

## The Mongodb Cheat Sheet

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### #\_ the Mongodb Ultimate [ Cheat Sheet

1. Setup & Management: ● `mongod`: Start the MongoDB server. ● `mongo`: Connect to a running MongoDB server. ● `mongos`: Start a mongos server for sharding. ● `mongodump`: Backup MongoDB database. ● `mongorestore`: Restore MongoDB database from backup. ● `mongoexport`: Export a collection to JSON or CSV. ● `mongoimport`: Import content from JSON or CSV into a collection.

2. Basic Shell Commands: ● `show dbs`: List all databases. ● `use <dbname>`: Switch to database or create it if it doesn't exist. ● `show collections`: List all collections in the current database. ● `db.help()`: Display help for MongoDB commands in the shell.

3. CRUD Operations: ● `db.collection.insert(document)`: Insert a document. ● `db.collection.find()`: Retrieve documents. ● `db.collection.update(criteria, changes)`: Update documents. ● `db.collection.delete(criteria)`: Delete documents. ● `db.collection.save(document)`: Update an existing document or insert a new one. ● `db.collection.replaceOne(filter, replacement)`: Replace a document.

4. Querying: ● `db.collection.find({field: value})`: Query by specific field value. ● `db.collection.find({field: {$gt: value}})`: Query for documents where field value is greater than a specified value. ● `db.collection.find().sort({field: 1})`: Sort query results in ascending order by field. ● `db.collection.find().limit(n)`: Limit query results to n documents. By: Waleed Mousa ● `db.collection.find().skip(n)`: Skip the first n results of a query. ● `db.collection.findOne()`: Retrieve a single document. ● `db.collection.count()`: Count documents that match a query.

5. Advanced Queries: ● `db.collection.find({$or: [{field1: value1}, {field2: value2}]})`: Query using the OR condition. ● `db.collection.find({field: {$in: [value1, value2, ...]}})`: Query where field value is in the specified array. ● `db.collection.find({field: {$exists: true/false}})`: Query documents where a field does or doesn't exist. ● `db.collection.find({field: {$type: BSONType}})`: Query by BSON type.

6. Aggregation: ● `db.collection.aggregate()`: Process data and return computed results. ● `$group`: Group by some specified expression. ● `$sort`: Sort documents. ● `$limit`: Limit the number of documents. ● `$skip`: Skip specified number of documents. ● `$unwind`: Deconstructs an array field.

7. Indexing: ● `db.collection.createIndex({field: 1})`: Create an index on a field. ● `db.collection.getIndexes()`: List all indexes on a collection. ● `db.collection.dropIndex(indexName)`: Remove an index. ● `db.collection.reIndex()`: Rebuild indexes. 8. Administration: ● `db.runCommand({commandName: 1})`: Run a database command. ● `db.dropDatabase()`: Drop the current database. ● `db.collection.drop()`: Drop a collection. ● `db.collection.stats()`: Returns statistics about the collection. By: Waleed Mousa

9. Replication: ● `rs.initiate()`: Initialize a new replica set. ● `rs.add(host)`: Add a member to the replica set. ● `rs.status()`: View the status of the replica set. ● `rs.conf()`: View the replica set's configuration. ● `rs.remove(host)`: Remove a member from the replica set.

10. Sharding: ● `sh.status()`: Show sharding status. ● `sh.addShard(shardURL)`: Add a shard to a cluster. ● `sh.enableSharding(database)`: Enable sharding for a database. ● `sh.shardCollection(namespace, key)`: Enable sharding for a collection.

11. Monitoring & Diagnostics: ● `mongostat`: Provide statistics about MongoDB's state. ● `mongotop`: Monitor read/write activity on a per-collection level. ● `db.serverStatus()`: Retrieve server status. ● `db.currentOp()`: Show in-progress operations. ● `db.killOp(opid)`: Kill a specific operation.

12. User and Role Management: ● `db.createUser(userDocument)`: Create a new user. ● `db.dropUser(username)`: Delete a user. ● `db.updateUser(username, fields)`: Update user data. ● `db.createRole(roleDocument)`: Create a new role. ● `db.dropRole(roleName)`: Delete a role.

13. Security & Authentication: ● `--auth`: Start MongoDB with authentication. ● `db.auth(username, password)`: Authenticate a user. ● `--sslMode requireSSL`: Start MongoDB with SSL. By: Waleed Mousa

14. Storage: ● `--storageEngine wiredTiger`: Specify the WiredTiger storage engine. ● `db.collection.storageSize()`: Retrieve the storage size for a collection. ● `db.collection.totalSize()`: Retrieve the total size of a collection including all indexes.

15. Backup & Restore: ● `mongodump --db mydb`: Backup a specific database. ● `mongorestore --dir /path/to/backup`: Restore from a specific backup directory.

16. Import & Export: ● `mongoexport --collection mycol --out mycol.json`: Export a collection to JSON. ● `mongoimport --collection mycol --file mycol.json`: Import a collection from JSON.

17. Utilities: ● `db.fsyncLock()`: Lock a mongod instance for maintenance. ● `db.fsyncUnlock()`: Unlock a mongod instance.

18. Text Search: ● `db.collection.createIndex({field: "text"})`: Create a text index. ● `db.collection.find({$text: {$search: "query"}})`: Perform a text search.

19. GridFS: ● `mongofiles`: Utility for putting and getting files from MongoDB GridFS. ● `db.fs.files.find()`: Find files stored in GridFS. By: Waleed Mousa

20. Miscellaneous Commands & Concepts: ● `$elemMatch`: Query for array elements. ● `$upsert`: Insert a new document if no document matches the query criteria. ● `$set`: Set the value of a field. ● `$unset`: Remove a field. ● `$push`: Append a value to an array. ● `$pop`:

Remove the first or last element of an array. • \$addToSet: Add a value to an array unless it already exists. • db.collection.explain(): Explain a query. • db.collection.distinct(field): Find distinct values for a field. • db.collection.mapReduce(map, reduce, options): Perform a map-reduce operation. • ObjectId(): Create a new ObjectId. • db.printReplicationInfo(): Print replication info. • db.printShardingStatus(): Print sharding info.

21. Advanced Features & Options: • db.runCommand({collMod: "collection", usePowerOf2Sizes: true}): Modify collection options. • db.collection.isCapped(): Check if a collection is capped. • --oplogSize: Set the oplog size. • --replSet "rsname": Start mongod as a member of replica set "rsname". • db.setProfilingLevel(level): Set the database profiling level. • db.getProfilingStatus(): Check the database profiling status. • db.collection.aggregate([{\$lookup: options}]): Left outer join of two collections. • --bind\_ip: Bind MongoDB to listen to a specific IP address. • --fork: Run MongoDB in the background. • --logpath: Specify the log file path. By: Waleed Mousa

22. Troubleshooting & Help: • db.getLastError(): Return the error message from the last operation. • db.printSlaveReplicationInfo(): Print status of all replica set members. • mongo --help: Display help about command line options. • db.getCollection("collection").help(): Display help on collection methods.

23. Connection & Networking: • --port: Specify the port number for MongoDB to listen on. • db.getMongo(): Returns the current connection instance. • db.getMongo().setReadPref("secondary"): Set read preference to secondary nodes. • db.getMongo().setSlaveOk(): Allows queries on replica set secondaries.

24. Diagnostic Commands: • db.collection.validate(): Validates the structure of data. • db.runCommand({whatsmyuri: 1}): Returns the client's connection string. • db.hostInfo(): Provides details about the system MongoDB is running on. • db.collection.getShardDistribution(): Shows data distribution among shards.

25. Schema Design: • db.createCollection("name", options): Explicitly creates a collection with options. • db.collection.isCapped(): Determines if a collection is a capped collection. • \$jsonSchema: Allows you to specify schema validation in the collection level. By: Waleed Mousa

26. Advanced Aggregation: • \$lookup: Joins documents from another collection. • \$graphLookup: Performs recursive search on a collection. • \$facet: Processes multiple aggregation pipelines within a single stage. • \$bucket: Categorizes incoming documents into specific ranges. • \$bucketAuto: Categorizes incoming documents into a specified number of equally sized ranges.

27. Concurrency & Transactions: • db.beginTransaction(): Starts a multi-document transaction. • db.commitTransaction(): Commits the active transaction. • db.abortTransaction(): Aborts the active transaction.

28. Maintenance & Clean-up: • db.repairDatabase(): Repairs the current database. Use with caution as this can be blocking and lengthy. • db.compactCollection(): Compacts a

collection, reducing storage use. • `db.collection.reIndex()`: Rebuilds all indexes on a collection.

29. BSON Types & Handling: • `ObjectId("string")`: Creates an ObjectId from the given string. • `$binary`: Represents binary data. • `$date`: Represents a specific date. • `$timestamp`: Represents a BSON timestamp value.

30. Geospatial Queries: • `db.collection.createIndex({location: "2d"})`: Creates a 2D geospatial index. • `$near`: Returns geospatial objects closest to a point. • `$geoWithin`: Returns objects within a certain geospatial shape. By: Waleed Mousa

31. TTL (Time-To-Live) Collections: • `db.collection.createIndex({field: 1}, {expireAfterSeconds: seconds})`: Sets up a TTL index which automatically removes documents after a certain time.

32. Miscellaneous: • `db.setLogLevel(level)`: Changes the log level. • `$redact`: Reshapes each document in the stream by restricting the content for each document based on information stored in the documents themselves. • `$merge`: Writes the results of the aggregation pipeline to a specified collection. • `db.getReplicaSetStatus()`: Returns the status of the replica set from the POV of the server it's run on. • `db.setFeatureCompatibilityVersion("version")`: Sets the feature compatibility version of MongoDB.