



Technology Series

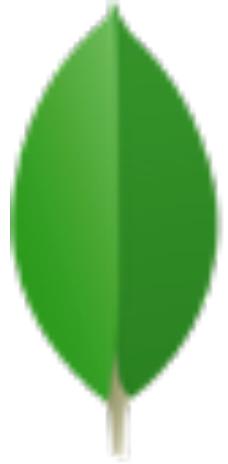
MongoDB

04

Presented by  
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# mongoDB

{ name: mongo, type: DB }

# Querying Documents

- Read operations
- Write operations
- Write concerns
- Bulk writing documents

# Query through find() interface

- find can accept
  - queries as criteria and
  - projections as parameters.
- This will result in a cursor

# Query through find() interface

- Cursors have methods
  - that can be used as modifiers of the executed query,
  - such as limit, map, skip, and sort
- Example:
  - 0117.txt
  - 0118.txt

# parameters

- use JSON documents in find parameters.
- We can use find in the following way:

```
db.collection.find(  
  {criteria},  
  {projection}  
)
```

# criteria and projection

- criteria is a JSON document that will specify the criteria for the selection of documents inside a collection by using some operators
- projection is a JSON document that will specify which document's fields in a collection will be returned as the query result
- Example: 0119.txt

# find all

- in the find interface, both the criteria and projection parameters are optional.
- To use the find interface without any parameters means selecting all the documents in a collection.
- Example: 0120.txt

# Selecting documents using criteria

- selecting all the documents in a collection can turn out to be a bad idea due to a given collection's length.
- it is essential to create a criterion in order to select only the documents we want.
- Example: 0121.txt

# operators on the criteria

- to select all documents where the price is greater than 10:
- Example: 0122.txt

# Comparison operators

- With comparison operators, we can compare BSON type values.
- The \$gte operator is for equal or greater than the value
- Example:
  - db.products.find({price: {\$gte: 20}})

# Comparison Operators

- \$gt
- \$gte
- \$lt
- \$lte

# **\$in comparison**

- to search any document where the value of a field equals a value that is specified in the requested array in the query
- Example: 0123.txt

# \$nin

- Search for not included
- Example: 0124.txt

# \$ne operator

- will match any values that are not equal to the specified value in the query.
- Example:
  - db.products.find({name: {\$ne: "Product 1"}})

# That's all



## End of Session

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