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Manually connect to a wireless network windows 8 missing

By Chad Buleen In order to connect to a wireless network on your computer, you must be within the range of a network. You can use the "Connect to a Network" dialog of your computer to find one of the wireless networks that are in your proximity. The list of wireless networks appearing in this box not only displays the names of networks, but also includes the signal strength of each of the networks listed. Click "Start" and select "Control Panel" from the menu that appears. Click the "Network Connections" link. Click on the icon showing two blue screens of the computer in the "Network Connections" window. Click on "View Wireless Networks Available" when you open the next window. Now you will see a list of all wireless networks in your proximity. Right-click the "wireless" icon at the bottom right of the computer screen. The icon will appear as a computer screen or a row of bars in increasing order of height. The "Connect to a Network" window will be displayed. Click the "Reset" button on the right side of the window. Examine the list that appears. The list includes wireless networks in your area. There's only so much hype that a technology can take before people turn their backs. And so when the economy and technological spending slumped, it was understandable that CIOs stopped looking wireless as the next big thing. But now it's time to take another look: The technologies that make wireless work are improved. So much better than the CIO wireless survey respondents (our third after the fall of 2000) said they are actively looking for over personal productivity tools such as email to business process applications, such as inventory update and access to medical records. That's right. The radio's back. You want proof? Seventy-five percent of our respondents areembarking on a wireless project. In addition, attitudes to wireless technology are returning to levels seen the last time Nasdaq exceeded 5,000. In fact, a huge 68% said wireless is oror a little important - the same exact percentage of 2000. Sixteen percent quoted wireless as extremely important for their current business goals. It is worth putting these attitudes in perspective. A year and a half ago, the CIOs were so down on wireless that we didn't even bother, including questions in our investigation into the importance of technology for business plans. IT executives like Thomson Financial CTO Jeff Scott simply explained that the interest "cooled a little for [wireless] services, either because of market conditions or a modified view of ROI for wireless, or both." ROI is difficult to pass, and for a simple reason. Wireless projects depend on three elements: the device, the network (which is via a mobile carrier, a satellite connection or a Wi-Fi LAN) and the application. If one of those elements is not up to date, the project will not work. No one uses bulky devices; people surrender if they cannot connect to the network, and there is no point in making a project if you cannot provide the data. By 2002, most CIOs who tried wireless projects had met one or more of these problems. The devices had small screens that made it difficult to view data, quickly exhausted the batteries -- sometimes erasing all the information in the process -- and were expensive. The networks, meanwhile, were owners, expensive and slow, and that's when there was coverage. Project after project failure. Those who have succeeded have fallen into predictable categories. The companies had large mobile workforce, depended on the data of those labor forces and, above all, could afford to invest in custom devices, proprietary coverage plans and homegrown applications. Common examples were truck companies that tracked their drivers with GPS devices,shipping that offer delivery confirmation, and utility companies whose repair teams have collected large amounts of data on problems and corrections in the field. Today things are different. both devices and networkare improved by jumps and limits in the last year or so, says phillip redman, vice president of search for wireless to gartner. devices now have color screens, faster memory and processors. Such improvements have allowed judith flournoy, that of kelley, drye & warren, to give its lawyers blackberrys of law firm of email wirelessly legal documents. with access to the network in place, "these devices allow everything else," says flournoy. added to this: Mobile carriers now support ip packages, which means data can go through existing voice networks. and wireless lan are improved in the security area. the result is a better cover, more reliable and more bandwidth, than thomas jarrett, i and secretary of the department of technology and information for the state of delaware, says it makes it possible for him to set up state employees with wireless laptops. Moreover, says redman, prices for both devices and network time are falling between 15% and 20% each year. There is still work to do on the side of the application, but many suppliers, such as microsoft, peoplesoft and sap, to name only three, are building wireless functionality in new versions of their software. what everything is reduced to, says the director of research amr dennis gaughan, is that wireless technology is now available out of the shelf, and also companies with long-term investments in custom developed wireless systems are beginning to use products and commercial services. "It's making the radio much easier," he says. the result is that this -- any that -- can once again pursue wireless. According to the most recent survey of this, 83% of this allowed wireless access to e-mail. increased by the success of these projects and the decrease in the cost of wireless, almost 10% of this is starting to pursue projectshigh-intensity data, such as access to CRM and ERP systems. While many of these projects are in beta or pilot phases, the success of the tests, as well as the continuous success of wireless emails, are demonstrating by demonstratingyou do not need to be a shipping company or delivery of packages to make wireless. Here are three stories from the first lines. CBRE - An economical way to put data in the hands of real estate brokers Business: Commercial property Why wireless: Provides more access to data to property brokers in the field What are they doing: Make real estate ads available for palmari by email Obstacles exceed: Poor service quality from using email to provide query results for the expected Benefits database: CBRE is the world's largest commercial real estate company, with over 10,000 ads. Every day brokers enter the office first and then go out to meet customers and show properties. A year and a half ago, CIO Steve Sutherland decided it was time to let these brokers and other employees have wireless email access. After piloting the project with executive team members, it made available wireless email to any employee who was willing to buy a Goodlink device. So far, 500 people on a potential pool of 14,000 have purchased devices, and Sutherland expects adoption at skyrocket this year. It helps maintain people in contact with customers, although it is realistic on benefits. "It still takes 10 minutes to make 10 minutes of e-mail," he says. What would really help productivity, Sutherland thought, would be to give brokers access to the real estate ad database. He recently did this for seven offices in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and had a dramatic effect on the ability of brokers to do their job. For example, a customer may have made an appointment to look at 5,000 square meters of office space, and the broker meets it with a list of properties that fit the description. Now, if after looking at the first property the customer realizes that he needs 10,000 square feet, ratherrescheduling for the next day, the broker can simply use his device to access a proper list of properties in the area. So far, the application has about 100 100This is a project that Sutherland wanted to do since it became CIO in 1994, but until now economic technology was not available. Now, he says: "The barriers at the entrance are gone." Providing access to a back-end system, such as the property database, is more complicated than access to email. E-mail only requires the final device to be connected to the Internet for a moment; Messages are downloaded to the user's device and accessible regardless of the online status. Web applications require a persistent connection. Although coverage is improved, the risk of a drop-down transmission is too real to simply extend core applications to wireless devices through browsers. To extend an application to devices, CIOs must design it in such a way as not to require a constant connection. Sutherland purchased a development tool from Good Technology that allows the broker to access the property database to start a search while it is connected and then have the results delivered in an email. Sutherland eventually intends to open access to the property database to CBRE brokers in all United States. At this time, each regional office has its own database, a system of scraps from frescoed Y2K preparations. He is in the process of replacing those systems with a national PeopleSoft implementation, which will be accessible by any employee. Sutherland says that the project costs only "a few thousand dollars" for the software, since employees must buy their devices and pay for their service time, and used an existing server. Agents have increased efficiency more than justifies expenses, he says. HOSPITAL OF CHILDREN OF COUNTY ORANGE - Existing hospital massages networks to fill doctors 'Wireless Order Business: Hospital Why wireless: Meets user demand forflexible data What are they doing: Access to the wireless network for doctors and nurses Obstacles exceed: Spotty Network Performance Provide benefits: benefits:patient care, more productive staff One of the first things that Children's Hospital of Orange County (Calif.) Vice President and CIO Mark Headland did when he started his work two and a half years ago was asked to doctors what they wanted most. Access to remote data was almost unanimous response. Since then, Headland has fulfilled this challenge, and the hospital's wireless LAN allows high-speed data transmissions. "I don't think wireless is a question anymore," he says. "If you take your time making good design, there is no doubt about effectiveness. The biggest problem for us is the device." Headland tried a variety of devices to improve patient care -- the hard part, he says, is to find the right device. In July, nurses will use laptops on carts and tablets to record the vital signs of the patient. Next will give Ipaqs doctors who can use to access the latest patient data and lab results, and to place orders for medications. However, the Ipaq project has created some challenges. When your doctor enters a patient's room, it affects the sync button, and during the next two and a half minutes, the most recent data is delivered through the wireless network from the back-end database. The problem is that synchronization, especially when more than one doctor is synchronizing at a time (Headland says it is conceivable that 30 or 40 may need to synchronize immediately), creates a tension on the hospital servers, sucking the CPU power and essentially freezing all the computers on the network for about a minute. As a result, Headland has not yet managed to move Ipaqs into production. The solution requires changes to both the mobile application and the database. Both were initially designed to provide data all at once, and now they have to be redesigned forthe piece of data. These are not complicated changes, according to Headland, but they take a little bit of armor. And since these applications are intended for a hospital, the Ipaqs will have to be meticulously tested to ensure that no other efforts are madesystems. Headland is testing the Ipaqs in a mock environment and plans to go live with the project in March. The hospital's wireless system will not have a hard ROI in dollars, but it should improve patient care. Doctors and nurses will be able to make decisions with up-to-date information and because doctors can place orders for tests in the middle of a visit, patients will receive faster treatment. OPTIMUS SOLUTIONS - The System Reseller finds the right device after years of Frame activity: Software and Consulting Why wireless: Maintains the sales force in contact What they are doing: Wireless access to e-mail and calendar obstacles exceeded: Short battery life, lack of wide area network access Provided advantages: Optimus Solutions Director of IT Steve McDonald has tried wireless projects for years, and until recently, his efforts led to a long list of failures. "I've been captured by the hype," you know. Optimus, who sells software and hardware and advises work, has a mobile sales force. Like many CIOs, McDonald felt that getting data to these people in which they work had a great appeal, and so tried to make the data from the company's home CRM system available wirelessly. The project was not mission-critical, however, and it was not worth the money it would take to create a custom device on a private network. So McDonald spent the last three years experimenting with off-the-shelf technology. His first attempts involved the preparation of Palms and Pocket PC with wireless modems that could access cell networks. It was easy to make the application accessible to these devices, he says. The hard part was running the devices. For beginners, the connection speed was limited to 14.4Kbps, which frustrated sales representatives trying todata. Those who were not frustrated by slow connections were annoyed by the mass of devices. Between the modem and the battery pack needed forthey went more than two hours, they seemed and weighed about as much as a brick. rather than turning around the devices, sales representatives simply dared their phones to call other representatives in the office. page 2 when the first PDA-phone combo devices are ocited three years ago, mcdonald thought he had the answer -- only a device to carry around means his users would not have been weighed. but battery life was a problem. the new devices -- especially those that oated color screens -- did not last more than a few hours unless the user was diligent about charging, which most were not. worse, when the battery died, all the information on the device was wiped out. "You can back up or retrieve information, but this solution has created a much bigger problem," says mcdonald. For a while, he's abandoned his wireless ambitions. in the last six months, his efforts have been reinvigorated, he says. the activation event was the possibility to use blackberry PDA-phones on cell networks (until recently, blackberry worked with only a handful of third-party data service providers approved by the research in motion provider, or re.) the new devices have a color screen and batteries that last up to five days. Most importantly, they work with almost all the major cell carriers of the United States. mcdonald says that employees buy their devices and that the company pays for the oo -- including data transfer -- although its wireless carrier. Meanwhile, the roi was immediate. the sales force of optimus sells hardware as goods -- they will get a request from a customer who urgently needs a piece of equipment, and if that customer does not feel back within a few minutes, find another dealer. in the first two weeks of beta testpeople, Optimus got four offers that he would not have without the wireless project. McDonald rushed into production at a development cost of only $250 for each of the 60 sellers. At this time employees are able to access Lotus email andsystems, but the success of the project led McDonald to revisit CRM, which is hosted in a Lotus Domino database. The project will move into beta testing at the end of the second quarter, and McDonald hopes to roll it to the rest of the company by the summer. First, he says, devices and networks could not handle what was asked. "Now they can," he says. This story, "Wireless finally connects" was originally published by the CIO. Copyright © 2004 IDG Communications, Inc.