The mongostat utility provides a quick overview of the status of a currently running [mongod](https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/program/mongod/#bin.mongod) or [mongos](https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/program/mongos/#bin.mongos)instance. mongostat is functionally similar to the UNIX/Linux file system utility vmstat, but provides data regarding [mongod](https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/program/mongod/#bin.mongod) and [mongos](https://docs.mongodb.com/manual/reference/program/mongos/#bin.mongos) instances.

Mongo stat columns

***insert/query/update/delete:***These columns are self-explanatory and indicates number of insert, query, update and delete operations per second. Last column “time” shows that the count of operations captured is separated by 1 second. It means these counts are as per one second time frame.

**getmore:**This column shows that how many times “getmore” operation is executed in one second time frame. In our case it is zero but it may be different on a production server or an environment where mongo is bound with an application. Basically this operation is executed by cursor if it runs out data for the query to get more results for the query executed earlier. This is used when the cursor runs out of data for the query; it executes a “getmore” operation on the server to get more results for the query executed earlier.

***command:***This column shows number of commands executed on the server in 1 second time frame.

***flushes:***This column shows, how many times data was flused to disk in 1 second time interval. As per default setting of MongoDB, it writes data to disk in every 60 seconds. This decision was taken by mongo developers to improve the performance of mongodb. It surely improves performance but decreases durability but mongodb solves this problem by using journalling.

**mapped:**mapped column shows amount of memory used by mongo process to particular database. It is as same as the size of database.

***vsize(Virtual size):*** vsize column represents virtual memory allocated to entire mongod process. Typically its value is more than double of mapped memory, especially when journaling is enabled.

***res (Resident Memory):***Physical memory used by mongo.

***faults:*** This column shows you the number of Linux page faults per second. As name describes that this is one kind of problem so these numbers should be minimum. Fault occurs when Mongo accesses something that is mapped to the virtual address space but not in physical memory.

**qr|qw:**This column shows queued-up reads and writes that are waiting for the chance to be executed. If you run mongostat on an environment and you see that numbers of qr|qw columns are so high, It means read/writes operations has been performed more than mongo is configured to handle.

***ar|aw:***This column shows number of active clients.

**netIn and netOut:**network traffic in out of mongodb server within a given time frame.

***conn:***Shows number of open connections.

***time:*** time frame in which operations are performed.

mongostat --rowcount 20 1 #mongostat will return data every second for 20 seconds.

Same behaviour

mongostat --rowcount 20 1

mongostat --rowcount 20

mongostat -n 20 1

mongostat -n 20