

MQL operators

Update Operators

Enable us to modify data in the database

Example: `$inc`, `$set`, `$unset`

Query Operators

Provide additional ways to locate data within the database

`$` has multiple uses

Precedes MQL operators

Precedes Aggregation pipeline stages

Allows Access to Field Values

in the course but

Comparison operators

`$eq` = Equal to

`$neq` = Not Equal to

`$gt` > Greater Than

`$lt` < Less Than

`$gte` ≥ Greater Than or Equal to

`$lte` ≤ Less Than or Equal to

```
{ <field>: { <operator>: <value> } }
```

INSERT DOCUMENT

FILTER {"tripduration": { "\$lte" : 70 } }

Find Reset

QUERY RESULTS 1-10 OF 10

> `_id: ObjectId("572bb822b288919b68ac2d4")`
`tripduration: 61`
`start station id: 3150`
`start station name: "E 85 St & York Ave"`
`end station id: 3150`
`end station name: "E 85 St & York Ave"`
`bikeid: 22299`
`usertype: "Subscriber"`

Find Indexes Schema Anti-Patterns 0 Aggregation Search Indexes

INSERT DOCUMENT

FILTER {"tripduration": { "\$lte" : 70 }, "usertype": {"\$ne": "Subscriber"} }

Find Reset

QUERY RESULTS 1-1 OF 1

> `_id: ObjectId("572bb823b288919b68af7cd")`
`tripduration: 66`
`start station id: 460`
`start station name: "5 4 St & Wythe Ave"`
`end station id: 460`

Comparison operators

Query operators provide additional ways to locate data within the database.

Comparison operators specifically allow us to find data within a certain range.

```
{ <field>: { <operator>: <value> } }
```

`$eq` is used as the default operator when an operator is not specified.

Switch to this database:

```
use sample_training
```

Find all documents where the tripduration was less than or equal to 70 seconds and the usertype was not Subscriber:

```
db.trips.find({ "tripduration": { "$lte" : 70 },
```

```
        "usertype": { "$ne": "Subscriber" }
    }).pretty()
```

Find all documents where the `tripduration` was less than or equal to 70 seconds and the `usertype` was `Customer` using a redundant equality operator:

```
db.trips.find({ "tripduration": { "$lte" : 70 },
               "usertype": { "$eq": "Customer" } }).pretty()
```

Find all documents where the `tripduration` was less than or equal to 70 seconds and the `usertype` was `Customer` using the implicit equality operator:

```
db.trips.find({ "tripduration": { "$lte" : 70 },
               "usertype": "Customer" }).pretty()
```

Logical operators:

Logic operators

\$and Match **all** of the specified query clauses

\$or At least **one** of the query clauses is matched

\$nor Fail to match both given clauses

\$not Negates the query requirement

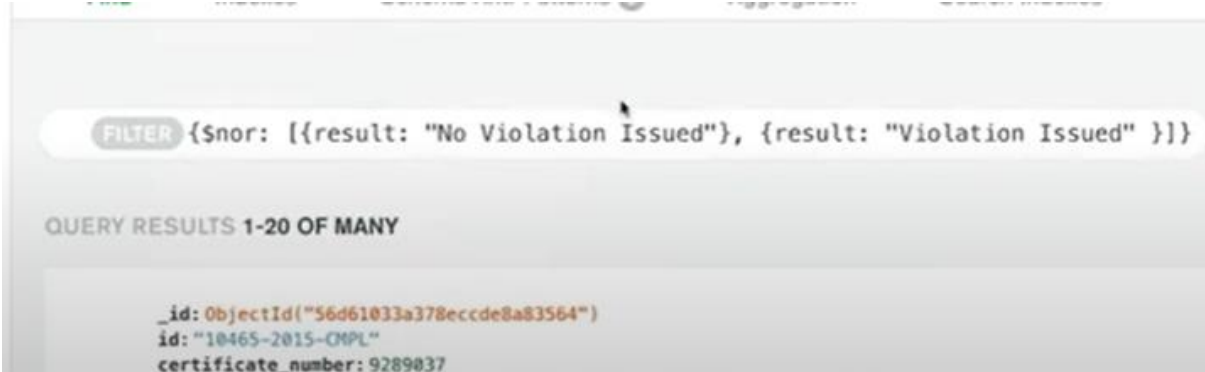
Logic operators

`$and`

`$or` `{<operator> : [{statement1},{statement2},...]}`

`$nor`

`$not` `{$not: {statement}}`



Implicit `$and`

[Watch later](#)

`$and` is used as the default operator when an operator is not specified.

```
{sector : "Mobile Food Vendor - 881",   result: "Warning"}
```

Is the same as:

```
{"$and": [{sector : "Mobile Food Vendor - 881"}, {result:"Warning"}]}
```

Implicit \$and

Watch later

Find which student ids are > 25 and < 100 in the `sample_training.grades` collection.

```
{"$and": [{"student_id": {"$gt": 25}}, {"student_id": {"$lt": 100}}]}
```

Is the same as

```
{"student_id": {"$gt": 25}}, {"student_id": {"$lt": 100}}
```

Better

```
{"student_id": {"$gt": 25, "$lt": 100}}
```

Explicit \$and

Watch later

When you need to include the same operator more than once in a query

Using the `routes` collection find out how many CR2 and A81 airplanes come through the KZN airport?

```
{"$or" : [{dst_airport : "KZN"}, {src_airport : "KZN"}]}
```

and

```
{"$or" : [{airplane : "CR2"}, {airplane : "A81"}]}
```

Logic operators

Logic operators allow us to be more granular in our search for data.

Syntax

```
{ "$<operator>": [{ <clause1> }, {<clause2>}, ... ] }
```

Syntax for **\$not**:

```
{ $not: {<clause>} }
```

\$and is used as the default operator when an operator is not specified.

Explicitly use **\$and** when you need to include the same operator more than once in a query.

Switch to this database:

```
use sample_training
```

Find all documents where airplanes CR2 or A81 left or landed in the KZN airport:

```
db.routes.find({ "$and": [ { "$or" :[ { "dst_airport": "KZN" },
                                     { "src_airport": "KZN" } ] },
                          { "$or" :[ { "airplane": "CR2" },
                                     { "airplane": "A81" } ] } ] })
    .pretty()
```

Expressive \$expr

Watch

\$expr allows the use of aggregation expressions within the query language

```
{ $expr: { <expression> } }
```

\$expr allows us to use variables and conditional statements

Woo-hoo!



INSERT DOCUMENT

FILTER {"\$expr" : {"\$eq": ["\$start station id", "\$end station id"]}}

Find Re

QUERY RESULTS 1-20 OF MANY

> _id: ObjectId("572bb8222b288919b68abf76")
tripduration: 1236
start station id: 3231
start station name: "E 67 St & Park Ave"
end station id: 3231

Icons: edit, copy, save, share

\$

\$ denotes the use of an operator

\$ addresses the field value

```
{"$expr" : {"$eq": ["$start station name", "$end station id"]}}
```

```
{
  "_id": "572bb8222b288919b68abf70",
  "tripduration": 110,
  "start station id": 439,
  "start station name": "E 4 St & 2 Ave",
  "end station id": 439,
  "end station name": "E 4 St & 2 Ave",
```

```
...
  "start station location":
    { "type": "Point",
      "coordinates": [-73.98978041,
                     40.7262807]
    },
```

\$ specifies value of that field

The screenshot shows the MongoDB University web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'mongoDB | University', 'My Courses', 'All Courses', 'Certification', and a user profile 'Lakshmi Madhuri'. The main content area is titled 'My Courses > M001' and shows a 'Course Overview' for 'Chapter 4: Advanced CRUD Operations'. The course status indicates 'Course Ends: 60d 04hr:16m' and 'Chapter Labs Due: 60d 04hr:16m'. A list of lessons is shown on the left, including 'Lecture: Query Operators - Comparison', 'Lab 1: Comparison Operators', 'Lab 2: Comparison Operators', 'Lab 3: Comparison Operators', 'Lecture: Query Operators - Logic', 'Quiz 1: Logic Operators', 'Quiz 2: Logic Operators', 'Lab 1: Logic Operators', and 'Lab 2: Logic Operators'. The main content area displays a MongoDB shell command: `db.trips.find({"$expr": {"$eq": ["$end station id", "$start station id"]}}).count()`. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with the date '29-01-2021' and time '18:14'.

A closer look

Watch later

```
{ "$expr": {
  "$and": [
    { "$gt": [ "$tripduration", 1200 ] },
    { "$eq": [ "$end station id", "$start station id" ] }
  ]
}
```

SQL syntax: { <field>: { <operator>: <value> } }

Aggregation syntax: { <operator>: { <field>, <value> } }

```
use sample_training
```

COPY

Find all documents where the trip started and ended at the same station:

```
db.trips.find({ "$expr": { "$eq": [ "$end station id",
"$start station id" ] }
                }).count()
```

COPY

Find all documents where the trip lasted longer than 1200 seconds, and started and ended at the same station:

```
db.trips.find({ "$expr": { "$and": [ { "$gt": [
"$tripduration", 1200 ] },
                                     { "$eq": [ "$end station id",
"$start station id" ] }
                                   ] } }).count()
```

Array Operators:

Switch to this database:

```
use sample_airbnb
```

Find all documents with exactly 20 amenities which include all the amenities listed in the query array, and display their price and address:

```
db.listingsAndReviews.find({ "amenities":{ "$size": 20,
"$all": [ "Internet", "Wifi", "Kitchen",
"Heating","Family/kid friendly", "Washer",
"Dryer","Essentials", "Shampoo", "Hangers","Hair dryer",
"Iron","Laptop friendly workspace" ] } },{"price": 1,
"address": 1}).pretty()
```

Find all documents that have Wifi as one of the amenities only include price and address in the resulting cursor:

```
db.listingsAndReviews.find({ "amenities": "Wifi" },{
"price": 1, "address": 1, "_id": 0 }).pretty()
```

*Find all documents that have Wifi as one of the amenities only include price and address in the resulting cursor, also exclude `"maximum_nights"`. ****This will be an error:*****

```
db.listingsAndReviews.find({ "amenities": "Wifi" },{
"price": 1, "address": 1, "_id": 0, "maximum_nights":0
}).pretty()
```

Switch to this database:

```
use sample_training
```

Get one document from the collection:

```
db.grades.findOne()
```

Find all documents where the student in class 431 received a grade higher than 85 for any type of assignment:

```
db.grades.find({ "class_id": 431 },{ "scores": {
"$elemMatch": { "score": { "$gt": 85 } } } }).pretty()
```

Find all documents where the student had an extra credit score:

```
db.grades.find({ "scores": { "$elemMatch": { "type": "extra credit" } } }).pretty()
```

Array operators

\$push

Allows us to add an element to an array.

\$push

Turns a field into an array field if it was previously a different type.

order matters in array to find something {amenities:[array elems]}

if we want to list all the array elements we can check using "\$all"



Limiting results can be done by specifying size



Array operators

```
{<array field> : { "$size": <number>}}
```

Returns a cursor with all documents where the specified array field is exactly the given length.

```
{<array field> : { "$all": <array>}}
```

Returns a cursor with all documents in which the specified array field contains all the given elements regardless of their order in the array.

Querying an array field using

An array returns only exact array matches

A single element will return all documents where the specified array field contains this given element.

Array Operators and projections:

Switch to this database:

```
use sample_airbnb
```

Find all documents with exactly 20 amenities which include all the amenities listed in the query array, and display their price and address:

```
db.listingsAndReviews.find({ "amenities":
    { "$size": 20, "$all": [ "Internet", "Wifi",
"Kitchen", "Heating",
                                "Family/kid friendly",
"Washer", "Dryer",
                                "Essentials", "Shampoo",
"Hangers",
                                "Hair dryer", "Iron",
                                "Laptop friendly workspace"
] } },
    {"price": 1, "address":
1}).pretty()
```

Find all documents that have `wifi` as one of the amenities only include `price` and `address` in the resulting cursor:

```
db.listingsAndReviews.find({ "amenities": "Wifi" },
                           { "price": 1, "address": 1,
                             "_id": 0 }).pretty()
```

*Find all documents that have `wifi` as one of the amenities only include `price` and `address` in the resulting cursor, also exclude `"maximum_nights"`. ****This will be an error:*****

```
db.listingsAndReviews.find({ "amenities": "Wifi" },
                           { "price": 1, "address": 1,
                             "_id": 0, "maximum_nights":0
                           }).pretty()
```

Switch to this database:

```
use sample_training
```

Get one document from the collection:

```
db.grades.findOne()
```

Find all documents where the student in class `431` received a grade higher than `85` for any type of assignment:

```
db.grades.find({ "class_id": 431 },
               { "scores": { "$elemMatch": { "score": {
"$gt": 85 } } } }
               }).pretty()
```

Find all documents where the student had an extra credit score:

```
db.grades.find({ "scores": { "$elemMatch": { "type": "extra
credit" } }
               }).pretty()
```

Projection Syntax

```
db.<collection>.find({ <query> }, { <projection> })
```

1 - include the field

0 - exclude the field

Use only 1s or only 0s

Projection Syntax

```
db.<collection>.find({ <query> }, { <projection> })
```

1 - include the field

0 - exclude the field

Use only 1s or only 0s

```
db.<collection>.find({ <query> }, { <field1>: 1, <field2>: 1 })
```

or

```
db.<collection>.find({ <query> }, { <field1>: 0, <field2>: 0 })
```

exception:

```
db.<collection>.find({ <query> }, { <field1>: 1, "_id": 0 })
```

```
MongoDB Enterprise atlas-y0f5kl-shard-0:PRIMARY> use sample_training
switched to db sample_training
MongoDB Enterprise atlas-y0f5kl-shard-0:PRIMARY> db.grades.findOne()
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("56d5f7eb604eb380b0d8d8dc"),
  "student_id" : 1,
  "scores" : [
    {
      "type" : "exam",
      "score" : 21.311594783977426
    },
    {
      "type" : "quiz",
      "score" : 58.11840994732081
    },
    {
      "type" : "homework",
      "score" : 83.99635123409774
    },
    {
      "type" : "homework",
      "score" : 90.06771379981804
    }
  ],
  "class_id" : 265
}
MongoDB Enterprise atlas-y0f5kl-shard-0:PRIMARY> db.grades.find({"class_id":431},{ "scores":{"$elemMatch":{"score":{"$gt":85}}}}).pretty()
```

```
MongoDB Enterprise atlas-y0f5kl-shard-0:PRIMARY> db.grades.find({"scores":{"$elemMatch":{"type":"extra credit"}}}).pretty()
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("56d5f7eb604eb380b0d8deb4"),
  "student_id" : 151,
  "scores" : [
    {
      "type" : "exam",
      "score" : 39.44538383489339
    },
    {
      "type" : "quiz",
      "score" : 64.12864683143684
    },
    {
      "type" : "homework",
      "score" : 46.49129069302115
    },
    {
      "type" : "homework",
      "score" : 1.504565288457116
    },
    {
      "type" : "extra credit",
      "score" : 100
    }
  ],
  "class_id" : 339
}
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("56d5f7eb604eb380b0d8e292"),
  "student_id" : 250,
  "scores" : [
    {
      "type" : "exam",
      "score" : 3.6641013617826124
    },
    {

```

Projection and \$elemMatch

`db.<collection>.find({ <query> }, { <projection> })`

Specifies which fields should or should not be included in the result cursor.

Do **not** combine 1s and 0s in a projection

- Except for { "_id": 0, <field>: 1 }

`{<field> : { "$elemMatch": { <field>: <value> } }}`

Matches documents that contain an array field with at least one element that matches the specified query criteria.

or

Projects only the array elements with at least one element that matches the specified criteria.

Sub-Documents:

```
use sample_training
```

```
db.trips.findOne({ "start station location.type": "Point" })
```

```
db.companies.find({ "relationships.0.person.last_name": "Zuckerberg" }, {
"name": 1 }).pretty()
```

```
db.companies.find({ "relationships.0.person.first_name": "Mark",
"relationships.0.title": { "$regex": "CEO" } }, { "name": 1 }).count()
```

```

db.companies.find({ "relationships.0.person.first_name": "Mark",
"relationships.0.title": {"$regex": "CEO" } }, { "name": 1 }).pretty()

db.companies.find({ "relationships": { "$elemMatch": { "is_past": true,
"person.first_name": "Mark" } } }, { "name": 1 }).pretty()

db.companies.find({ "relationships": { "$elemMatch": { "is_past": true,
"person.first_name": "Mark" } } }, { "name": 1 }).count()

```

MongoDB 1001: Querying Arrays and Sub documents v1

```

db.trips.findOne({"start station location.type": "Point"})

{
  "_id": "572bb8222b288919b68abf70",
  ...
  "start station location" : {
    "type" : "Point",
    "coordinates" : [
      -73.97966069,
      40.74394314
    ]
  },
  ...
}

```

db.collection

Watermark

```

db.collection.find({"field 1.other field.also a field": "value"})

{
  "_id": "572bb822abf70",
  "field 1" : {
    "some field" : "some number",
    "other field" : {
      "also a field" : "value",
      "field here" : "val too"
    }
  },
  "field 2" : "value 2",
  "field 3" : "value 3"
}

```



```
db.companies.find({ "relationships.0.person.last_name": "Zuckerberg"},  
                  { "name": 1 }).pretty()
```

0: position of the first array element

person: field name with a nested object as a value

last_name: field name within the "person" sub-document

"Zuckerberg": value that we are looking for

{ "name": 1 }: projection to only include the company name in the resulting cursor

All senior executives named **Mark** listed in the **relationships** array who no longer work at their company.

```
{"is_past": true}
```

and

```
{"person.first_name": "Mark"}
```

```
db.companies.find({"relationships":{"$elemMatch":{"  
                  "is_past": true,  
                  "person.first_name": "Mark" }}}},  
                  {"name":1}).pretty()
```

Querying arrays and sub-documents

MQL uses dot-notation to specify the address of nested elements in a document

To use dot-notation in arrays specify the position of the element in the array.

```
db.collection.find({"field 1.other field.also a field": "value"})
```