

Mongoose Cheat Sheet

Settings	mongoose.connect('mongodb://localhost:27017/dbName'); or mongoose.connect('mongodb://127.0.0.1:27017/dbName');		// open connection for local hosted database	
	mongoose.connect('mongodb://username:password@host:port/database?options...');		// connection string parts	
	mongoose.connection.close();		// close connection	
	Schema	Simple Schema	const addressSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ addressName:String, street:String, building:Number, city:String, isDefault:Boolean }},{ timestamps:true, // save add and edit time })	// simple schema
With Validation		const userSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ username: { type: String, required: true, // Field is required unique: true, // Field must be unique minlength: 3, // Minimum length maxlength: 30, // Maximum length trim: true, // Remove leading/trailing whitespace match: /^[a-zA-Z0-9]+\$/, // Regular expression pattern uppercase: true, // Convert to uppercase }, email: { type: String, required: true, unique: true, trim: true, lowercase: true, validate: { validator: (value) => { // Custom validator function return /^[A-Z0-9._%+-]+@[A-Z0-9.-]+\.[A-Z]{2,}\$/i.test(value); }, message: 'Invalid email format', // Custom error message }, }, age: { type: Number, min: 18, // Minimum value max: 120, // Maximum value required: true, validate: { validator: Number.isInteger, // Custom validator using a function message: '{VALUE} is not an integer', // Custom error message }, }, password: { type: String, required: true, minlength: [8, 'Password must be at least 8 characters long'], // Custom message }, address:[addressSchema], createdAt: { type: Date, default: Date.now, // Default value } } });		
link collections		const addressSchema = new mongoose.Schema({ addressName:String, street:String, building:Number, city:String, isDefault:Boolean, userType:{ type: mongoose.SchemaTypes.ObjectId, ref:'type', } })	// link collection user with collection type	
Pre , post		userSchema.pre("save", function(next) { if(this.username === 'MYNAME'){ this.username = 'new name' } next() //move to the action in this case save }) userSchema.post('save', function() { console.log(` \${this.username} has been saved`); });	// middleware to do something before action (you can change save by any other action like validate, find, findOne .. etc 💡 should declared before model declaration	
Model	Create Model	const userModel = mongoose.model('user',userSchema);	// create model mongoose.model('collection name','schema name')	
CRUD	Create	create	User.create({username:"myName",email:"myemail@domain.com",age:40,password:"my password",address:[{ addressName:"Home", street:"my street", building:5, city:"my city", isDefault:true}]})	// create document
		save	const newUser = new User({username:"new user",email:"myemail@domain.com",age:40}); newUser.save();	// create new user object then save its document
		Insert many	User.insertMany([{username:"new user 1",email:"myemail1@domain.com",age:40}, {username:"new user 2",email:"myemail2@domain.com",age:40}])	// it takes an array of user objects or it can take just one object
	Retrieving	find	User.find({}).then((data)=>{ console.log(data) }) or async function findUsers() { const users = await User.find({}); console.log(users); }	// find all data as a promise so use then or async / await returns array of objects
			User.find({username:"NEW NAME",age:40})	// find with conditions (equal)
			User.find({\$and: [{username:"NEW NAME"}, {age:40}]}); User.find({\$or: [{username:"NEW NAME"}, {age:40}]});	// find with logical conditions and / or
			User.find({age:{\$eq:40}}) //equal User.find({age:{\$ne:30}}) // not equal User.find({age:{\$gt:30}}) //greater than User.find({age:{\$gte:30}}) //greater than or equal User.find({age:{\$lt:30}}) //less than User.find({age:{\$lte:30}}) //less than or equal	// find with conditions
			User.find({ username: { \$in: ['MYNAME', 'myname 1']}})	// find if the value in array
			User.find({ username: { \$nin: ['MYNAME', 'myname 1']}})	// find if the value not in array
			User.find({ username: /MY/ }) // contains User.find({ username: /^MY/ }) // starts with User.find({ username: /NAME\$/ }); // ends with	// using regular expression
			User.find({},'username age') //display username, email only (_id will display by default) User.find({},'username - _id') //display only username	// display or not fields
		where	User.where({age:40}) User.where('age').equals(40) User.where('age').ne(40) User.where('age').gt(40) User.where('age').gte(40) User.where('age').lt(40) User.where('age').lte(40)	
		findOne	User.findOne({age:40})	// find the first document meets conditions you can use all the conditions like find // returns Object of the document
		findById	User.findById('652999f63004e85e97881c67')	// find document by its id // returns Object of document
		count	User.countDocuments() // it can use conditions too User.countDocuments({ age: { \$gte: 40 } })	// count the documents numbers // returns number
		sort	User.find({}).sort('age') // sorting ascending User.find({}).sort('-age') // sortind descending // also you can sort by more than field User.find({}).sort('-age username') // also you can use it with where User.where({}).sort('-age username')	//You can use them as a chain functions like User.find({}).skip(4).limit(2).sort('age') with any order
		limit	User.find({}).limit(1) // returns an array of 1 object	
		skip	User.find({}).skip(4) // don't return first documents	
		populate	User.find({}).populate('userType')	
		Result: { _id: new ObjectId("652994046d1a1712aeec84ae"), username: 'ahmed', email: 'myemail@domain.com', userType: { _id: new ObjectId("6529b97aef1842dfe4fc5c01"), typeName: 'admin' } }		
Retrieving hacks: Find Maximum Value in a Field: User.findOne().sort('-age') Find the minimum value in a field: User.findOne().sort('age') Sum values in a field: User.aggregate([{ \$group: { _id: null, total: { \$sum: '\$age' } } },]) Average Values in a Field: User.aggregate([{ \$group: { _id: null, average: { \$avg: '\$age' } } },])				
Update	save	async function myFun() { const myUser = await User.findById('652994046d1a1712aeec84ae') ; myUser.username = 'new name'; myUser.save(); }	// when you have document or documents you can change them and call save method	
	find by id and update	User.findByIdAndUpdate('652994046d1a1712aeec84ae',{username:'another new name'})	// update one document	
	Find one and update	User.findOneAndUpdate({age:10}, {username:'new userName'})	// update first document that meets find conditions findOneAndUpdate({conditions},{new values})	
	Update many	User.updateMany({ age: { \$lt: 30 } }, { \$set: { status: 'young' } });	// update all documents that meet find conditions updateMany({conditions},{new values with \$set})	
	Updates hacks: User.updateOne({username: 'my userName'}, {\$inc:{ age: 1 }}) // Increment a numeric field User.updateOne({username:'young'},{\$push:{address:{ addressName:"work", street:"my street", building:5, city:"my city", isDefault:false} }}) // push item inside an array User.updateOne({username:'young'},{\$pull:{address:{ addressName:"work", street:"my street", building:5, city:"my city", isDefault:false} }}) // pull item from an array			
Delete	Find by id and delete	User.findByIdAndDelete('652994a658646fdc14cc3d2e')		
	Find one and delete	User.findOneAndDelete({ username: 'john doe' })		