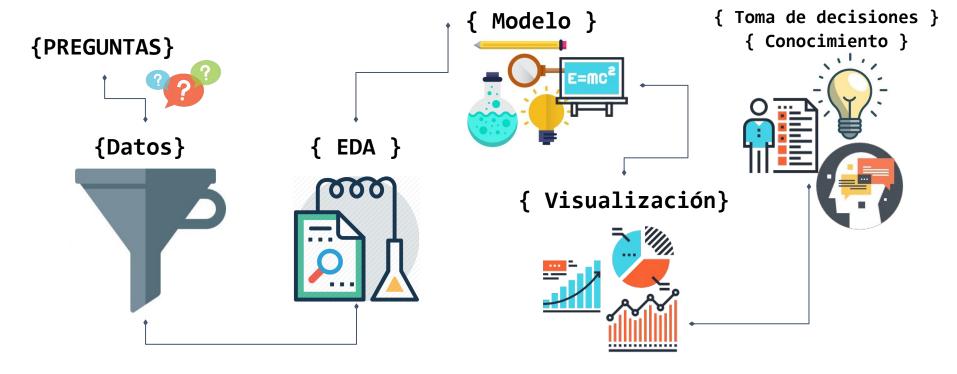
{ Funciones + Loops }





PROCESO DE ANÁLISIS







"Durante las pasadas tres décadas, Kanban, que se define como **«un sistema de producción altamente efectivo y eficiente«**, ha contribuido a generar un panorama manufacturero óptimo y competitivo. El origen de la metodología Kanban debemos buscarlo en los procesos de producción **"just-in-time" (JIT) ideados por Toyota,** en los que se utilizaban tarjetas para identificar necesidades de material en la cadena de producción."

https://www.iebschool.com/blog/metodologia-kanban-agile-scrum/





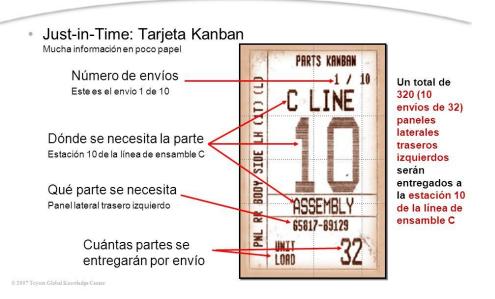








La Tarjeta Kanban









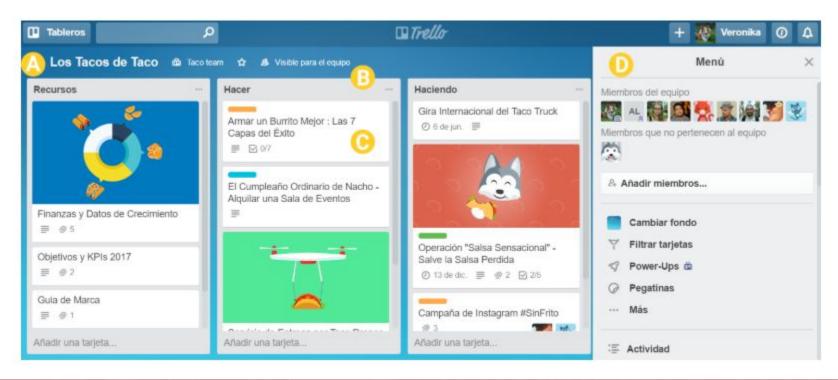




- 1. Visualice el flujo de trabajo
- 2. Limite la cantidad de Trabajo en Proceso
- 3. Realice un seguimiento de su tiempo
- 4. Lectura fácil de indicadores visuales
- 5. Identifique los cuellos de botella

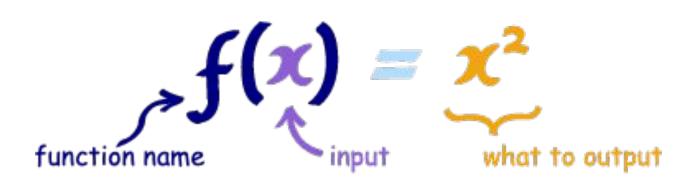






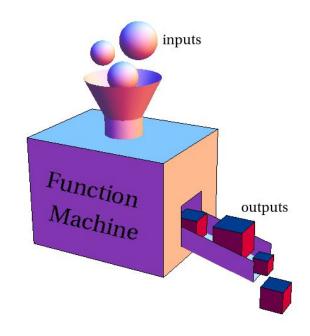






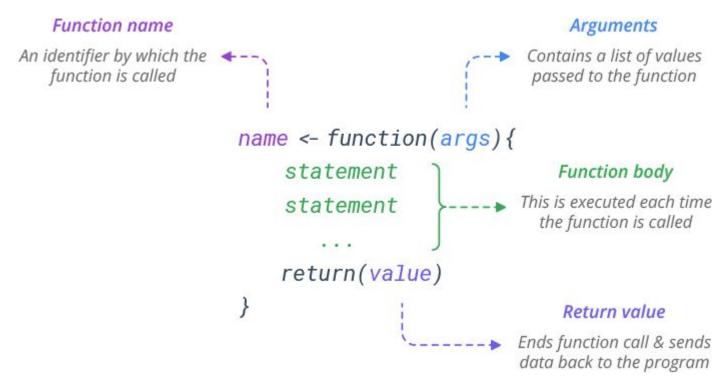
















```
calculos <- function(x, y) {
  suma <- x + y
  resta <- x - y
  multiplicacion <- x * y
  division <- x / y
  return (c(cal_suma = suma, cal_resta = resta,
      cal_multiplicacion = multiplicacion, cal_division = division))
}
calculos(6, 3)</pre>
```





If else if

```
if (condition) {
                            statement
                                                        First condition
                                                      This is executed if the
                            statement
                                                      first condition is true
                         } else if (condition) {
  New condition
                            statement
 A new condition
                            statement
to test if previous
condition isn't true
                         } else {
                            statement
                                                          False branch
                                                      This is executed if none
                            statement
                                                     of the conditions are true
                                . . .
                        following_statement
```





{ Ciclos: For }

```
Var
                                                          Iterable
It takes items from
                                                   It's a collection of objects
iterable one by one
                                                     (like a vector, list etc.)
                 for (var in iterable) {
                      statement
                                                        Loop body
                      statement
                                                    It is executed once for
                                                     each item in iterable
                 following_statement
```





{ Ciclos: For }

```
num1 <- 3:10
#forma I
for (x in num1) {
 print(x*x)
#forma II
for (x in 1:length(num1)){
  print(num1[x]*num1[x])
```





{ Ciclos: While }

```
Condition
                              Any expression that
                            evaluates to true or false
while (condition) {
     statement
                                   Loop body
     statement
                                It is executed as long
                                as the condition is true
following_statement
```





{ Ciclos: While }

```
while(condicion booleana ) {
   # Bloque de código
Ejemplo:
i<-0
while (i<10) {
   print(i)
   i<-i+1 #incremento
```



