



# Pymongo

Commands



In any database there are four fundamental operations which represents **CRUD**.

**C** → Create

**R** → Read

**U** → Update

**D** → Delete



Create  
MongoDB Atlas, PyMongo

S.No	Operation	MongoDB Shell (mongosh)	PyMongo (Python)
1	Show all databases	show dbs	client.list_database_names()
2	Use / switch database	use school	db = client["school"]
3	Show current database	db	db.name
4	Show collections	show collections	db.list_collection_names()
5	Create collection	db.students.insertOne({})	db.students.insert_one({})
6	Insert one document	db.students.insertOne({name:"Amit"})	db.students.insert_one({"name":"Amit"})
7	Insert many documents	db.students.insertMany( {name:"A"}, {name:"B"} )	db.students.insert_many( [{name:"A"}, {name:"B"}] )



Read  
MongoDB Atlas, PyMongo



```
db.collection.find(  
  <filter>,  
  <projection>  
)
```

S.No	Operation	MongoDB Shell (mongosh)	PyMongo (Python)
1	Show all databases	show dbs	client.list_database_names()
2	Show collections	show collections	db.list_collection_names()
3	Find all documents	db.students.find()	db.students.find()
4	Find one document	db.students.findOne({name:“Amit”})	db.students.find_one({“name”:“Amit”})
5	Filter documents	db.students.find({age: 20})	db.students.find({“age”:20})
6	Count documents	db.students.countDocuments({})	db.students.count_documents({})
7	Sort documents	db.students.find().sort({age:1}) 1 → ascending order, -1 → descending order	db.students.find().sort({age:1}) 1 → ascending order, -1 → descending order
8	Limit documents	db.students.find().limit(5)	db.students.find().limit(5)
9	Projection Select on specific fields	db.students.find({}, {name: 1, age: 1})	db.students.find({}, {name: 1, age: 1})



Read  
Comparative Operators



```
db.collection.find(  
  {  
    field: { $operator : value}  
  }  
)
```

Operator	Meaning	Example Query
<b>\$eq</b>	Equal to	db.emp.find({ age: { \$eq: 35 } })
<b>\$ne</b>	Not equal to	db.emp.find({ salary: { \$ne: 75000 } })
<b>\$gt</b>	Greater than	db.emp.find({ salary: { \$gt: 40000 } })
<b>\$gte</b>	Greater than or equal to	db.emp.find({ age: { \$gte: 30 } })
<b>\$lt</b>	Less than	db.emp.find({ age: { \$lt: 30 } })
<b>\$lte</b>	Less than or equal to	db.emp.find({ salary: { \$lte: 50000 } })
<b>\$in</b>	In	db.emp.find({ name: { \$in: ["Ram", "Sita"] } })
<b>\$nin</b>	Not in	db.emp.find({ name: { \$nin: ["Ram", "Sita"] } })



# Read

## Logical Operators



```
db.collection.find(  
  {  
    $operator:[  
      condition1,  
      condition2,  
      ...  
    ]  
  }  
)
```



Operator	Meaning	Description	Example Query
\$and	Logical AND	Matches documents where <b>all conditions</b> are true	<code>db.emp.find({ \$and: [ { age: { \$gt: 30 }}, { salary: { \$gte: 50000 } } ] })</code>
\$or	Logical OR	Matches documents where <b>at least one condition</b> is true	<code>db.emp.find({ \$or: [ { age: { \$lt: 25 }}, { salary: { \$gt: 80000 } } ] })</code>
\$nor	Logical NOR	Matches documents where <b>none of the conditions</b> are true	<code>db.emp.find({ \$nor: [ { age: { \$lt: 25 } }, { salary: { \$gt: 80000 } } ] })</code>
\$not	Logical NOT	Matches documents where the condition is <b>not true</b>	<code>db.emp.find({ age: { \$not: { \$gte: 30 } } })</code>



# Update commands

Modify existing documents in a collection

# Update Commands in MongoDB

Update operations are used to **modify existing documents** in collection.

MongoDB mainly provides three update methods:

```
db.collection.update_one()
```

```
db.collection.update_many()
```

```
db.collection.replace_one()
```



```
db.collection.update_one(  
    <filter>,  
    <update>,  
    <options>...  
)
```



Operator	Purpose	Example Query
<b>\$set</b>	Set or update a field	<pre>db.emp.update_one(   { name: { \$eq: "Amit" } },   { \$set: { age: 21} } )</pre>
<b>\$unset</b>	Remove a field	<pre>db.emp.update_one(   { name: "Amit"},   { \$unset: {phone: ""} } )</pre>
<b>\$inc</b>	Increment a numeric value	<pre>db.emp.update_one(   { name: "Amit"},   { \$inc: {age: 1} } )</pre>
<b>\$push</b>	Add value to array	<pre>db.enm.update_one(   { name: "Amit" },   { \$push: { skills: "Python" } } )</pre>
<b>\$pull</b>	Remove value from array	<pre>db.enm.update_one(   { name: "Amit" },   { \$pull: { skills: "Python" } } )</pre>

\$set	→ add / update field
\$unset	→ remove field
\$inc	→ increment number
\$push	→ add to array
\$pull	→ remove from array



# update\_many, replace\_one

Modify existing documents in a collection

# Update Commands in MongoDB

Update operations are used to **modify existing documents** in collection.

MongoDB mainly provides three update methods:

```
db.collection.update_one()
```

```
db.collection.update_many()
```

```
db.collection.replace_one()
```



# Delete Commands

Remove documents or entire collection/databases  
from MongoDB

# Delete Commands in MongoDB

Delete operations are used to **remove documents or entire collections/databases** in collection.

MongoDB mainly provides two main methods:

```
db.collection.delete_one()  
db.collection.delete_many()
```



```
db.collection.delete_one(  
    <filter>,  
    <options>...  
)
```



S.No	Operation	PyMongo
1	Delete one document	db.emp.delete_one({ "name": "Rohit" })
2	Delete many documents	db.emp.delete_many({ "currency": "inr" })
3	Delete by condition	db.emp.delete_many({ "salary": { "\$lt": 30000 } })
4	Delete all documents	db.emp.delete_many({})
5	Delete using _id	db.emp.delete_one({ "_id": ObjectId("...") })
6	Drop collection	db.emp.drop()
7	Drop database	client.drop_database("employee")

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