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# MongoDB – limit() Method



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In MongoDB, the limit() method limits the number of records or documents that you want. It basically defines the max limit of records/documents that you want. Or in other words, this method uses on cursor to specify the maximum number of documents/ records the cursor will return. We can use this method after the find() method and find() will give you all the records or documents in the collection. You can also use some conditions inside the find to give you the result that you want.

- In this method, we only pass numeric values.
- This method is undefined for values which is less than -2<sup>31</sup> and greater than 2<sup>31</sup>.
- Passing 0 in this method(limit(0)) is equivalent to no limit.

## Syntax:

cursor.limit()

Or

db.collectionName.find(<query>).limit(<number>)

# Examples:

In the following examples, we are working with:

Database: geeksforgeeks

**Collections:** gfg

**Document:** Eight documents contains the content

```
> use geeksforgeeks
switched to db geeksforgeeks
> db.gfg.find()
{ "_id" : ObjectId("6005d3158438681f01c53e7f"),
{ "_id" : ObjectId("6005d3258438681f01c53e80"),
                                                    "content" :
                                                                 "Data Structure" >
                                                    "content"
                                                                 "Algorithims" >
( " id"
          ObjectId("6005d3318438681f01c53e81"),
                                                    "content" :
                                                                 "Interview Preparation" >
 " id"
                                                    "content"
          ObjectId("6005d33d8438681f01c53e82"),
                                                                 "FANG" >
 "_id" :
          ObjectId("6009c642df8008388bd7646a"),
                                                    "content" :
                                                                 "Competitve Programming"
 "id": ObjectId("6009c66bdf8008388bd7646b"),
                                                    "content"
                                                                 "Development" >
 "id": ObjectId("6009c8e4df8008388bd7646c"),
                                                    "content" :
                                                                 "coding questions" }
  "_id" : ObjectId("6009c907df8008388bd7646d"), "content" :
                                                                 "compiler online" >
```

#### Limit two documents

```
db.gfg.find().limit(2)
```

Here, we only want the first two documents in the result. So, we pass 2 in the limit method.

```
> use geeksforgeeks
switched to db geeksforgeeks
> db.gfg.find().limit(2)
{ "_id" : ObjectId("6005d3158438681f01c53e7f"), "content" : "Data Structure" >
{ "_id" : ObjectId("6005d3258438681f01c53e80"), "content" : "Algorithims" >
>
```

# Limit only two documents that match the given condition

```
db.gfg.find({"content":/c/i}).limit(2)
```

Here, we only want the two documents that satisfy the given condition, i.e., {"content":/c/i}) in the find() method. Here, content is key were we will check whether it contains 'c' character in the string or not. /c/ denotes that we are looking for strings that contain this 'c' character and in the end of /c/i, i denotes that it is case-insensitive.

```
> use geeksforgeeks
switched to db geeksforgeeks
> db.gfg.find().limit(2)
{ "_id" : ObjectId("6005d3158438681f01c53e7f"), "content" : "Data Structure" }
{ "_id" : ObjectId("6005d3258438681f01c53e80"), "content" : "Algorithims" }
>
```

### Limit only three documents that match the given condition

```
db.gfg.find({"content":/c/i}).limit(3)
```

Here, we only want the three documents that satisfy the given condition, i.e., {"content":/c/i}) in the find() method. Here, content is key were we will check whether it contains 'c' character in the string or not. /c/ denotes that we are looking for strings that contain this 'c' character and in the end of /c/i, i denotes that it is case-insensitive.