The Sun's magnetic cycle spans two 11-year sunspot cycles and includes a polarity reversal near sunspot maximum. Despite advances in solar dynamo theory, the mechanisms sustaining magnetic fields and driving their variability remain under investigation. Observing Sun-like stars can help contextualize the solar dynamo. The BCool survey, undertaken at TBL in 2006, monitors stellar magnetic fields over time to study how mass and rotation influence dynamo activity. I will highlight a few results of this long-term project, focusing on Sun-like stars (0.6–1.4 M☉) with rotation periods of 3.5–36 days, using spectropolarimetric data from 2006–2024. Chromospheric emission was estimated using the Call H and K lines, longitudinal magnetic fields were measured and analyzed using periodograms and Gaussian processes, and Zeeman-Doppler imaging was used to map magnetic field geometries across epochs. Our investigation suggests magnetic cycle characteristics depend on stellar mass and rotation, with shorter polarity reversal timescales linked to faster rotation or lower Rossby numbers. These results offer valuable constraints for solar-like dynamo models.