

MongoDB 基本使用

作者: [elijah](#)

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<p>成功启动MongoDB后，再打开一个命令行窗口输入mongo，就可以进行数据库的一些操作。</p>
<p>输入help可以看到基本操作命令：</p>
<p>show dbs:显示数据库列表
show collections: 显示当前数据库中的集合（类似系数据库中的表）
show users: 显示用户</p>
<p>use <db name>; 切换当前数据库，这和MS-SQL里面的意思一样
db.help(): 显示数据库操作命令，里面有很多的命令
db.foo.help(): 显示集合操作命令，同样很多的命令，foo指的是当前数据库下，一个叫foo的集合，并非真正意义上的命令
db.oo.find(): 对于当前数据库中的foo集合进行数据查找（由于没有条件，会列出所有数据）
db.foo.find({ a : 1 }): 对于当前数据库中的foo集合进行查找，条件是数据中有一个属性叫a，且的值为1</p>
<p>MongoDB没有创建数据库的命令，但有类似的命令。</p>
<p>如：如果你想创建一个“myTest”的数据库，先运行use myTest命令，后就做一些操作（如：db.createCollection('user')），这样就可以创建一个名叫“myTest&rdq o;的数据库。</p>
<p>数据库常用命令</p>
<p>1、Help查看命令提示</p>
<p>
help</p>
<p>
db.help();</p>
<p>
db.yourColl.help();</p>
<p>
db.youColl.find().help();</p>
<p>
rs.help();</p>
<p>2、切换/创建数据库</p>
<p>
use yourDB;
当创建一个集合(table)时候会自动创建当前数据库</p>
<p>3、查询所有数据库</p>
<p>
show dbs;</p>
<p>4、删除当前使用数据库</p>
<p>
db.dropDatabase();</p>
<p>5、从指定主机上克隆数据库</p>
<p>
db.cloneDatabase(“127.0.0.1”); 将指定机器上的数据库的数据克隆到当前数据库</p>
<p>6、从指定的机器上复制指定数据库数据到某个数据库</p>
<p>
db.copyDatabase("mydb", "temp", "127.0.0.1");将本机的mydb的数据复制到temp数据库中</p>
<p>7、修复当前数据库</p>
<p>
db.repairDatabase();</p>
<p>8、查看当前使用的数据库</p>
<p>
db.getName();</p>
<p>
db; db和getName方法是一样的效果，都可以查询当前使用的数据库</p>
<p>9、显示当前db状态</p>
<p>
db.stats();</p>
<p>10、当前db版本</p>
<p>
db.version();</p>
<p>11、查看当前db的链接机器地址</p>
<p>
db.getMongo();</p>
<p>Collection聚集集合</p>
<p>1、创建一个聚集集合 (table) </p>
<p>
db.createCollection(“collName”, {size: 20, capped: 5 max: 100});</p>
<p>2、得到指定名称的聚集集合 (table) </p>
<p>
db.getCollection("account");</p>
<p>3、得到当前db的所有聚集集合</p>

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<p>&nbsp;db<span>.getCollectionNames</span>();</p>
<p>4、显示当前db所有聚集索引的状态</p>
<p>&nbsp;db<span>.printCollectionStats</span>();</p>
<p><span>&nbsp;用户相关</span></p>
<p>1、添加一个用户</p>
<p>&nbsp;db<span>.addUser</span>("name");</p>
<p>&nbsp;db<span>.addUser</span>("userName", "pwd123", true); 添加用户、设置密码、否只读</p>
<p>2、数据库认证、安全模式</p>
<p>&nbsp;db<span>.auth</span>("userName", "123123");</p>
<p>3<span>、<span>显示当前所有用户</span></span></p>
<p><span>&nbsp;</span>show users;</p>
<p>4、删除用户</p>
<p>&nbsp;db<span>.removeUser</span>("userName");</p>
<div><span>其他</span></div>
<div>1、查询之前的错误信息</div>
<div>&nbsp;db<span>.getPrevError</span>();</div>
<div>2、清除错误记录</div>
<div>&nbsp;db<span>.resetError</span>();</div>
<div>&nbsp;</div>
<div><span>查看聚集集合基本信息</span></div>
<div>
<pre><span>1、查看帮助 db.yourColl.help();</span></pre>
<pre><span>2、查询当前集合的数据条数 db.yourColl.count();</span></pre>
<pre><span>3、查看数据空间大小 db.userInfo.dataSize();</span></pre>
<pre><span>4、得到当前聚集集合所在的db db.userInfo.getDB();</span></pre>
<pre><span>5、得到当前聚集的状态 db.userInfo.stats();</span></pre>
<pre><span>6、得到聚集集合总大小 db.userInfo.totalSize();</span></pre>
<pre><span>7、聚集集合储存空间大小 db.userInfo.storageSize();</span></pre>
<pre><span>8、Shard版本信息 db.userInfo.getShardVersion();</span></pre>
<pre><span>9、聚集集合重命名 db.userInfo.renameCollection("users"); 将userInfo重命名为use
s</span></pre>
<pre><span>10、删除当前聚集集合 db.userInfo.drop();</span></pre>
<p>聚集集合查询</p>
<div>
<pre>1、查询所有记录</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>();</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span><span>* from userInfo;</span></pre>
<pre>默认每页显示20条记录，当显示不下的情况下，可以用it迭代命令查询下一页数据。注意：键入
t命令不能带&ldquo;; &rdquo;</pre>
<pre>但是你可以设置每页显示数据的大小，用DBQuery<span>.shellBatchSize</span><span>=
50;</span>这样每页就显示50条记录了。</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>2、查询去掉后的当前聚集集合中的某列的重复数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.distinct</span>("name");</pre>
<pre>会过滤掉name中的相同数据</pre>
<pre>相当于<span>： select distict name from userInfo;</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>3、查询age = 22的记录</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>({"age": 22});</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span><span>* from userInfo where age <span>= 22;</span></span></pre>

<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>4、查询age <span>></span> 22的记录</pre>

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<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$gt: 22}});</pre>
<pre>相当于: <span>select</span> * from userInfo where age <span>&gt;</span> <span>2;</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>5、查询age <span>&lt;</span> 22的记录</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$lt: 22}});</pre>
<pre>相当于: <span>select</span> * from userInfo where age <span>&lt;</span> <span>2;</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>6、查询age <span>&gt;</span> = 25的记录</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$gte: 25}});</pre>
<pre>相当于: <span>select</span> * from userInfo where age <span>&gt;</span> <span>= 25;</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>7、查询age <span>&lt;</span> = 25的记录</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$lte: 25}});</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>8、查询age <span>&gt;</span> = 23 并且 age <span>&lt;</span> = 26</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$gte: 23, $lte: 26}});</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>9、查询name中包含 mongo的数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({name: /mongo/});</pre>
<pre><span>//相当于%%</span></pre>
<pre><span>select</span> * from userInfo where name like &lsquo;%mongo%&rsquo;;</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>10、查询name中以mongo开头的</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({name: /^mongo/});</pre>
<pre><span>select</span> * from userInfo where name like &lsquo;mongo%&rsquo;;</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>11、查询指定列name、age数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({}, {name: 1, age: 1});</pre>
<pre>相当于<span>: select name, age from userInfo;</span></pre>
<pre>当然name也可以用true或false,当用ture的情况下河name:1效果一样, 如果用false就是排除me, 显示name以外的列信息。</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>12、查询指定列name、age数据, age <span>&gt;</span> 25</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$gt: 25}}, {name: 1, age: 1});</pre>
<pre>相当于: <span>select</span> name, age from userInfo where age <span>&gt;</span> <span>25;</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>13、按照年龄排序</pre>
<pre>升序: db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>() <span>.sort</span>({age: 1});</pre>
<pre>降序: db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>() <span>.sort</span>({age: -1})</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>14、查询name = zhangsan, age = 22的数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span> <span>.find</span>({name: 'zhangsan', age: 22});</pre>
<pre>相当于: <span>select</span> * from userInfo where name = &lsquo;zhangsan&rsquo;<br>and age = &lsquo;22&rsquo;;</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>

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<pre>15、查询前5条数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>()<span>.limit</span>(5);</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span><span>top</span> 5 <span>* from userInfo;</span><
pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>16、查询10条以后的数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>()<span>.skip</span>(10);</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span> * from userInfo where id not in (</pre>
<pre><span>select</span><span>top</span> 10 * from userInfo</pre>
<pre>);</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>17、查询在5-10之间的数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>()<span>.limit</span>(10)<span>.ski
</span>(5);</pre>
<pre>可用于分页，limit是pageSize，skip是第几页*pageSize</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>18、or与 查询</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>({$or: [{age: 22}, {age: 25}]});</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span> * from userInfo where age = 22 or age <span>= 25;</s
an></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>19、查询第一条数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.findOne</span>();</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span><span>top</span> 1 <span>* from userInfo;</span><
pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>()<span>.limit</span>(1);</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>20、查询某个结果集的记录条数</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>({age: {$gte: 25}})<span>.count</spa
>();</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span> count(*) from userInfo where age <span>&gt;</span>
span>= 20;</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>21、按照某列进行排序</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.find</span>({sex: {$exists: true}})<span>.count</s
an>();</pre>
<pre>相当于：<span>select</span> count(sex<span>>) from userInfo;</span></pre>
</div>
</div>
<p><span>索引</span></p>
<div>
<div>
<pre>1、创建索引</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.ensureIndex</span>({name: 1});</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.ensureIndex</span>({name: 1, ts: -1});</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>2、查询当前聚集集合所有索引</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.getIndexes</span>();</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>3、查看总索引记录大小</pre>
<pre>db<span>.userInfo</span><span>.totalIndexSize</span>();</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>4、读取当前集合的所有index信息</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.reIndex</span>();</pre>

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<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>5、删除指定索引</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.dropIndex</span>("name_1");</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>6、删除所有索引</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.dropIndexes</span>();</pre>
</div>
</div>
<p><span>&nbsp;</span>修改、添加、删除集合数据</span></p>
<div>
<div>
<pre>1、添加</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.save</span>({name: &lsquo;zhangsan&rsquo;;, age: 2
, sex: true});</pre>
<pre>添加的数据的数据列，没有固定，根据添加的数据为准</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>2、修改</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.update</span>({age: 25}, {$set: {name: 'changeName'
}, false, true});</pre>
<pre>相当于：update users set name = &lsquo;changeName&rsquo;; where age <span>= 25
</span></pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.update</span>({name: 'Lisi'}, {$inc: {age: 50}}, false, tr
ue);</pre>
<pre>相当于：update users set age = age + 50 where name = &lsquo;Lisi&rsquo;;</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.update</span>({name: 'Lisi'}, {$inc: {age: 50}, $set: {n
me: 'hoho'}}, false, true);</pre>
<pre>相当于：update users set age = age + 50, name = &lsquo;hoho&rsquo;; where name =
&lsquo;Lisi&rsquo;;</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>3、删除</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.remove</span>({age: 132});</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>4、查询修改删除</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span><span>.findAndModify</span>({</pre>
<pre>  query: {age: {$gte: 25}}, </pre>
<pre>  sort: {age: -1}, </pre>
<pre>  update: {$set: {name: 'a2'}, $inc: {age: 2}},</pre>
<pre>  remove: true</pre>
<pre>});</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>db<span>.runCommand</span>({ findandmodify : "users", </pre>
<pre>  query: {age: {$gte: 25}}, </pre>
<pre>  sort: {age: -1}, </pre>
<pre>  update: {$set: {name: 'a2'}, $inc: {age: 2}},</pre>
<pre>  remove: true</pre>
<pre>});</pre>
<p><em>update</em> 或 <em>remove</em> 其中一个是必须的参数; 其他参数可选。</p>
<table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="2">
<tbody>
<tr>
<td valign="top">
<p><strong>参数</strong></p>

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</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>详解</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>默认值</p>	
</td>	
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>query</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>查询过滤条件</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>{}</p>	
</td>	
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>sort</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>如果多个文档符合查询过滤条件，将以该参数指定的排列方式选择出排在首位的对象，该对象将操作</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>{}</p>	
</td>	
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>remove</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>若为true，被选中对象将在返回前被删除</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>N/A</p>	
</td>	
</tr>	
<tr>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>update</p>	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>一个 修改器对象	
</td>	
<td valign="top">	
<p>N/A</p>	
</td>	
</tr>	

```

<tr>
<td valign="top">
<p><em>new</em></p>
</td>
<td valign="top">
<p>若为true, 将返回修改后的对象而不是原始对象。在删除操作中, 该参数被忽略。</p>
</td>
<td valign="top">
<p>false</p>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top">
<p><em>fields</em></p>
</td>
<td valign="top">
<p>参见<a href="http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Retrieving+a+Subset+of+Fields"
Retrieving a Subset of Fields</a>&nbsp;(1.5.0+)</p>
</td>
<td valign="top">
<p>All fields</p>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top">
<p><em>upsert</em></p>
</td>
<td valign="top">
<p>创建新对象若查询结果为空。&nbsp;<a href="http://github.com/mongodb/mongo/blob/
aster/jstests/find_and_modify4.js">示例</a>&nbsp;(1.5.4+)</p>
</td>
<td valign="top">
<p>false</p>
</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</div>
</div>
<p><span>语句块操作</span></p>
<div>
<div>
<pre>1、简单Hello World</pre>
<pre>print("Hello World!");</pre>
<pre>这种写法调用了print函数, 和直接写入"Hello World!"的效果是一样的; </pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>2、将一个对象转换成json</pre>
<pre>tojson(new Object());</pre>
<pre>tojson(new Object('a'));</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>3、循环添加数据</pre>
<pre><span>&gt;</span> for (<span>var</span><span>i</span><span>= 0;</span><span>sp
n>i</span><span>&lt;</span><span>30;</span><span>i</span><span>++</span>) {</pre>
<pre>... db<span>.users</span><span>.save</span>({name: "u_" + <span>i</span><span>,</span> age:

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2 + <span>i</span>, sex: <span>i</span> % 2});</pre>
<pre>... };</pre>
<pre>这样就循环添加了30条数据，同样也可以省略括号的写法</pre>
<pre><span>&gt;</span> for (<span>var</span> <span>i</span> <span>= 0;</span> <sp
n>i</span> <span>&lt;</span> <span>30;</span> <span>i</span>++) db<span>.users</s
an> <span>.save</span>({name: "u_" + <span>i</span>, age: 22 + <span>i</span>, sex: <
pan>i</span> % 2});</pre>
<pre>也是可以的，当你用db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</span>()查询的时候，显示多
数据而无法一页显示的情况下，可以用it查看下一页的信息；</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>4、find 游标查询</pre>
<pre><span>&gt;</span> <span>var</span> <span>cursor</span> = db<span>.users</sp
n> <span>.find</span>();</pre>
<pre><span>&gt;</span> while (<span>cursor</span> <span>.hasNext</span>()) { </pre>
<pre>    printjson(<span>cursor</span> <span>.next</span>()); </pre>
<pre>}</pre>
<pre>这样就查询所有的users信息，同样可以这样写</pre>
<pre><span>var</span> <span>cursor</span> = db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</sp
n>();</pre>
<pre>while (<span>cursor</span> <span>.hasNext</span>()) { printjson(<span>cursor</sp
n> <span>.next</span>); }</pre>
<pre>同样可以省略{}号</pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre>5、forEach迭代循环</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</span>() <span>.forEach</span>(printjson);</pr
>
<pre>forEach中必须传递一个函数来处理每条迭代的数据信息</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>6、将find游标当数组处理</pre>
<pre><span>var</span> <span>cursor</span> = db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</sp
n>();</pre>
<pre><span>cursor</span>[4];</pre>
<pre>取得下标索引为4的那条数据</pre>
<pre>既然可以当做数组处理，那么就可以获得它的长度： <span>cursor</span> <span>.length<
span>();或者cursor<span>.count</span>();</pre>
<pre>那样我们也可以用循环显示数据</pre>
<pre>for (<span>var</span> <span>i</span> = 0, len = c<span>.length</span>()); <span>
</span> <span>&lt;</span> <span>len;</span> <span>i</span>++) printjson(c[<span>i</
pan>]);</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>7、将find游标转换成数组</pre>
<pre><span>&gt;</span> <span>var</span> arr = db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</
pan>() <span>.toArray</span>();</pre>
<pre><span>&gt;</span> printjson(arr[2]);</pre>
<pre>用toArray方法将其转换为数组</pre>
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
<pre>8、定制我们自己的查询结果</pre>
<pre>只显示age <span>&lt;</span>= 28的并且只显示age这列数据</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$lte: 28}}, {age: 1})<span>.forEach
/span>(printjson);</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$lte: 28}}, {age: true})<span>.forEa
h</span>(printjson);</pre>
<pre>排除age的列</pre>
<pre>db<span>.users</span> <span>.find</span>({age: {$lte: 28}}, {age: false})<span>.forE

```

```
ch</span>(printjson);</pre>
```

```
<pre>&nbsp;</pre>
```

```
<pre>9、forEach传递函数显示信息</pre>
```

```
<pre>db<span>.things</span><span>.find</span>({x:4})<span>.forEach</span>(function(  
) {print(tojson(x));});</pre>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```