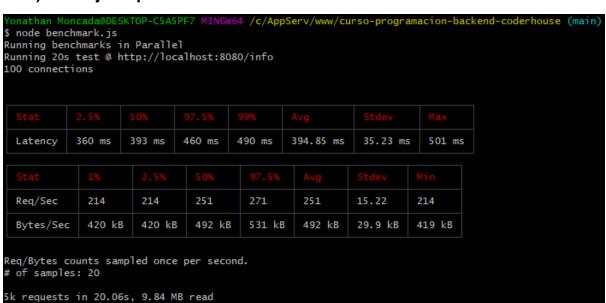
Profiling

Con console.log()

1) Node.js Prof.

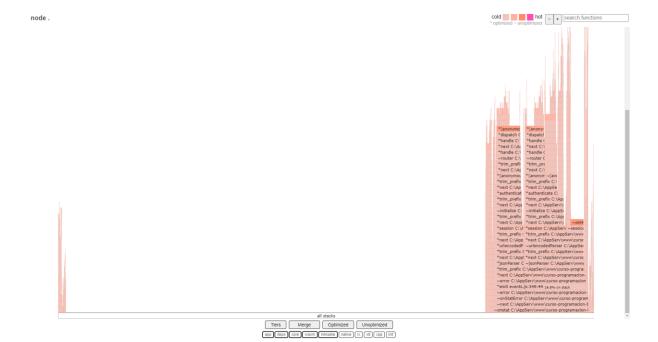
2) Node.js Inspect.



```
| Profession | Pr
```

```
const compress = require('compress');
const cons
```

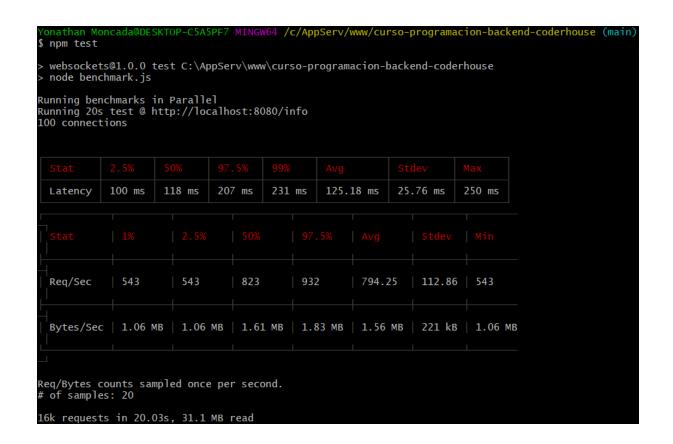
3) 0x.



Sin console.log()

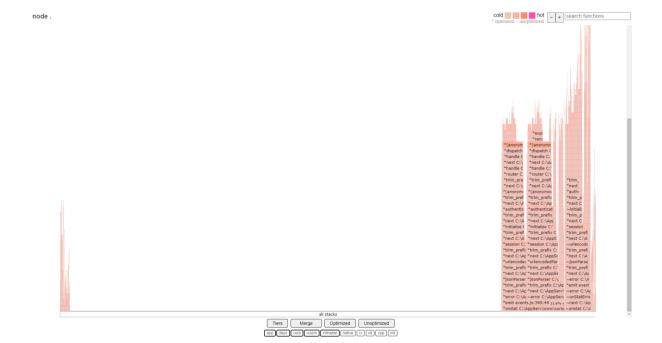
1) Node.js Prof.

2) Node.js Inspect.



```
express = require('express');
compression = require('compression');
os = require('os');
logger = require('.../utils/logger.utils');
                                    ter_get('/info', (req, res) => {
    sinfo = {
        inputArguments: process, argv.slice(2),
        cputs os.cput().ineqth,
        platformAlment process, platform,
        node3/version: process, version,
        reservedTotal/memory: process.memoryUsag
        executionPath: process.execPath,
        processId;
        processId;
        process.cwd()
rootRouter.get('/info-compression', compression(), (req. res.) >> {
    res.render('pages/info.ejs', { process; process, cud: process.cud(), rss: process.memoryUsage().rss, argv: process.argv.slice(2), cpus: os.cpus().length });
                   rootRouter.all('*', (req, res) > {
    logger.write('warn', la rutu [$(req.method)] $(req.protocol + '://' + req.get('host') + req.originalUnl) es inexistente en el servidor.');
    res.Josn((status: false));
```

3) 0x.



Conclusión

Podemos notar en los resultados, que el console.log() implica que el proceso tenga un mayor consumo o una mayor carga, ya que esté es considerado un procedimiento bloqueante.