

# MongoDB find

**Summary**: in this tutorial, you'll learn how to use the MongoDB find() method to select documents from a collection.

## Introduction to the MongoDB find() method

The find() method finds the documents that satisfy a specified condition and returns a cursor to the matching documents.

The following shows the syntax of the find() method:

```
db.collection.find(query, projection)
```

Similar to the findOne() (https://mongodbtutorial.org/mongodb-crud/mongodb-findone/) method, the find() method accepts two optional arguments.

## 1) query

The query is a document that specifies the criteria for selecting documents from the collection. If you omit the query or pass an empty document( {} ), the find() returns a cursor that returns all documents in the collection.

### 2) projection

The projection is a document that specifies the fields in the matching documents to return. If you omit the projection argument, the find() method returns all fields in the matching documents.

By default, the find() method includes the \_id field in the matching documents unless you explicitly specify \_id: false in the projection document.

Since the mongo shell automatically iterates the cursor returned by the <code>find()</code> method, you don't need to do any extra steps to get the document from the cursor.

By default, the mongo shell shows up the first 20 documents. To continue iteration, you type the it command in the shell.

## The MongoDB find() method examples

We'll use the following books collection for the demonstration:

```
, "isbn" : "1933988673", "categories" : [ "Open Source", "Mobile" ] },
Second Edition", "isbn" : "1935182722", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
cample", "isbn" : "1617290084", "categories" : [ "Software Engineering" ] },
"isbn": "1933988746", "categories": [ "Internet" ] },
"isbn": "1935182420", "categories": [ "Internet" ] },
gence in Action", "isbn" : "1933988312", "categories" : [ "Internet" ] },
\ction", "isbn" : "1933988320", "categories" : [ "Web Development" ] },
on" : "1933988797", "categories" : [ "Internet" ] },
, "isbn" : "1935182234", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
isbn" : "193518217X", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
'isbn" : "1933988509", "categories" : [ "Web Development" ] },
isbn" : "1933988762", "categories" : [ "Internet" ] },
on" : "1884777384", "categories" : [ "Miscellaneous" ] },
erver 2008 in Action", "isbn": "1933988592", "categories": [ "Microsoft .NET" ] }
ation Development in .NET", "isbn" : "1933988711", "categories" : [ "Microsoft" ] }
', "isbn" : "1935182870", "categories" : [ "Next Generation Databases" ] },
cation Development with PowerBuilder 6.0", "isbn" : "1884777686", "categories" : [
t with PowerBuilder 7", "isbn": "1884777864", "categories": [ "PowerBuilder", "Cl
isbn" : "1884777686", "categories" : [ "PowerBuilder" ] },
with Java 3D", "isbn": "1884777902", "categories": [ "Java", "Computer Graphics
on", "isbn" : "193239415X", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
on (Chinese Edition)", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
vith Hibernate", "isbn" : "1932394885", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
```

```
'isbn" : "1930110529", "categories" : [ "Internet" ] },
, "isbn" : "1932394826", "categories" : [ "Web Development" ] },

Ftware", "isbn" : "133046192", "categories" : [ "Object-Oriented Programming", "S"
in Action", "isbn" : "1933988649", "categories" : [ "Java" ] },
, "isbn" : "1933988355", "categories" : [ "Web Development" ] },

Second Edition", "isbn" : "1935182323", "categories" : [ "Java" ] }
```

1) Using MongoDB find() method to retrieve all documents from a collection

The following example uses the find() method with no parameters to return all documents from the books collection:

```
db.books.find()
```

In the mongo shell, the statement returns the first 20 documents with all available fields in the matching documents.

If you type it command and press enter, you'll see the next 20 documents.

2) Using MongoDB find() method to search for a specific document

The following example uses the find() method to search for the document with id 10:

```
db.books.find({_id: 10})
```

The statement returns the document whose \_id is 10. Since it doesn't have the projection argument, the returned document includes all available fields:

```
categories: [ 'Java' ]
}
```

## 3) Using MongoDB find() method to return selected fields

The following example uses the find() method to search for documents whose category is Java . It returns the fields \_id , title and isbn :

```
db.books.find({ categories: 'Java'}, { title: 1,isbn: 1})
```

#### Output:

```
Γ
 {
   _id: 2,
   title: 'Android in Action, Second Edition',
   isbn: '1935182722'
 },
 { _id: 9, title: 'Griffon in Action', isbn: '1935182234' },
 { _id: 10, title: 'OSGi in Depth', isbn: '193518217X' },
 {
   _id: 21,
   title: '3D User Interfaces with Java 3D',
   isbn: '1884777902'
 },
 { id: 22, title: 'Hibernate in Action', isbn: '193239415X' },
 { id: 23, title: 'Hibernate in Action (Chinese Edition)' },
 {
   _id: 24,
   title: 'Java Persistence with Hibernate',
   isbn: '1932394885'
 },
```

```
{ _id: 28, title: 'Hibernate Search in Action', isbn: '1933988649' },
{
    _id: 30,
    title: 'jQuery in Action, Second Edition',
    isbn: '1935182323'
}
```

To remove the \_id field from the matching documents, you need to explicitly specify \_id: 0 in the projection argument like this:

```
db.books.find({ categories: 'Java'}, { title: 1,isbn: 1, id: 0})
```

#### Output:

Note that you'll learn how to construct more complex conditions using operators in the next tutorials.

## **Summary**

•	Use the <code>find()</code> method to select the documents from a collection and returns a cursor referencing the matching documents.