



mongoDB®

# Querying in MongoDB



Databases and Practice- Menna Khaliel

# Find() Method

- The find method is used to perform queries in MongoDB
- Querying returned a subset of documents in a collection, from no documents at all to the entire collection
- Which documents get returned is determined by the first argument defined, **which is a document specifying the query criteria**

*Method Signature*



```
db.collection.find()
```

Definition

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

Parameter	Type	Description
<code>query</code>	document	Optional. Specifies selection filter using <a href="#">query operators</a> . To return all documents in a collection, omit this parameter or pass an empty document ( <code>{}</code> ).
<code>projection</code>	document	Optional. Specifies the fields to return in the documents that match the query filter. To return all fields in the matching documents, omit this parameter. For details, see <a href="#">Projection</a> .

# Find() Crash Course

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

- Passing an **empty argument (document)** for query -> matches everything in the collection

`db.c.find({})` or `db.c.find()` -> matches every document in collection 'c' and returns them in batches

*If not given any arguments,  
default is {}*

# Find() Crash Course

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

- Adding key/value pairs to the query argument (document) allows us to restrict our search
  - Num match num
  - Bool match bool
  - Str match str
  - As simple as specifying the value we're looking for

```
db.users.find({ "age" : 27 })
```

 -> find all documents where the value for "age" is 27

```
db.users.find({ "username" : "Doggie" })
```

 -> find all documents where the "username" is "Doggie"

# Find() Crash Course

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

- Adding key/value pairs to the query argument (document) allows us to restrict our search
  - Multiple conditions can be strung together by adding more key/value pairs: **cond1 AND cond2 ... AND condN**

```
db.users.find({ "age" : 27, "username" : "Doggie" }) ->
```

find all documents where the value for “age” is 27 with the “username” being “Doggie”

# Find() Crash Course

*Filters and matches documents*

*controls what keys to get from that document*

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

- To further specify the keys we want in the matching document, we can use the projection argument (document)

```
db.users.find({}, {"username" : 1 , "email" : 1}) ->
```

```
db.users.find({}, {"username" : 6 , "email" : 14}) ->
```

```
db.users.find({}, {"username" : true , "email" : true}) ->
```

**ALL** return the username and email keys only from the 'users' collection

# Find() Crash Course

*Filters and matches documents*

*controls what keys to get from that document*

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

- To further specify the keys we want in the matching document, we can use the projection argument (document)

```
db.users.find({}, {"age" : false}) ->
```

**ALL** exclude the age key/value pair from the document returned

- *ID field is always returned by default, but can't be excluded if explicitly specified in the projection argument*

# Find() Crash Course

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

- **Limitations:** value of query document can only be a constant, or a normal variable in your code, but can't refer to another key in the document

```
db.users.find({"age" : "cat_age"}) -> won't work!
```

# Find() Crash Course: Query Conditionals

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

- Queries can match more complex criteria; ranges, OR-clauses, negation
  - "\$lt" <
  - "\$lte" <=
  - "\$gt" >
  - "\$gte" >=
  - "\$ne" != *can be used with any type*

```
db.users.find({"age" : {"$gte" : 18 , "$lte" : 30} }) ->
```

find all documents where the "age" field is greater than or equal to 18 AND less than or equal to 30

# Find() Crash Course: Query Conditionals

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

- Queries can match more complex criteria; ranges, OR-clauses, negation
  - OR clauses: can be used to
  - "\$in" query for a variety of values for a single key
  - "\$nin" opposite of "\$in"
  - "\$or" query for any of the given values across multiple keys

```
db.users.find({"age" : {"$in" : [3, "toddler"]} }) ->
```

find all documents where the "age" field is equal to 3 or the "age" field equals "toddler"

# Find() Crash Course: Query Conditionals

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

- Queries can match more complex criteria; ranges, OR-clauses, negation
  - OR clauses: can be used to
  - "\$in" query for a variety of values for a single key
  - "\$nin" opposite of "\$in"
  - "\$or" query for any of the given values across multiple keys

```
db.users.find({ "$or" : [ {"age" : 3}, {"weight" : 17}] })
```

->

*"\$in" can be used here as well !*

find all documents where the "age" field is equal to 3 or all documents where "weight" field equals 17

# THANK YOU, Questions?



# References

- [db.collection.find\(\) — MongoDB Manual](#)
- MongoDB: The Definitive Guide: Powerful and Scalable Data Storage