The use of wireless technologies in businesses

Business, Strategy

Wireless technologies continue to transform the way consumers live, work, and play. Handheld devices are continuing to offer additional functionality, and cellular networks are advancing rapidly in their increased speed thereby fueling the creation of new and innovative ways to perform business. Organizations must learn how to build and implement disruptive technologies, such as software for wireless devices, to remain competitive. Software that is built correctly can support agile organizations and can transform as the organization and its business transforms. Software that effectively meets employee needs will help an organization become more productive and enhance decision making. Business leaders face a rapidly changing and unforgiving global marketplace that will force them to use every tool to sustain competitiveness. content of the readings.

The different wireless network categories include Personal Area Networks (PAN), Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs), Wireless Metropolitan Area Networks (WMANs) and Wireless Wide Area Networks (WWANs). Whiles, the wireless business applications include a Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID), Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Radio-frequency identification: Pinterest could use RFID to track office supplies. Global positioning system: Pinterest could use GPS to track photos and display the location of people posting pins. Geographic information system: Pinterest could use a GIS to show where are of its posts are coming from around the globe. Some of the benefits of using wireless technology include enhancing mobility, provides immediate data access, increases location and monitoring capabilities, improves workflow, provides mobile business opportunities, provides alternatives to wiring. Challenges of

Business Mobility are Protecting against theft, protecting wireless connections, preventing viruses on mobile devices and Addressing privacy concerns with RFID and LBS. Wireless trends that benefit consumers and businesses include social networking getting mobilized driving traffic for wireless operators; Mobile TV and consumers tendency to watch critical minutes of programs while engaged in another activity ensuring that mobile TV an indispensable service; Multi-Function Devices becoming cheaper and more versatile; Handset manufacturers continuing the push of GPS-enabled handsets as technology evolves from popular in-car satellite navigation systems to an accepted feature in wireless phones; Mobile advertising; Wireless providers moving into home entertainment; Wireless security; Enterprise mobility corporations ultimately replacing their cellular handsets with a combined voice and data device or a data-only device.

The seven phases in the SDLC include the Planning phase which involves creating a plan of the preconceived project and its project goals. The analysis phase requires analyzing end-user business requirements and perfecting project goals into defined functions and operations of the system. The following phase is the design phase which describes the features desired and its operations inclusive of the screen layouts, business rules, process diagrams, pseudo code, and other documentation of the system. The development phase takes the design documents detail from the design phase and transforms them into an actual system. The testing phase brings the project pieces together into a particular testing environment to test for errors, bugs, and interoperability; verifying the system meets the requirements defined in the analysis phase. During the implementation

phase, the system is placed into production to allow users to begin performing actual business operations with the system. The last phase is the maintenance phase, in this phase, any needed adjustments, corrections, additions, and upgrades are performed to ensure the system continues to meet the business goals. MIS project failures can cost companies financially and even ruin business reputations. The stated reasons for project failure in are ambiguous or omitted business requirements, skipped SDLC phases, negligence in managing project scope and project plan, and lastly the ever-changing technology.

There are some different software development methodologies we learn from, the agile methodology purpose is customer satisfaction through continuous early delivery of software components which were developed by an iterative process with a design point that uses the bare minimum requirements. The waterfall methodology is said to be an activity-based process whereas every phase in the SDLC is sequentially performed from planning through implementation and maintenance. The rapid application development methodology (RAD) highlights the user involvement in the working prototypes of a system to accelerate the systems development process. The extreme programming (XP) methodology divides a project into tiny phases and requiring developers to complete the first phase before moving onto the next phase. Rational Unified Process (RUP) is noted as providing a framework for the breakdown of software development into four gates. Lastly, SCRUM utilizes teams to produce small pieces of deliverable software using 30-day intervals to achieve an established goal.

CONCLUSION

Today’s networked environments are both wireless and mobile making it possible for users to commute to work on a train while maintaining a VoIP call and multiple TCP/IP connections at the same time. Wireless technologies have also aided the creation of new applications, some of which build upon and improve existing capabilities. The benefits of these technological advancements include an increase in productivity, expedited delivery to market, reduction in operating costs, universal access to information and applications, ability to automate business processes; and business work schedule flexibility. The Internet has evolved into a vital medium for business, more specifically, e-business. Online consumers are flooding to the Internet with the enticement of doing business online strengthened by the understanding that, to succeed online, businesses need to deliver a satisfying and consistent consumer experience, build brand loyalty and guarantee high rates of customer retention.