

MongoDB Operators – One Page Cheat Sheet (Beginner)

1. Comparison Operators

Operator	Meaning	Example
\$eq	Equal	{price: {\$eq: 1000}}
\$ne	Not equal	{category: {\$ne: 'Books'}}
\$gt	Greater than	{price: {\$gt: 10000}}
\$gte	Greater or equal	{rating: {\$gte: 4}}
\$lt	Less than	{price: {\$lt: 50000}}
\$lte	Less or equal	{price: {\$lte: 50000}}
\$in	In list	{category: {\$in: ['Electronics','Books']}}
\$nin	Not in list	{category: {\$nin: ['Toys']}}

2. Logical Operators

Operator	Meaning	Example
\$and	All conditions true	{\$and: [{price:{\$gt:1000}}, {stock:{\$gt:0}}]}
\$or	Any condition true	{\$or: [{category:'Books'}, {price:{\$lt:500}}]}
\$not	Negation	{price: {\$not: {\$gt: 50000}}}
\$nor	None true	{\$nor: [{category:'Toys'}, {stock:0}]}

3. Update Operators

Operator	Purpose	Example
\$set	Update field	{\$set: {price: 29999}}
\$inc	Increment value	{\$inc: {stock: -1}}
\$unset	Remove field	{\$unset: {discount: ""}}
\$push	Add to array	{\$push: {reviews: review}}
\$pull	Remove from array	{\$pull: {reviews: {rating: 1}}}

4. Aggregation Pipeline Stages

Stage	Purpose
\$match	Filter documents
\$project	Select / reshape fields
\$group	Group & aggregate

\$sort	Sort results
\$limit	Limit documents
\$unwind	Flatten arrays

Tip: find() = filtering, update() = modify data, aggregate() = analytics