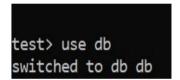
Add, Update and Delete Data

First step is we want to switch our database to the given collection by using command.

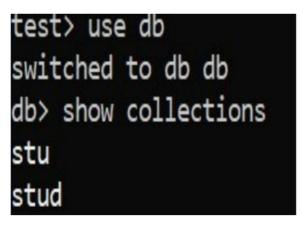
"use db"

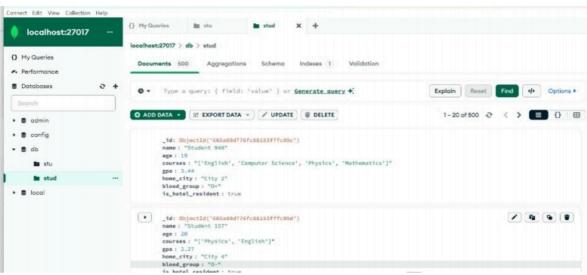


Now the database is switched to db.

To find whether the data present in the given collection, here the collection name is about the information of students, we can use the command

"Show collections"





In the above example the collection name is stud or stu.

```
db> db.stud.find().count()
500
```

To find out the total number of collections we need to use the command.

"db.stud.find().count()"

To find the collection of the database use the command.

"db.stud.find()"

```
db> db.stud.find()
   _id: ObjectId('665a89d776fc88153fffc09c'),
  name: 'Student 948',
  age: 19,
   courses: "['English', 'Computer Science', 'Physics', 'Mathematics']",
   gpa: 3.44,
   home_city: 'City 2',
  blood_group: '0+',
is_hotel_resident: true
   _id: ObjectId('665a89d776fc88153fffc09d'),
   name: 'Student 157',
   age: 20,
   courses: "['Physics', 'English']",
   gpa: 2.27,
home_city: 'City 4',
   blood group: '0-
   is_hotel_resident: true
   _id: ObjectId('665a89d776fc88153fffc09e'),
   name: 'Student 316',
   courses: "['Physics', 'Computer Science', 'Mathematics', 'History']",
   gpa: 2.32,
   blood_group: 'B+',
   is_hotel_resident: true
   _id: ObjectId('665a89d776fc88153fffc09f'),
   name: 'Student 346',
   age: 25,
   courses: "['Mathematics', 'History', 'English']",
   gpa: 3.31,
   home_city: 'City 8',
```

Collections:

MongoDB stores documents in collections. Collections are analogous to tables in relational databases.

Database:

MongoDB groups collections into databases. A single instance of MongoDB can host several databases, each grouping together zero or more collections.

Datatypes:

MongoDB has many data types which can handle different requirements. These data types are not just a means to store data but they are **tools that optimize querying** to ensure data integrity and enhance storage efficiency.