BITWISE TYPES

Bitwise operators return data based on bit position conditions.

Syntax

```
{ $bit: { <field1>: { <or|and|xor>: <int> } } }
```

Bitwise

Name	Description
\$bitsAllClear	Matches numeric or binary values in which a set of bit positions all have a value of \emptyset .
\$bitsAllSet	Matches numeric or binary values in which a set of bit positions $al\!\!/$ have a value of 1.
\$bitsAnyClear	Matches numeric or binary values in which any bit from a set of bit positions has a value of 0 .
\$bitsAnySet	Matches numeric or binary values in which any bit from a set of bit positions has a value of 1.

Important Points

- * Use \$bit operator only with integer fields(either 32-bit integer or 64-bit integer)
- * To specify a field in embedded/nested documents or in an array use dot notation.
- * All the numbers in the mongo shell are double not an integer. So, you need to use NumberInt() or the NumberLong() constructor to specify integers.
- * You can use this operator in methods like update(), •findAndModify(), etc., according to your requirements

Example

GEOSPATIAL

Geospatial queries in MongoDB allow you to perform queries on geospatial data, such as locations and shapes. There are two types of geospatial indexes in MongoDB: 2d and 2d sphere.

2d Indexes 2d indexes support queries that calculate geometries on a two-dimensional plane. To create a 2d index, use the db.collection.createIndex() method, specifying the location field as the key and the string literal "2d" as the index type:

db.collection.createIndex({ <location field> : "2d" })

2dsphere Indexes 2dsphere indexes support queries that calculate geometries on a sphere, such as the surface of the Earth. To create a 2dsphere index, use the db.collection.createIndex() method, specifying the location field as the key and the string literal "2dsphere" as the index type:

db.collection.createIndex({ < location field> : "2dsphere" })

Name	Description
\$geoIntersects	Selects geometries that intersect with a GeoJSON geometry. The
	2dsphere index supports \$geoIntersects.
\$geoWithin	Selects geometries within a bounding GeoJSON geometry. The
	2dsphere and 2d indexes support \$geoWithin.
\$near	Returns geospatial objects in proximity to a point. Requires a geospatial
	index. The 2dsphere and 2d indexes support \$near.
\$nearSphere	Returns geospatial objects in proximity to a point on a sphere. Requires
	a geospatial index. The 2dsphere and 2d indexes support
	\$nearSphere.

Example

```
Current Mongosh Log ID: 66640228cfc60363b8cdcdf5
                       mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/?directConnection=true&s
Connecting to:
erverSelectionTimeoutMS=2000&appName=mongosh+2.2.6
Using MongoDB:
                     7.0.11
Using Mongosh:
                       2.2.6
For mongosh info see: https://docs.mongodb.com/mongodb-shell/
  The server generated these startup warnings when booting
   2024-06-08T11:39:34.025+05:30: Access control is not enabled for the da
tabase. Read and write access to data and configuration is unrestricted
test> use db
switched to db db
db> show dbs
admin 40.00 KiB
config 108.00 KiB
       192.00 KiB
db
local 72.80 KiB
db> show collections
locations
students
students_permission
Please enter a MongoDB connection string (Default: mongodb://localhost/):
db>
```

To Find Location:

```
db> db.locations.find({
    ... location:{
    ... $geoWithin:{
    ... $centerSphere:[[-74.005,40.712],0.00621376]}}});

[
    _id: 1,
    name: 'Coffee Shop A',
    location: { type: 'Point', coordinates: [ -73.985, 40.748 ] }
},
    _id: 2,
    name: 'Restaurant B',
    location: { type: 'Point', coordinates: [ -74.009, 40.712 ] }
},
    _id: 5,
    name: 'Park E',
    location: { type: 'Point', coordinates: [ -74.006, 40.705 ] }
}
]
db>
```