MongoDB is a distributed database system and It stores data in what is known as documents. These documents are similar in comparison to tables in a relational database system. MongoDB is widely used in the NoSQL world and it has some very powerful features. Due to its document-based model, MongoDB allows its users to efficiently store data that may not be exactly the same or may not be structured the same way. Because of this, the system is very flexible in nature.

MongoDB natively knows how to coordinate multiple servers to store data and because of this Fault Tolerance is a major feature to MongoDB. Fault tolerance is when servers are able to share data in a way that allows the database to keep working in the event that a server goes down temporarily due to multiple copies of data being stored on different servers.

Scalability is another major benefit to MongoDB. It has the ability to easily scale horizontally meaning that all one needs to do is add more servers to the network instead of upgrading to expensive and bigger servers in the case of vertical scaling.

Another feature is that it allows for users to move data all around the world the keep data near its users. This allows for faster processing from its users.

Two of MongoDB data types are string and Boolean.

The string data type is the most commonly used data type in most databases, and this includes MongoDB. A string is a sequence of characters often times as literal constant or stored as a variable(Wikipedia) In the case of most programming languages a string will be surrounded by either single quotes or double quotes: An example in MongoDB would be:

{

User: {

“first\_name”: “Travis”,

“last\_name”: “Nickerson”

}

}

A boolean is simply a store of whether or not something is true or false. In programming it is often used as a control flow method to decide what sequence of steps need to take place given a certain true or false statement. An example in MongoDB would be:

{

User: {

“secret\_clearance”: true

}

}