

# The where() method

## Syntax:

```
Node.where(**kwargs)
```

Let's say you have a lot of users, sorted by IDs. Now, you want to find a user with a specific, unique email. Sounds like a pain, right? Nope. Here's how to do it with pyntree:

```
db = Node("users.pyn")
my_user = db.where(email="their@email.com") # -> [Node({"id": ...})]
```

Keep in mind that this will always return a list of Nodes (or an empty list).

Thus, finding multiple users with the same name is no problem:

```
db = Node("users.pyn")
my_user = db.where(name="John") # -> [Node({"id": ...}), Node({"id": ...}), ...]
```

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