

## A MongoDB Shell in your browser Just enough to scratch the surface.

or we can add a new field to each

```
db.users.update({name: 'Cash'}, {'$set': {'age': 50}});
```

You can also push and pull items from arrays:

```
db.users.update({name: 'Sue'}, {'$push': {'languages': 'ruby'}});
db.users.update({name: 'Sue'}, {'$pull': {'languages': 'scala'}});
```

Give these a try, check the results, and then enter 'next',

```
> db.users.update({name: 'Sue'}, {'$addToSet': {'languages': 'ruby'}});
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
> db.users.update({name: 'Cash'}, {'$set': {'age': 50}});
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })
> next
```

To delete matching documents only, add a query selector to the remove method:

```
db.users.remove({name: 'Sue'});
```

To delete everything from a collection:

```
db.scores.remove({});
> db.scores.remove({});
WriteResult({ "nRemoved" : 21 })
> next
```

Congratulations! You've reached the end of this simple tutorial.  
Now take the next step with free MongoDB Online training at MongoDB University - [university.mongodb.com](http://university.mongodb.com)!

```
>
```