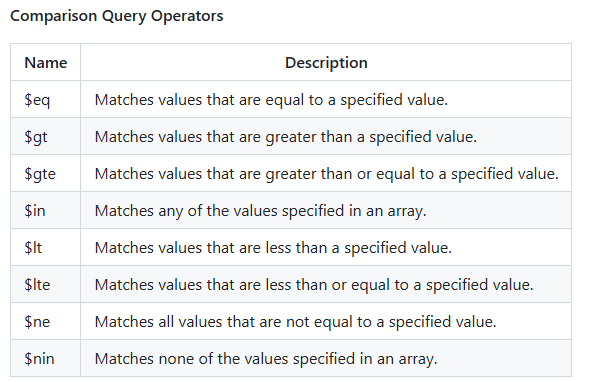
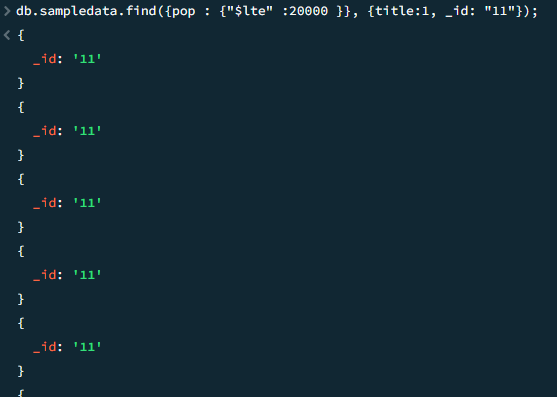
(For all content)

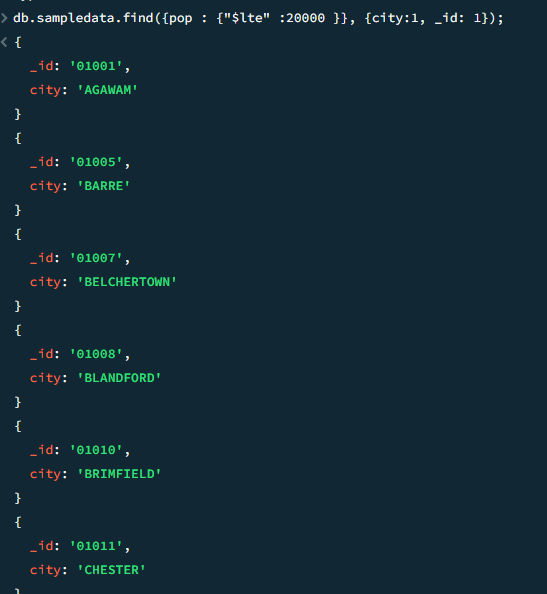
https://github.com/mattdavis0351/mongodb-labs/blob/master/exercises/02\_intermediate-mongo-queries.md

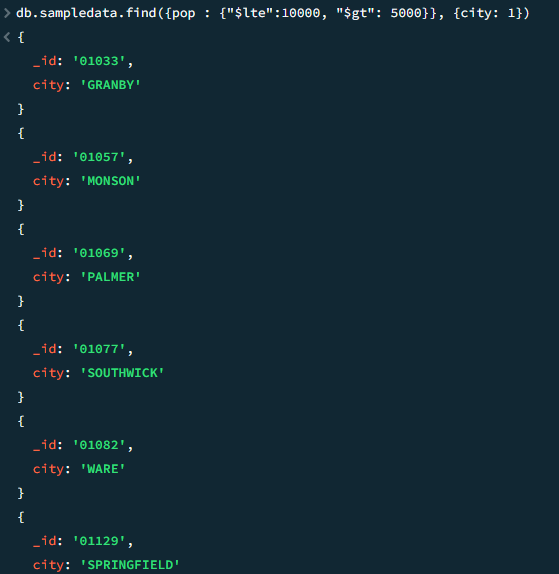
1 ) Comparison Operators





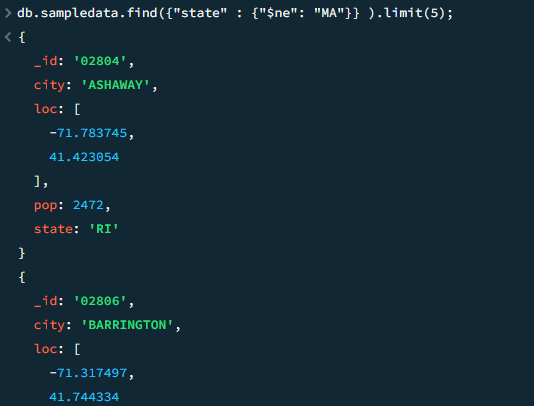


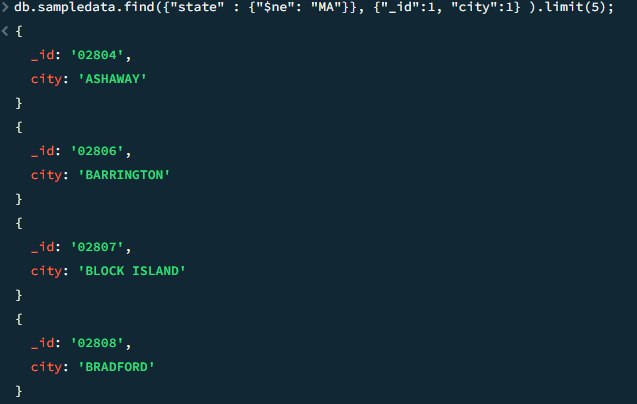




**The "$ne" query operator**

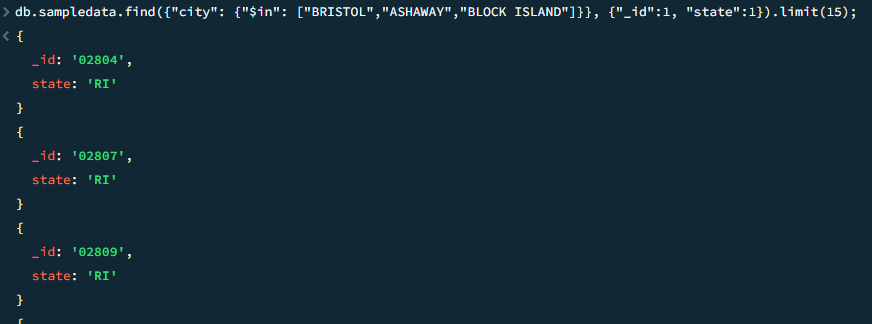
ne stands for **not equal**. Therefore the use of this operator filters out records where the matching condition is not true.

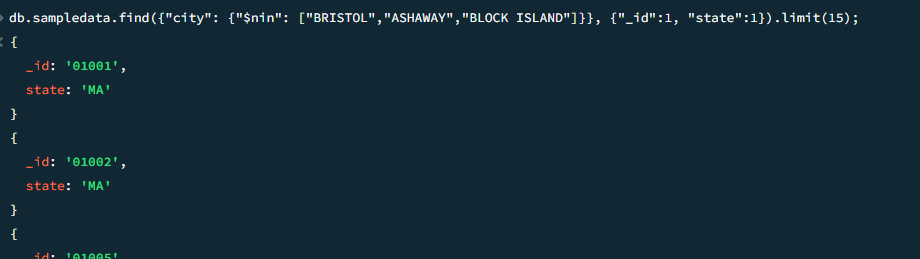




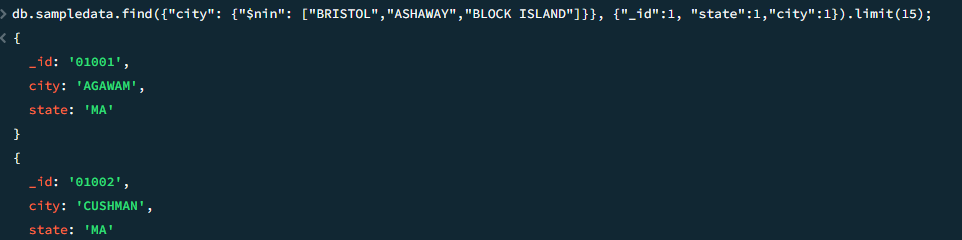
### The "$in" query operator

The $in operator allows us to specify 1 or more values in an array. If any 1 of those filter conditions is matched, a resulting document is returned.

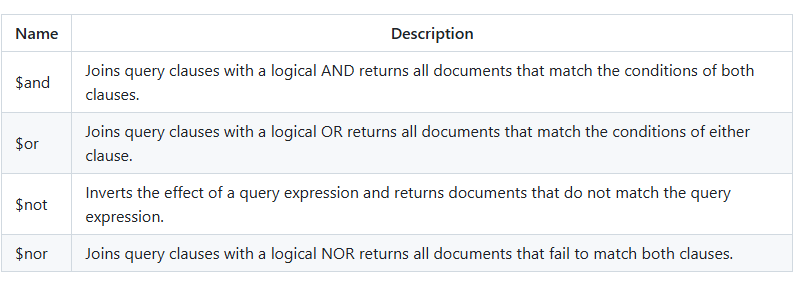




$nin = not in

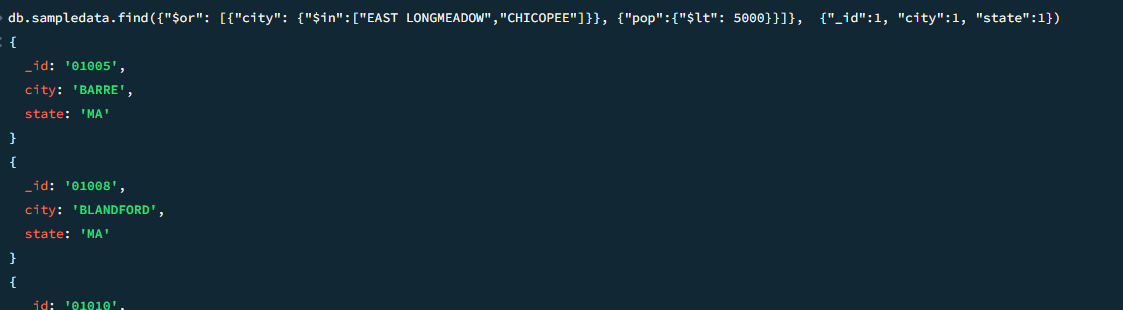


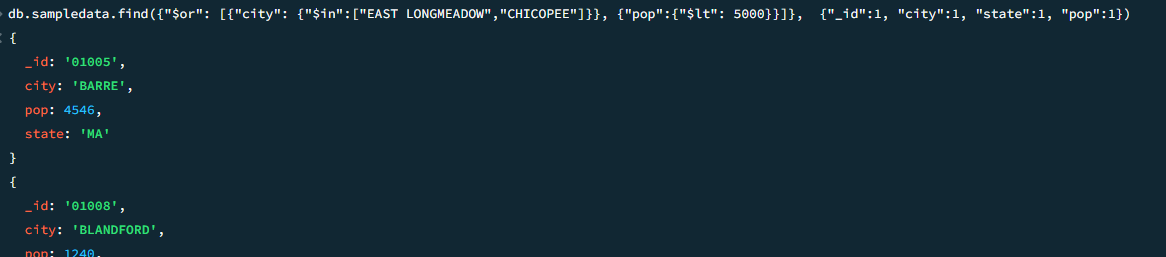
2) Logical Operators



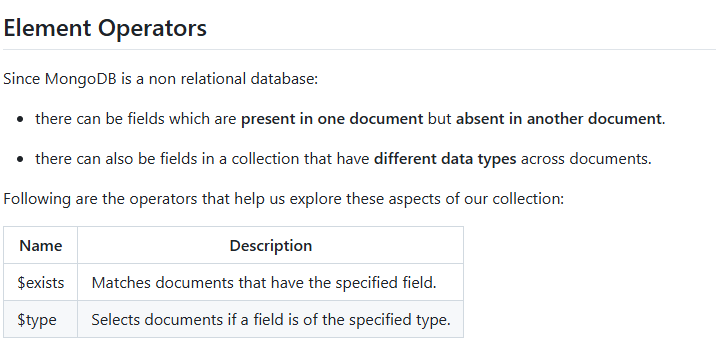
### The "$or" operator

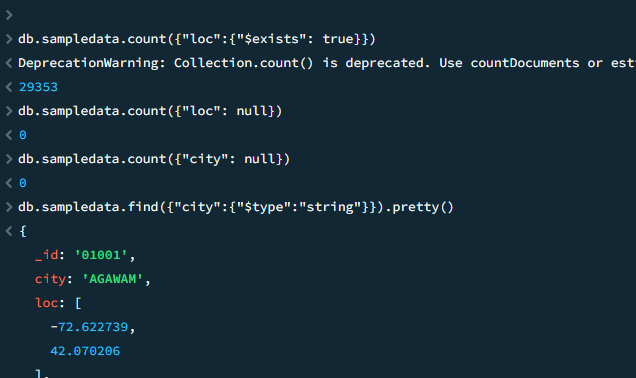
This operator **OR**s the filters stated in a query and returns documents where atleast 1 of the filters is true.



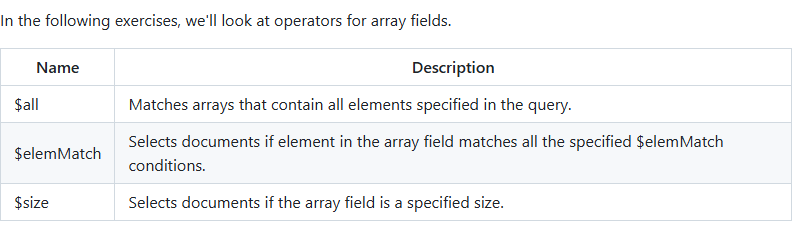


3) Element Operators

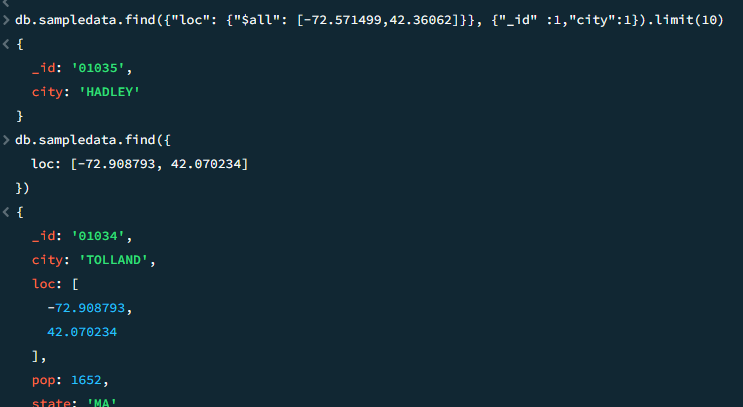


****

**4) Array Operators**

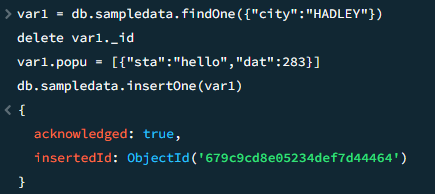
****

### The "$all" query operator

****

### The "$elemMatch" query operator

One of the more powerful operators for arrays is $elemMatch. It matches array elements which are present in the same position and is best explained through an example.







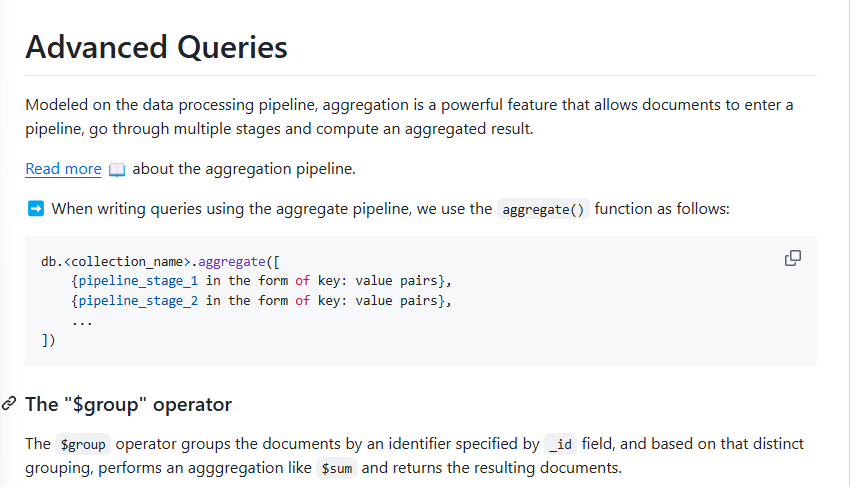


### The "$size" query operator

As the name suggests, this operator deals with the length of an array.



Aggregate





### The "$match" operator

The $match operator matches input documents to a given criteria and passes those matched documents to the next stage of the pipeline.



### The "$sort" operator



### The "$unwind" operator

The $unwind operator deconstructs an array resulting in a document for **each** array element. The concept will become more evident through the exercise.

