# Apply filters to SQL queries

## Project description

Throughout this activity, I explored different ways to filter data in order to strengthen security measures. This was done through operators, keywords like “LIKE”, “NOT” etc.

## Retrieve after hours failed login attempts

*SELECT \**

*FROM log\_in\_attempts*

*WHERE login\_time > ’18:00’ AND success = 0;*

This query searches login time coloumn and the success column within the log\_in\_attempts table to find the number of failed login attempts made after business hours. The > operator specifies any time after business hours. This is coupled with AND to filter out only failed login attempts by setting the value of the success column as 0.

## Retrieve login attempts on specific dates

*SELECT \**

*FROM log\_in\_attempts*

*WHERE login\_date = ‘2022—05-09’ OR ‘2022-05-08’;*

This query selects either successful or failed login attempts on both the dates hence the OR operator.

## Retrieve login attempts outside of Mexico

*SELECT \**

*FROM log\_in\_attempts*

*WHERE NOT country LIKE ‘MEX%’;*

This query finds all login attempts that are not originated from Mexico or words starting with Mex.

## Retrieve employees in Marketing

S*ELECT \**

*FROM log\_in\_attempts*

*WHERE department = ‘Marketing%’ AND office LIKE ‘EAST%’;*

This query is used for finding login attempts from the marketing department located in the East building.

## Retrieve employees in Finance or Sales

S*ELECT \**

*FROM log\_in\_attempts*

*WHERE department = ‘Finanace’ OR office = ‘Sales;*

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This query finds all employee details for those employees either in Finance or Sales.

## Retrieve all employees not in IT

S*ELECT \**

*FROM log\_in\_attempts*

*WHERE NOT department = ‘Information Technology’;*

## Summary

“LIKE” is used to search for keywords contained in a pattern. This can be used along with “%” or “\_”. The “%” is used to indicate “n” number of characters before or after the keyword whereas “\_” is only used for a single character.