



CUADRO SINOPTICO

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MATERIA: DIRECCION Y LIDERAZGO

TRABAJO: CUADRO SINOPTICO

GRUPO: LPSINISCOPE8-A

CUATRIMESTRE: 7º

Tipe-tipe Storage

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- 2. Secondary Storage
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- 8. Hard Disk Storage
- 9. Solid State Storage
- 10. Optical Storage
- 11. Magnetic Storage
- 12. Cloud Storage

Secondary Storage

Secondary Storage

Primary Storage	<p>Primary storage is the storage area closest to the CPU. It is used for temporary storage of data and instructions that are currently being processed by the CPU. It is also used for storing data that is being transferred between the CPU and other parts of the system.</p> <p>Primary storage is divided into two main categories: Cache and Main Memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cache: This is the fastest and smallest type of primary storage. It is used to store frequently accessed data and instructions, allowing the CPU to retrieve them quickly without having to access main memory. Main Memory: This is the largest and slowest type of primary storage. It is used to store data and instructions that are currently being processed by the CPU.
Secondary Storage	<p>Secondary storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than primary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Secondary storage is divided into two main categories: Hard Disk and Solid State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard Disk: This is the most common type of secondary storage. It uses magnetic disks to store data. It is relatively cheap and has a large capacity, but it is also relatively slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Solid State: This is a newer type of secondary storage that uses flash memory. It is much faster than hard disk and is more resistant to physical shock, but it is also more expensive and has a smaller capacity.
Tertiary Storage	<p>Tertiary storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than secondary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Tertiary storage is divided into two main categories: Optical and Magnetic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optical: This type of storage uses optical discs (such as CDs and DVDs) to store data. It is relatively cheap and has a large capacity, but it is also relatively slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Magnetic: This type of storage uses magnetic tapes to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock.
Quaternary Storage	<p>Quaternary storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than tertiary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Quaternary storage is divided into two main categories: Cloud and Archive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud: This type of storage uses remote servers to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Archive: This type of storage uses magnetic tapes to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock.
Memory Storage	<p>Memory storage is used for temporary storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than primary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Memory storage is divided into two main categories: Cache and Main Memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cache: This is the fastest and smallest type of memory storage. It is used to store frequently accessed data and instructions, allowing the CPU to retrieve them quickly without having to access main memory. Main Memory: This is the largest and slowest type of memory storage. It is used to store data and instructions that are currently being processed by the CPU.
Cache Storage	<p>Cache storage is used for temporary storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than primary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Cache storage is divided into two main categories: Cache and Main Memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cache: This is the fastest and smallest type of cache storage. It is used to store frequently accessed data and instructions, allowing the CPU to retrieve them quickly without having to access main memory. Main Memory: This is the largest and slowest type of cache storage. It is used to store data and instructions that are currently being processed by the CPU.
Main Memory Storage	<p>Main memory storage is used for temporary storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than primary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Main memory storage is divided into two main categories: Cache and Main Memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cache: This is the fastest and smallest type of main memory storage. It is used to store frequently accessed data and instructions, allowing the CPU to retrieve them quickly without having to access main memory. Main Memory: This is the largest and slowest type of main memory storage. It is used to store data and instructions that are currently being processed by the CPU.
Hard Disk Storage	<p>Hard disk storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than secondary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Hard disk storage is divided into two main categories: Hard Disk and Solid State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard Disk: This is the most common type of hard disk storage. It uses magnetic disks to store data. It is relatively cheap and has a large capacity, but it is also relatively slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Solid State: This is a newer type of hard disk storage that uses flash memory. It is much faster than hard disk and is more resistant to physical shock, but it is also more expensive and has a smaller capacity.
Solid State Storage	<p>Solid state storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than secondary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Solid state storage is divided into two main categories: Hard Disk and Solid State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard Disk: This is the most common type of solid state storage. It uses magnetic disks to store data. It is relatively cheap and has a large capacity, but it is also relatively slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Solid State: This is a newer type of solid state storage that uses flash memory. It is much faster than hard disk and is more resistant to physical shock, but it is also more expensive and has a smaller capacity.
Optical Storage	<p>Optical storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than secondary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Optical storage is divided into two main categories: Optical and Magnetic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optical: This type of storage uses optical discs (such as CDs and DVDs) to store data. It is relatively cheap and has a large capacity, but it is also relatively slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Magnetic: This type of storage uses magnetic tapes to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock.
Magnetic Storage	<p>Magnetic storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than secondary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Magnetic storage is divided into two main categories: Optical and Magnetic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optical: This type of storage uses optical discs (such as CDs and DVDs) to store data. It is relatively cheap and has a large capacity, but it is also relatively slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Magnetic: This type of storage uses magnetic tapes to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock.
Cloud Storage	<p>Cloud storage is used for long-term storage of data and instructions. It is much larger than secondary storage and is much slower. It is used to store data that is not currently being processed by the CPU but that may be needed again in the future.</p> <p>Cloud storage is divided into two main categories: Cloud and Archive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud: This type of storage uses remote servers to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock. Archive: This type of storage uses magnetic tapes to store data. It is very cheap and has a very large capacity, but it is also very slow and can be damaged by physical shock.

Tipos de liderazgo.

LIDERAZGO NATURAL

LIDERAZGO TRANSFORMACIONAL – EL
MÁS COMPLETO

LIDERAZGO BUROCRÁTICO

LIDERAZGO “DE LA CURVA”

EL LIDERAZGO EMPRESARIAL

EL LÍDER AUTOCRÁTICO

EL LIDERAZGO DEMOCRÁTICO

EL LIDERAZGO LAISSEZ FAIRE

EL LIDERAZGO CARISMÁTICO

EL LÍDER PATERNALISTA

EL LIDERAZGO LATERAL

EL LIDERAZGO SITUACIONAL

EL PENSAMIENTO DE LIDERAZGO

Pensamiento sistémico y liderazgo

SISTEMATICO

se caracteriza en decir que el todo puede ser más, menos o igual que la suma de las partes, es una filosofía basada en los sistemas modernos buscando llegar a objetivos tácticos y no puntuales.

La actual sociedad

La actual "sociedad del conocimiento" pasa del concepto de "mano de obra", al de "capital intelectual", el éxito de las organizaciones ya no depende de la acción, sino de la interacción y la comunicación.

Características:

- Enfatiza la observación del todo y no de sus partes
- Es un lenguaje circular en vez de lineal
- Tiene un conjunto de reglas precisas que reducen las ambigüedades y problemas de comunicación que generan problemas al discutir situaciones complejas
- Contiene herramientas visuales para observar el comportamiento del modelo
- Abre una ventana en nuestro pensamiento, que convierte las percepciones individuales en imágenes explícitas que dan sentido a los puntos de vista de cada persona involucrada

La visión Global

Balance del corto y largo plazo:

Metodología

Reconocimiento de los sistemas dinámicos complejos e interdependientes

Reconocimiento de los elementos medibles y no medibles

permite la comprensión, simulación y

Pensamiento sistémico y liderazgo

Metodología

Reconocimiento de los sistemas dinámicos complejos e interdependientes

Reconocimiento de los elementos medibles y no medibles

permite la comprensión, simulación y manejo de sistemas complejos, como los que existen en cualquier empresa

Beneficios

la obtención de metas y a la obtención de una planeación estructurada para anticiparse al entorno donde se encuentra

Estrategias para el pensamiento Sistemático

Para incorporarlos en nuestra conducta se requiere una "visión periférica" que se define como: la capacidad de enfocar el mundo con una lente de ángulo ancho, para ver como nuestros actos se relacionan con otras esferas de la misma actividad.

Un idioma Universal

La estructura por la cual los elementos de un sistema se "alimentan" con una influencia e información recíprocas puede generar crecimiento, producir decadencia o moverse naturalmente hacia un estado de equilibrio.

Soportes para el pensamiento sistémico

Ello es posible porque los arquetipos y otras herramientas sistémicas, han puesto el idioma de la dinámica de sistemas en las manos de los equipos y en las paredes de las salas de reunión, donde pueden alentar el aprendizaje en todos los niveles de la organización.

Definición del concepto

El Pensamiento Sistémico se ha desarrollado a partir de la evolución del siglo XX, sus fundamentos son los fundamentos

ORIGEN DEL CONCEPTO

El Pensamiento Sistémico se ha desarrollado a partir de mediados del siglo XX, sus fundadores, son los fundadores del Mental Research Institute de Palo Alto

Técnicas de negociación.

La preparación

La discusión

Las señales

Las propuestas

El intercambio

El cierre y el acuerdo

Negociación del precio

LAS RELACIONES Y EL LIDERAZGO

Relaciones de liderazgo, seguidores y delegación.

La relación de liderazgo en el liderazgo está marcada por la intensidad que surgen entre ambos, puede ser generalista que sea en igual parte entre los seguidores, más sin embargo las relaciones de liderazgo difieren en el comportamiento del líder en las relaciones con los seguidores como integrarse los seguidores.

Difusa se refiere a la relación que surge entre un líder y un seguidor.

Difusas se refiere a la relación entre el líder y cada uno de los seguidores en un departamento o unidad de trabajo.

Relación difusa arroja las diferencias entre una que muestra al líder con cada integrante del equipo.

Las series se dividen en dos alternativas:

- La primera es una cuestión de un generalista entre los seguidores versus una difusa de un generalista entre los seguidores.

- La segunda alternativa se refiere al comportamiento entre los seguidores.

Liderazgo transaccional

La cultura tiene algunas características (estructura) que se refieren a los aspectos de estructura (estructuras, normas y valores) que se refieren a los aspectos de comportamiento y acciones programadas que programan las acciones de los seguidores en el trabajo.

Las relaciones entre líderes y seguidores pueden ser complejas desde múltiples perspectivas y niveles.

En el primer nivel se refieren al comportamiento transaccional de los seguidores que se refieren a los aspectos de estructura (estructuras, normas y valores) que se refieren a los aspectos de comportamiento y acciones programadas que programan las acciones de los seguidores en el trabajo.

LA EFECTIVIDAD DE UN CULTIVO DEBE ELUSTRARLO.

TERESA DE CALCUTA

MARTIN LUTHER KING

NEELAM SANJEEV

ALLEN TINSLEY

ERIK HONN

MARTIN LUTHER KING

MARTIN LUTHER KING

JOHN F. KELLY

JOHN F. KELLY

JOHN F. KELLY

JOHN F. KELLY

JOHN F. KELLY

JOHN F. KELLY

Algunos líderes que han dejado huella

La relación líder-seguidor en el liderazgo está marcada por la interacción que surgen entre ambos, puede suponerse que esta es igual para todos los seguidores, más sin embargo las relaciones denominadas diádicas señalan el comportamiento del líder en las relaciones tanto interpersonales como intergrupales.

Díada

es la relación que surge entre un líder y un seguidor.

Diádica

se refiere a la relación entre el líder y cada uno de los seguidores en un departamento o unidad de trabajo.

Relación diádica

establece las diferentes conductas que mantiene el líder con cada integrante del equipo.

Relaciones diádicas, seguidores y delegación.

Los estilos se clasifican en dos dimensiones

- La primera es una cualidad de un pensamiento crítico independiente versus una deficiencia de un pensamiento acrítico dependiente.

- La segunda dimensión es relativa al comportamiento activo / pasivo.

La cultura tiene aspectos denotativos (creencias) que señalan cómo son las cosas, aspectos connotativos (actitudes, normas y valores) que señalan cómo las cosas deberían ser y aspectos pragmáticos que proporcionan instrucciones o reglas sobre cómo hacer las cosas

Las relaciones entre cultura y liderazgo pueden contemplarse desde múltiples perspectivas y niveles.

En el primer caso la realización de comparaciones transculturales y/o trans organizacionales ayudaría a determinar tanto las características del liderazgo como su efectividad dentro de un determinado contexto.

LA INFLUENCIA DE LA CULTURA SOBRE EL LIDERAZGO.

Liderazgo transcultural.

Algunos líderes que han dejado historia.

TERESA DE CALCUTA

MAHATMA GANDI

NELSON MANDELA

ALAN MULALLY

BARACK OBAMA

MARTIN LUTHER KING

MARK ZUCKERBERG

ADOLF HITLER

BENITO MUSSOLINI

JOSEPH STALIN

KIM JONG UN

PAUL BINA

ISLAM KARIMOV