

pymongo操作

要使用pymongo最先应该做的事就是先连上运行中的 mongod 。

导入 pymongo:

```
from pymongo import MongoClient
```

创建一个连接到 mongod 到客户端:

```
client = MongoClient()
```

或者:

```
client = MongoClient("mongodb://127.0.0.1:27019")
```

连接数据库:

假设要连接的数据库名为 primer

```
db = client.primer
```

或者:

```
db = client['primer']
```

连接到对应的数据集:

```
coll = db.dataset
```

```
coll = db['dataset']
```

至此, 已经完整对连接了数据库和数据集, 完成了初识化的操作。

2. 插入数据

`insert_one(document)`

`insert_many(documents, ordered=True)`

- `insert_one(document)`

```
from datetime import datetime
```

```
result = db.restaurants.insert_one(
```

```
{
    "address": {
        "street": "2 Avenue",
        "zipcode": "10075",
        "building": "1480",
        "coord": [-73.9557413, 40.7720266]
    },
    "name": "Le Petit Chef",
    "cuisine": "French",
    "location": "Paris",
    "rating": 4.5
})
```

```

    "borough": "Manhattan",
    "cuisine": "Italian",
    "grades": [
        {
            "date": datetime.strptime("2014-10-01", "%Y-%m-%d"),
            "grade": "A",
            "score": 11
        },
        {
            "date": datetime.strptime("2014-01-16", "%Y-%m-%d"),
            "grade": "B",
            "score": 17
        }
    ],
    "name": "Vella",
    "restaurant_id": "41704620"
}
)

```

其中inserted_id### 是插入的元素多_id### 值。

- insert_many(documents, ordered=True)

```
result = db.test.insert_many([{'x': i} for i in range(2)])
```

查询数据

```

find(filter=None, projection=None, skip=0, limit=0,
no_cursor_timeout=False, cursor_type=CursorType.NON_TAILABLE,
sort=None, allow_partial_results=False, oplog_replay=False,
modifiers=None, manipulate=True)
find_one(filter_or_id=None, *args, **kwargs)

```

- find
- ### find 查询出来的是一个列表集合。

```

cursor = db.restaurants.find()
for document in cursor:
    print(document)

```

查询字段是最上层的

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find({"borough": "Manhattan"})
```

查询字段在内层嵌套中

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find({"address.zipcode": "10075"})
```

- ### 操作符查询

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find({"grades.score": {"$gt": 30}})
```

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find({"grades.score": {"$lt": 10}})
```

AND

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find({"cuisine": "Italian", "address.zipcode": "10075"})
```

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find(
```

```
    {"$or": [{"cuisine": "Italian"}, {"address.zipcode": "10075"}]})
```

- find_one

返回的是一个JSON式文档，所以可以直接使用！

- sort
- ### 排序时要特别注意，使用的并不是和mongo shell的一样，而是使用了列表，
- ### 当排序的标准只有一个，且是递增时，可以直接写在函数参数中：

```
pymongo.ASCENDING = 1
```

```
pymongo.DESCENDING = -1
```

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find().sort("borough")
```

```
cursor = db.restaurants.find().sort([  
    ("borough", pymongo.ASCENDING),  
    ("address.zipcode", pymongo.DESCENDING)  
])
```

更新文档

更新文档的函数有三个(不能更新_id字段)

```
update_one(filter, update, upsert=False)
```

```
update_many(filter, update, upsert=False)
```

```
replace_one(filter, replacement, upsert=False)
```

```
find_one_and_update(filter, update, projection=None, sort=None,
```

```
return_document=ReturnDocument.BEFORE, **kwargs)
```

update_one

返回结果是一个： UpdateResult ， 如果查找到多个匹配， 则只更新第一个！

```
result = db.restaurants.update_one(
    {"name": "Juni"},
    {
        "$set": {
            "cuisine": "American (New)"
        },
        "$currentDate": {"lastModified": True}
    }
)
```

update_many

查找到多少匹配， 就更新多少。

```
result = db.restaurants.update_many(
    {"address.zipcode": "10016", "cuisine": "Other"},
    {
        "$set": {"cuisine": "Category To Be Determined"},
        "$currentDate": {"lastModified": True}
    }
)
```

删除文档

删除一个

```
result = db.test.delete_one({'x': 1})
```

删除多个

```
result = db.restaurants.delete_many({"borough": "Manhattan"})
```

删除全部

```
result = db.restaurants.delete_many({})
```

删除整个集合， 是drop_collection()的别名

```
db.restaurants.drop()
```