales
esmith	Sales
fgarcia	Finance

✓ Step 8: Retrieve all employees not in IT

Your team needs to make one more update to employee machines. The employees who are in the Information Technology department already had this update, but employees in all other departments need it. Use filters in SQL to create a query which identifies all employees not in the IT department. (The department of the employee is found in the **department** column, which contains values that include **Information Technology**.)

Describe your query and how it works in the Retrieve all employees not in IT section of the Apply filters to SQL queries template.

```
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	mrah	Marketing	West-246
1028	c603d749e374	aestrada	Human Resources	West-121
1029	d336e475f676	ivelasco	Finance	East-156
1030	e391f189g913	mabadi	Marketing	West-375