Delete

Each of these commands is run on a specific collection

db.<collectionName>.<command>

delete0ne

db.users.deleteOne({ age: 20 })

Delete the first document that matches the filter object

Delete the first user with an age of 20

deleteMany

db.users.deleteManv({ age: 12 })

Delete all documents that matches the filter object

Delete all users with an age of 12

Complex Filter Object

Any combination of the below can be use inside a filter object to make complex queries

\$eq

db.users.find({ name: { \$eq: "Kyle" } })

Check for equality

Get all users with the name Kyle

\$ne

db.users.find({ name: { \$ne: "Kyle" } })

Check for not equal

Get all users with a name other than Kyle

\$gt / \$gte

db.users.find({ age: { \$gt: 12 } })
db.users.find({ age: { \$qte: 15 } })

Check for greater than and greater than or equal to

Get all users with an age greater than 12 Get all users with an age greater than or equal to 15

\$1t / \$1te

db.users.find({ age: { \$1t: 12 } })
db.users.find({ age: { \$1te: 15 } })

Check for less than and less than or equal to

Get all users with an age less than 12 Get all users with an age less than or equal to 15

Sin

db.users.find({ name: { \$in: ["Kyle", "Mike"] } })

Check if a value is one of many values

Get all users with a name of Kyle or Mike

Snin

db.users.find({ name: { \$nin: ["Kvle". "Mike"] } })

Check if a value is none of many values

Get all users that do not have the name Kyle or Mike

\$and

db.users.find({ \$and: [{ age: 12 }, { name: "Kyle" }] })
db.users.find({ age: 12, name: "Kyle" })

Check that multiple conditions are all true

Get all users that have an age of 12 and the name Kyle
This is an alternative way to do the same thing. Generally you do not need \$and.

Sor

Check that one of multiple conditions is true

Get all users with a name of Kyle or an age of 12

\$not

Negate the filter inside of \$not

Get all users with a name other than Kyle

Sexists

db.users.find({ name: { \$exists: true } })

Check if a field exists

Get all users that have a name field

\$expr

db.users.find({ \$expr: { \$gt: ["\$balance", "\$debt"] } })

Do comparisons between different fields

Get all users that have a balance that is greater than their debt

Complex Update Object

Any combination of the below can be use inside an update object to make complex updates

\$set

Update only the fields passed to \$set. This will not affect any fields not passed to \$set.

Update the name of the first user with the age of 12 to the value Hi

\$inc

db.users.updateOne({ age: 12 }, { \$inc: { age: 2 } })

Increment the value of the field by the amount given

Add 2 to the age of the first user with the age of 12

\$rename

db.users.updateMany({}, { \$rename: { age: "years" } })

Rename a field

Rename the field age to years for all users

Sunset

db.users.updateOne({ age: 12 }, { \$unset: { age: "" } })

Remove a field

Remove the age field from the first user with an age of 12

\$push

db.users.updateMany({}, { \$push: { friends: "John" } })

Add a value to an array field

Add John to the friends array for all users

\$pu11

db.users.updateMany({}, { \$pull: { friends: "Mike" } })

Remove a value from an array field

Remove Mike from the friends array for all users

Read Modifiers

Any combination of the below can be added to the end of any read operation

sort

Sort the results of a find by the given fields

Get all users sorted by name in alphabetical order and then if any names are the same sort by age in reverse order

limit

dh users find() limit(2)

Only return a set number of documents

Only return the first 2 users

skip

db.users.find().skip(4)

Skip a set number of documents from the beginning

Skip the first 4 users when returning results. This is great for pagination when combined with limit.