



Not  
Only  
~~NoSQL~~  
Relational



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{ } Commands



To check which db you're using:	db
Show all databases	: show dbs
Switch db's/make a new one	: use <name>
See what collections exist	: show collections



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- By default, each document contains an `_id` field. This field has a number of special characteristics:
  - Value serves as primary key for collection.
  - Value is unique, immutable, and may be any non-array type.
  - Default data type is `ObjectId`, which is “small, likely unique, fast to generate, and ordered.”  
Sorting on an `ObjectId` value is roughly equivalent to sorting on creation time.



# C R U D



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To insert documents into a collection/make a new collection:

```
db.<collection>.insert(<document>)
```



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- Done on collections.
- Get all docs: `db.<collection>.find()`
  - Returns a cursor, which is iterated over shell to display first 20 results.
  - Add `.limit(<number>)` to limit results
- Get one doc: `db.<collection>.findOne()`





```
db.<collection>.update(  
{<field1>:<value1>},    //all docs in which field = value  
{$set: {<field2>:<value2>}},    //set field to value  
{multi:true} )           //update multiple docs
```

upsert: if true, creates a new doc when none matches search criteria.



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Remove all records where field = value

```
db.<collection>.remove({<field>:<value>})
```

As above, but only remove first document

```
db.<collection>.remove({<field>:<value>}, true)
```



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Including/excluding document fields

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

```
db.<collection>.find({<field>:<value>}, {<field2>: 1})
```

Find documents with or w/o field

```
db.<collection>.find({<field>: { $exists: true}})
```



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# AND



To match a specific value:

```
db.<collection>.find({<field>:<value>})
```

“AND”

```
db.<collection>.find({<field1>:<value1>,  
                     <field2>:<value2>  
                     })
```



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```
OR
db.<collection>.find({ $or: [
  <field>:<value1>
  <field>:<value2>      ]
})
```

Checking for multiple values of same field

```
db.<collection>.find({<field>: {$in [<value>, <value>]}})
```



# update



To remove a field

```
db.<collection>.update({<field>:<value>},  
    { $unset: { <field>: 1 }})
```

Replace all field-value pairs

```
db.<collection>.update({<field>:<value>},  
    { <field>:<value>,  
      <field>:<value>})
```

\*NOTE: This overwrites ALL the contents of a document, even removing fields.



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# Comparison



Name	Description
<a href="#"><u>\$eq</u></a>	Matches values that are equal to a specified value.
<a href="#"><u>\$gt</u></a>	Matches values that are greater than a specified value.
<a href="#"><u>\$gte</u></a>	Matches values that are greater than or equal to a specified value.
<a href="#"><u>\$in</u></a>	Matches any of the values specified in an array.
<a href="#"><u>\$lt</u></a>	Matches values that are less than a specified value.
<a href="#"><u>\$lte</u></a>	Matches values that are less than or equal to a specified value.
<a href="#"><u>\$ne</u></a>	Matches all values that are not equal to a specified value.
<a href="#"><u>\$nin</u></a>	Matches none of the values specified in an array.



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Name	Description
<a href="#"><u>\$and</u></a>	Joins query clauses with a logical AND returns all documents that match the conditions of both clauses.
<a href="#"><u>\$not</u></a>	Inverts the effect of a query expression and returns documents that do <i>not</i> match the query expression.
<a href="#"><u>\$nor</u></a>	Joins query clauses with a logical NOR returns all documents that fail to match both clauses.
<a href="#"><u>\$or</u></a>	Joins query clauses with a logical OR returns all documents that match the conditions of either clause.



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