# Mongo CRUD

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#### Create

use school

```
db.class5.insert( {"name" : "Hari" , "age" : 10 , "likes" : "Painting"} )
db.class5.insert( {"name" : "Swathi" , "age" : 11 , "likes" : "Karate"} )
db.class5.insert( {"name" : "Isha" , "age" : 10 , "likes" : "Reading"} )
```

#### Create - Bulk Insert

```
db.class5.insert([{ "name" : "John", "age" : 9, "likes" : "Cricket"}, { "name" : "Lekha", "age" : 11, "likes" : "Cricket"}, { "name" : "Lahari", "age" : 8, "likes" : "Singing"}])
```

### Create - Working with Arrays

use school

```
db.class5.insert({ "name" : "Jane" , "age" : 10 , "likes" : [ "Painting" , "Singing" ] })
db.class5.insert({ "name" : "Hari" , "age" : 11 , "likes" : [ "Karate" , "Cricket" ] })
db.class5.insert({ "name" : "Ravi" , "age" : 10, "likes" : [ "Reading" , "Cricket" ] })
```

db.class5.find()

db.class5.find({})

db.class5.findOne()

db.class5.find().pretty()

find() returns a cursor

findOne() returns a document/object

pretty() formats the output for better human reading

db.class5.find({"name":"Ravi"})

Finds all students with name "Ravi"

db.class5.find({"age":10})

Finds all students with age 10

db.class5.find({"name":"Hari","age":10})

Finds all students with name "Hari" and age 10

db.class5.find({"age":8,"likes":"Singing"})

Finds all students with age 8 and who like Singing

### Finding - working with comparison operators

db.class5.find({"age":{\$gt:10}})

Finds all students with age greater than 10

You may want to try out \$It, \$gte, \$Ite, \$eq, \$ne



### Finding - searching arrays

db.class5.find({"likes":"Cricket"})

Finds all students who like "Cricket"

Did you notice that find() is polymorphic?

### Finding - searching arrays based on position

db.class5.find({"likes.0":"Cricket"})

Finds all students who like "Cricket" most

Finds all students who like "Cricket" or "Reading"

```
db.class5.find({
     "likes":{$in:["Cricket","Reading"]}
})
```

Finds all students who like "Cricket" or "Reading"

### Finding - based on a field

```
use school
db.class5.insert( {"name" : "Ashok" , "age" : 10} )
db.class5.insert( {"name" : "Rahim" , "likes" : "Painting"} )
db.class5.find({age:{$exists:true}})
db.class5.find({likes:{$exists:false}})
```

### Finding - based on a field

db.employees.find({spouse:{\$exists:true}})

db.employees.find({retired:{\$exists:false}})

### Finding - projection

```
db.class5.find( { age: 10 }, { name: 1, age: 1 } )
db.class5.find( { age: 10 }, { likes:0 } )
db.class5.find({ age: 10 }, { age: 0 })
db.class5.find({ age: 10 }, { _id: 0 })
db.class5.find( { age: 10 }, { _id: 0,name:1 } )
db.class5.find( { age: 10 }, { name:1,age:0 } )
```

### Finding - distinct

db.class5.distinct("age")

db.class5.distinct("likes")

### Update

```
db.xyz.insert({"name":"Ramesh"})
db.xyz.update({"name":"Ramesh"},{"job":"Trainer"})
db.xyz.update({"name":"Ramesh"},{$set:{"job":"Trainer"}})
db.xyz.update({"name":"Ramesh"},{$set:{"job":"Trainer"}},{"multi":true})
db.xyz.update({"name":"Ramesh"},{$set:{"job":"Trainer"}},{"multi":true,"upsert":true})
```

### Update - working with arrays

```
db.class5.update(
    { "age": 10 },
    { $push: { marks: 89 } },
    { multi:1 }
)
```

This will add 89 to marks array

### Update - working with arrays

```
db.class5.update(
    { age: 10 },
    { $addToSet: { "likes": "Swimming" } },
    {"multi":true}
)
```

This will add "Swimming" to likes array if it is not already there

db.abcd.update({name:'Ramesh'},

{\\$set:{\'experience.HCL':\'AGM'\}})

db.abcd.update({name:'Ramesh'},

{\$set:{'skills':['MongoDB','AngularJS']}})

db.abcd.update({name:'Ramesh'},

{\$push:{'skills':'Python'}})

db.abcd.update({name:'Ramesh'},

{\$pull:{skills:'AngularJS'}})

db.abcd.update({name:'Ramesh'},

{\$pop:{skills:1}})

#### Delete documents

db.xyz.remove({name:'ramesh'})

Caution!

db.xyz.remove({}) removes all documents in a collection

#### Delete fields

db.persons.update({ },{\$unset: {"city": ""}},{"multi":1})

#### Rename fields

db.persons.update({ },{\$rename: {"city": "village"}},{"multi":1})

# MongoDB Supported BSON Data Types

Туре	Number	Alias	Notes
Double	1	"double"	
String	2	"string"	
Object	3	"object"	
Array	4	"array"	
Binary data	5	"binData"	
Undefined	6	"undefined"	Deprecated.
ObjectId	7	"objectId"	

# MongoDB Supported BSON Data Types

Туре	Number	Alias	Notes
Boolean	8	"bool"	
Date	9	"date"	
Null	10	"null"	
Regular Expression	11	"regex"	
DBPointer	12	"dbPointer"	
JavaScript	13	"javascript"	
Symbol	14	"symbol"	

### Query by field type

db.class5.find({"name":{\$type:"number"}})

db.class5.find( { \$where : "Array.isArray(this.likes)" })

### Regex

db.training.find({name:{\$regex:/^h/i}})

This will find all documents with names

starting with 'h' case insensitive.

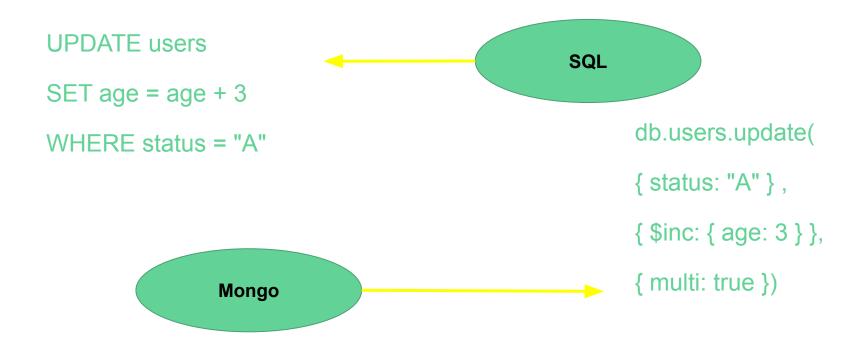
db.xyz.find({"name": /me/ }) # contains "me"

db.xyz.find({"name": /^R/ }) #starts with "R"

db.xyz.find({"name": /^R/i }) # starts with "R" ignore case

db.xyz.find({"name": /h\$/ }) #ends with "h"

### SQL vs Mongo Query



### Working with Binary Data

db.coll.insert({'abc': new BinData(0,"AQAAAAEBAAVIbI9VSwAAAAA") })

db.coll.find({abc: new BinData(0,"AQAAAAEBAAVIbI9VSwAAAA") })

### Sorting

use school

db.class5.find({}).sort({"age":1}) # sort by age asc

db.class5.find({}).sort({"age":-1}) # sort by age desc

db.class5.find({}).sort({"age":1,"name":1}) # sort by age and name

### Pagination

db.class5.find().sort({"age":1}).skip(2)

db.class5.find().sort({"age":1}).skip(2).limit(2)