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ANALISIS, INTERPRETASI, DAN PENYAJIAN DATA

Disampaikan Oleh:
Harry B. Santoso, PhD

SASARAN PEMBELAJARAN

- Mahasiswa mampu membedakan data kualitatif dan kuantitatif serta analisisnya
- Mahasiswa mampu menganalisis data yang diperoleh kuesioner, wawancara, dan observasi
- Mahasiswa mengetahui software yang dapat membantu analisis data
- Mahasiswa memahami kekeliruan umum dalam menganalisis, menginterpretasikan, dan menyajikan data
- Mahasiswa mampu menginterpretasikan dan menyajikan data secara tepat



AGENDA

- Data kuantitatif dan kualitatif
- Analisis kuantitatif
- Analisis kualitatif
- Tools yang umum digunakan
- Kerangka teoritis analisis kualitatif
- System Usability Scale (SUS)
- User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ)
- Studi Kasus





DATA KUALITATIF DAN KUANTITATIF



TIPE-TIPE DATA



Kualitatif
Naratif / Artefak



Kuantitatif
Numerik

Data **Kualitatif**: data yang **sulit diekspresikan** dalam **angka-angka**, misal : ketidaksukaan

Analisisnya menggambarkan **karakteristik elemen** dan direpresentasikan dalam **pola** dan **cerita**

TIPE-TIPE DATA



Kualitatif
Naratif / Artefak



Kuantitatif
Numerik

Data **kuantitatif** : data berupa **angka-angka**

Menggunakan **metode numerik** untuk mengukur **besar, magnitude, dan jumlah**



ANALISIS KUANTITATIF



ANALISIS KUANTITATIF SEDERHANA

$$\Sigma x / n$$

Rerata
Mean, Median,
Modus

100%

Presentase
Proporsi yang
dimiliki data



**Representasi
Grafis**
Sebagai
overview

CONTOH REPRESENTASI GRAFIS

<https://www.quora.com/How-do-you-pick-the-right-chart-type-or-graph-for-your-data>



Pie



Bar



Column



Line



Area



Doughnut



Bubble Chart



Spider and Radar



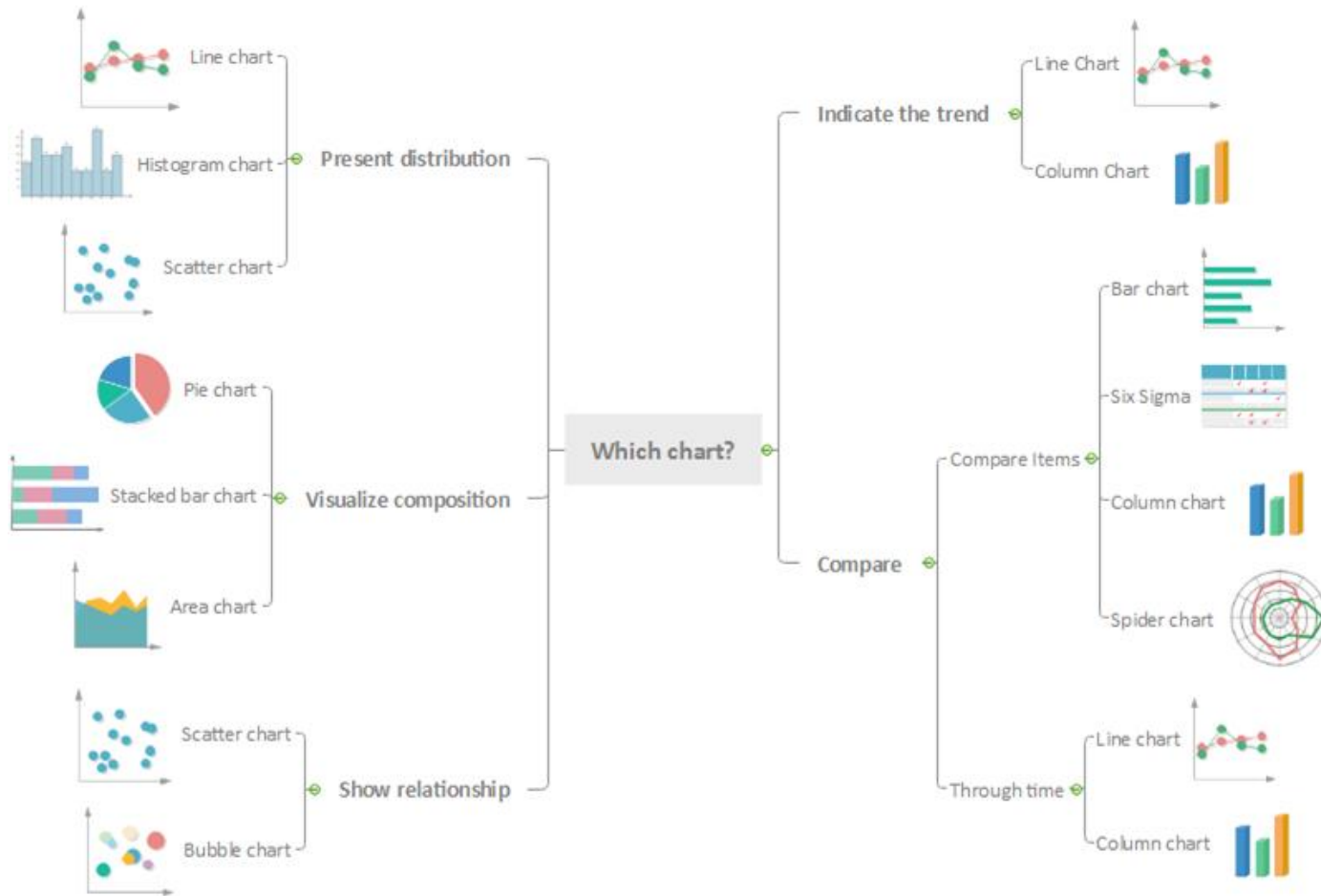
Scatter



Stacked bar chart

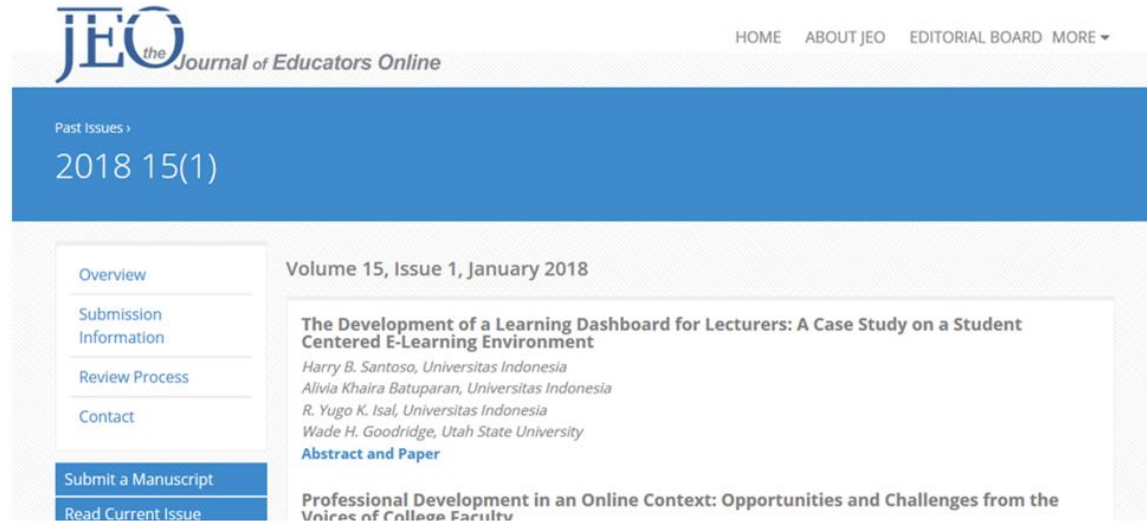


Gauges



VISUALIZING LOG DATA (1)

Activity profiles of students in SCELE



JEO
the Journal of Educators Online

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2018 15(1)

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Review Process
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Volume 15, Issue 1, January 2018

The Development of a Learning Dashboard for Lecturers: A Case Study on a Student Centered E-Learning Environment
*Harry B. Santoso, Universitas Indonesia
Alivia Khaira Batuparan, Universitas Indonesia
R. Yugo K. Isal, Universitas Indonesia
Wade H. Goodridge, Utah State University*
[Abstract and Paper](#)

Professional Development in an Online Context: Opportunities and Challenges from the Voices of College Faculty

VISUALIZING LOG DATA (2)

Activity profiles of students in SCELE

Overview

Submission Information

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2018 15(1)

The Development of a Learning Dashboard for Lecturers: A Case Study on a Student Centered E-Learning Environment

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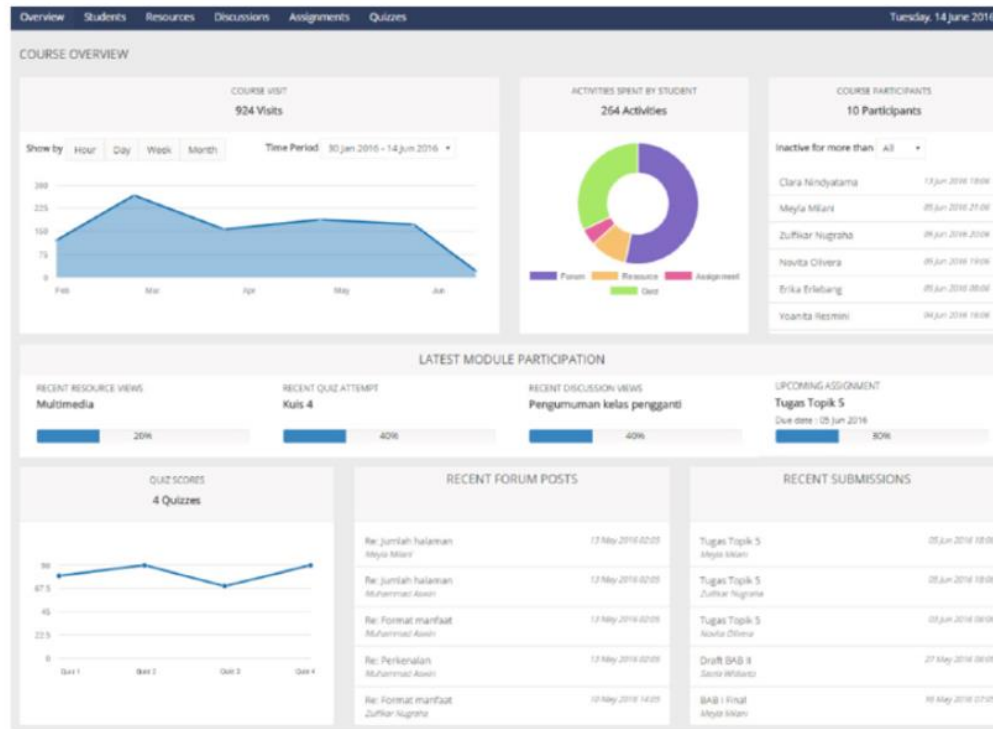
Abstract

Student Centered e-Learning Environment (SCELE) is a Moodle-based learning management system (LMS) that has been modified to enhance learning within a computer science department curriculum offered by the Faculty of Computer Science of large public university in Indonesia. This Moodle provided a mechanism to record students' activities when engaged in learning with e-Learning software. However, while the software captured the data and presented it adequately, there is room for enhancement and further refinement. The purpose of this research is to investigate and understand lecturer needs as they monitor student activities in SCELE and then develop a learning monitoring tool capable of visualizing and collecting data in a form that facilitates lecturer observation, analysis, and targeting of specific concepts. Theories found within information architecture and information visualization are used as a foundational approach in the development of the application. The result of the research focuses on developing a learning dashboard Moodle plugin that can be easily utilized by lecturers engaging SCELE.

Keywords:
e-learning, dashboard, information architecture, Moodle, SCELE, visualization

https://www.thejeo.com/archive/2018_15_1/santoso_betuparan_isal_goodridge

VISUALIZING LOG DATA (3)



WEB ANALYTICS (1)



**JURNAL
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USER

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

Login

e-ISSN: 2502-9274

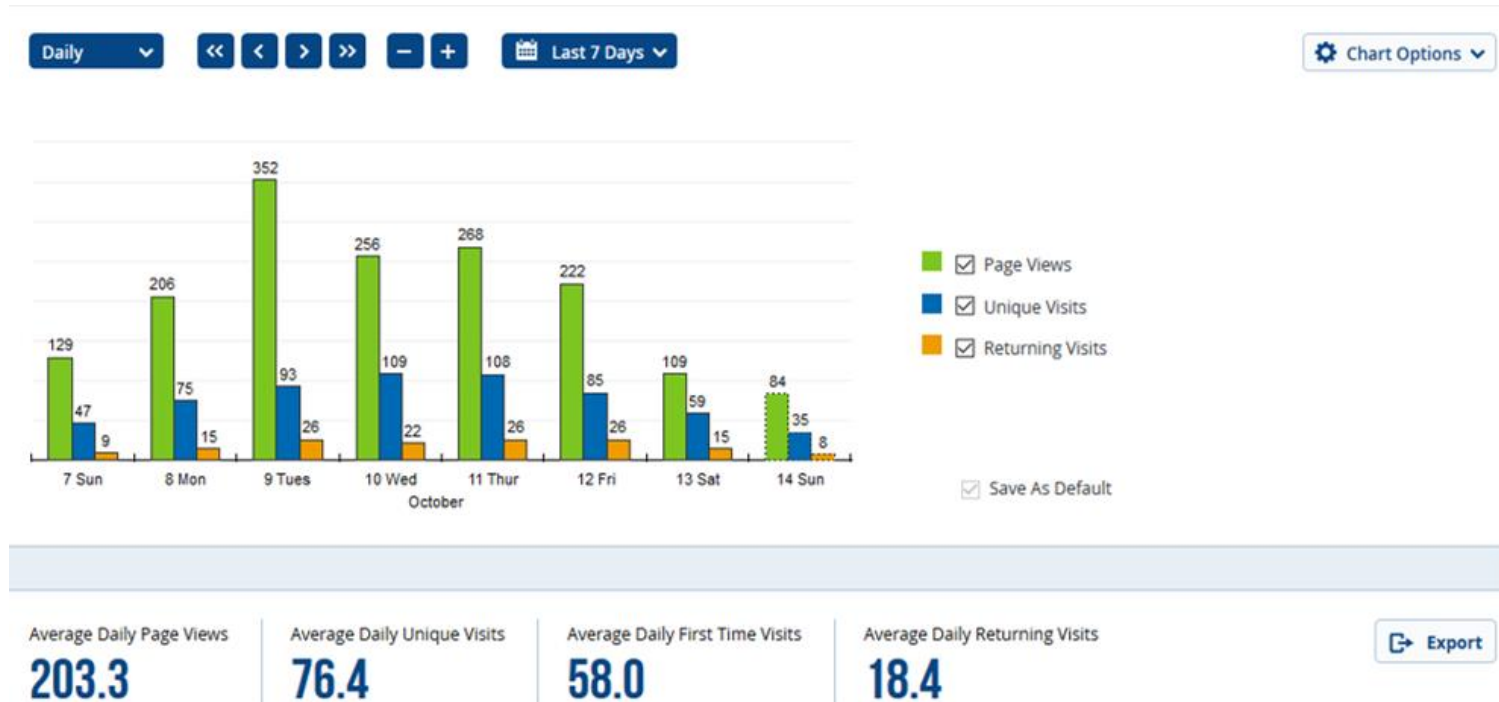
[Home > Vol 11, No 2 \(2018\)](#)

Jurnal Ilmu Komputer dan Informasi

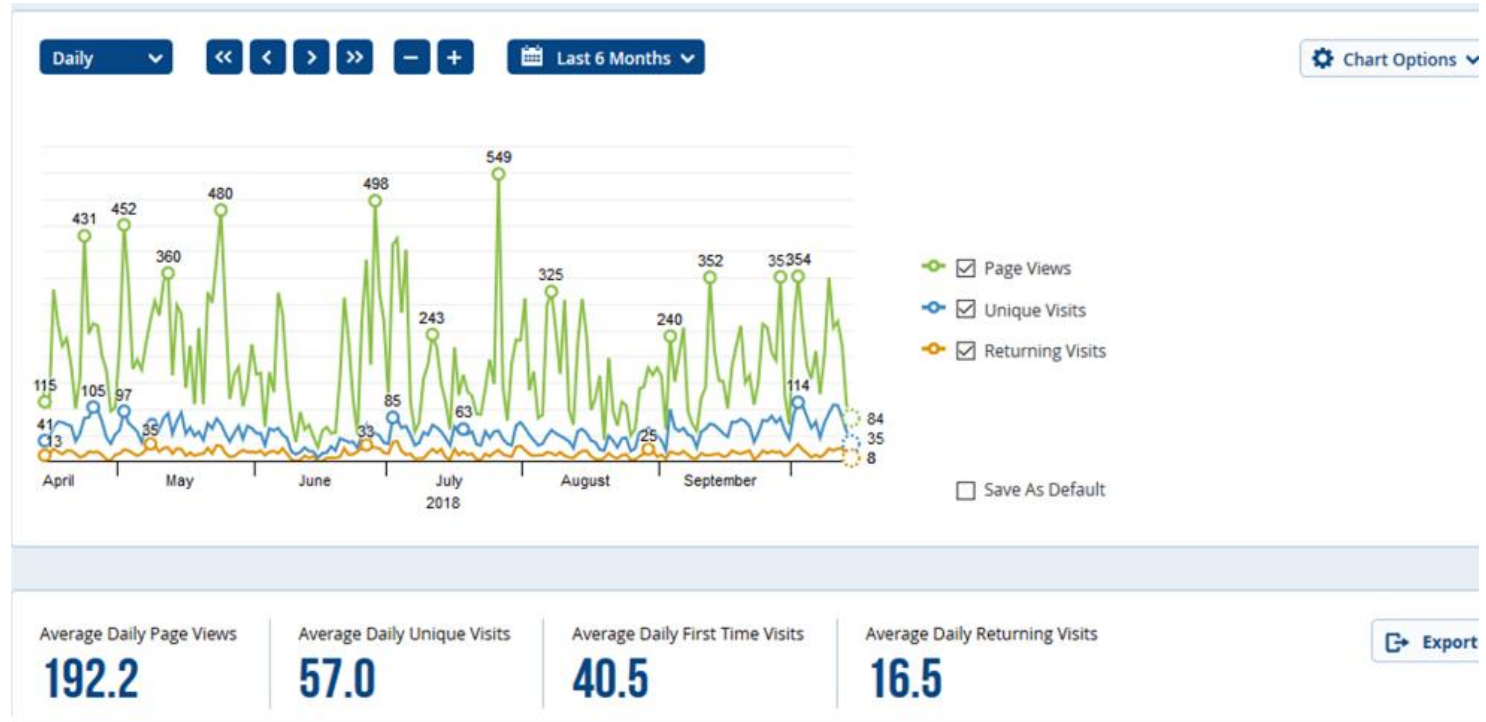
JIKI is indexed in:

WEB ANALYTICS (2)



WEB ANALYTICS (3)





ANALISIS KUALITATIF



ANALISIS KUALITATIF SEDERHANA



Pola

Yang muncul dari data (Emergent)



Kategorisasi

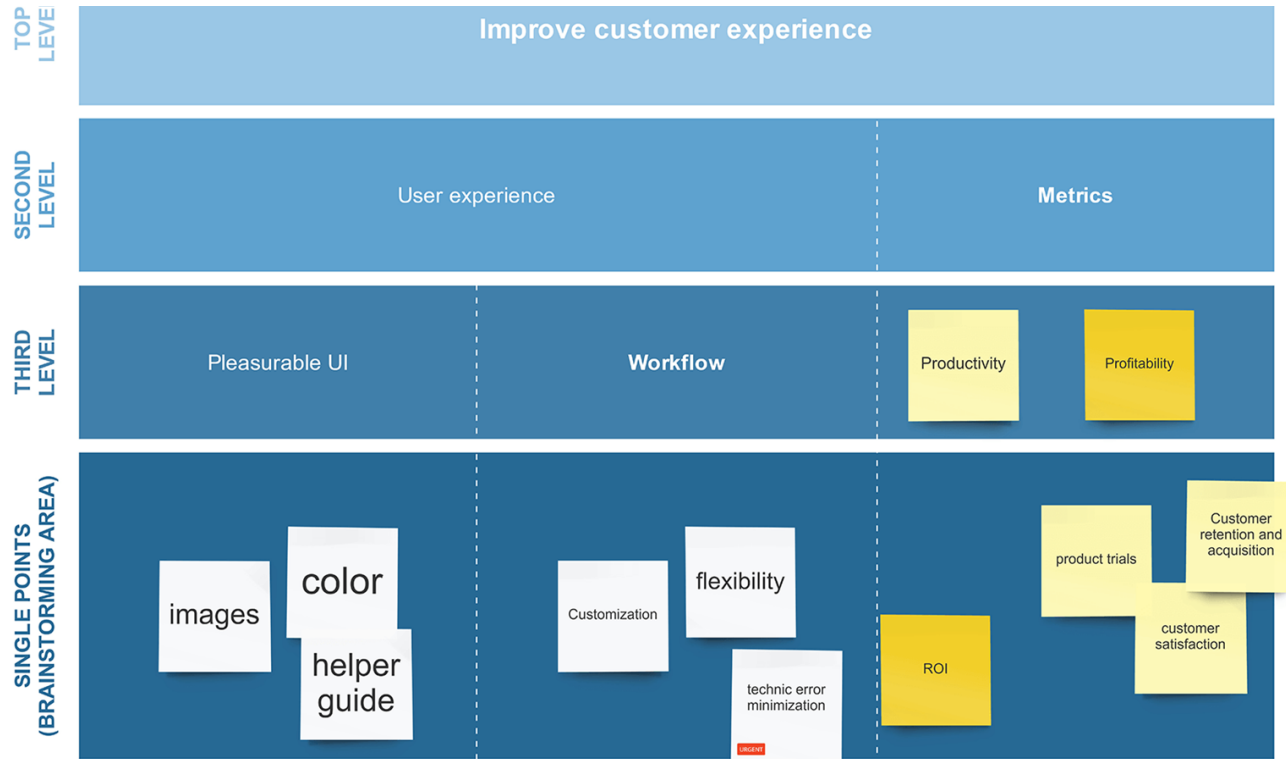
(Emergent / Pre-specified)



Mencari Critical Incidents

(Key events)

CONTOH ANALISIS KUALITATIF : AFFINITY DIAGRAM





TOOLS YANG UMUM DIGUNAKAN



TOOLS YANG UMUM DIGUNAKAN

Spreadsheet

**Statistical
Packages :
SPSS**

**Qualitative
Data Analysis
Tools**

**Nvivo &
Atlas.ti**

CAQDAS

SPREADSHEET



Contoh Spreadsheet :

Data Analysis Tools untuk 'Asesmen dan Pengembangan Desain User Experience Sistem Informasi Asisten Fasilkom UI'

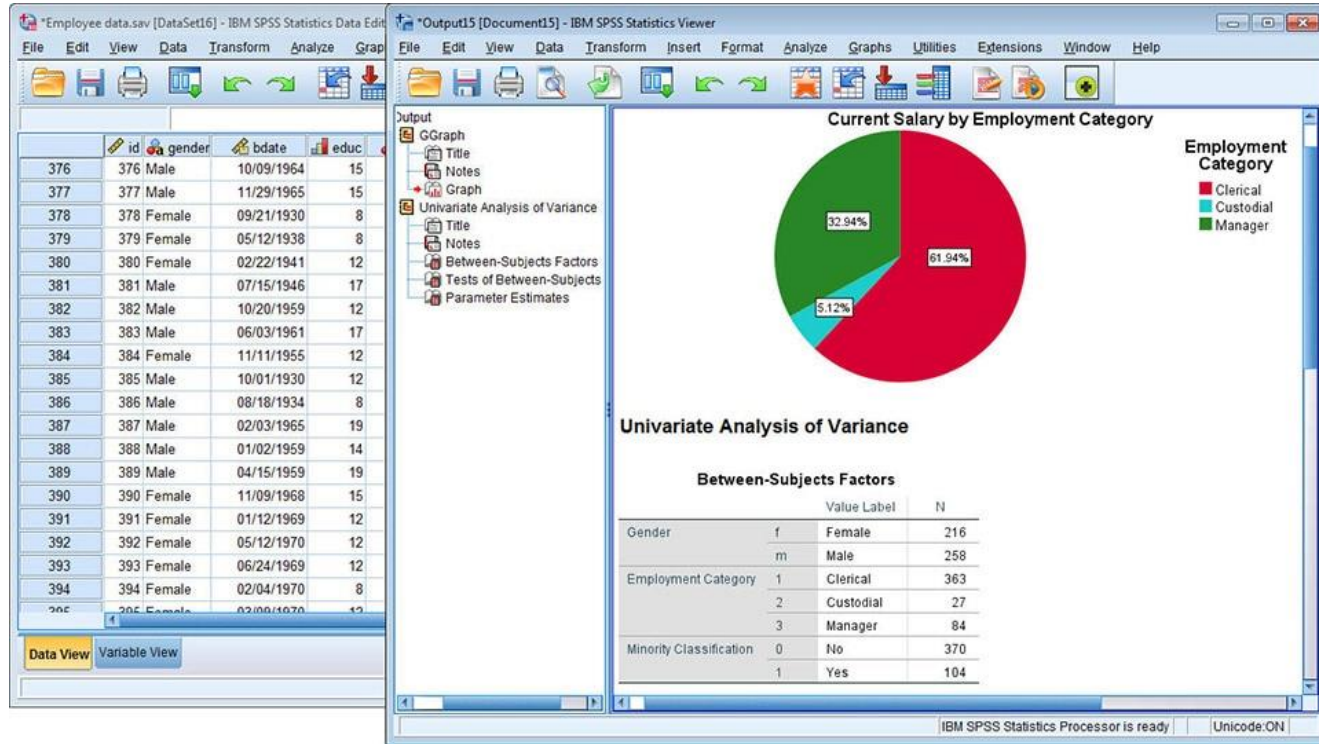
Adinegoro, Pratama, Fiandi, dan Hasani (2018) Diajukan sebagai Tugas Akhir MPPI

UEQ Data Analysis Tools by : Dr. Martin Schrepp

UEQ Versi Bahasa Indonesia by : Harry Budi Santoso

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
2															
3	Confidence interval (p=0.05) per item								Confidence intervals (p=0.05) per scale						
4	Item	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Confidence	Confidence interval			Scale	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Confidence	Confidence interval	
5	1	0.700	0.949	10	0.588	0.112	1.288		Daya tarik	0.500	0.906	10	0.562	-0.062	1.062
6	2	1.500	0.972	10	0.602	0.898	2.102		Kejelasan	1.250	1.275	10	0.790	0.460	2.040
7	3	-1.800	0.789	10	0.489	-2.289	-1.311		Efisiensi	0.925	1.034	10	0.641	0.284	1.566
8	4	1.100	1.524	10	0.944	0.156	2.044		Ketepatan	1.150	0.937	10	0.581	0.569	1.731
9	5	2.000	0.816	10	0.506	1.494	2.506		Stimulasi	0.375	0.892	10	0.553	-0.178	0.928
10	6	-0.600	1.075	10	0.666	-1.266	0.066		Kebaruan	-1.400	0.810	10	0.502	-1.902	-0.898
11	7	-0.200	1.033	10	0.640	-0.840	0.440								
12	8	1.500	1.179	10	0.730	0.770	2.230								

SPSS



“

Contoh Tampilan SPSS :
<https://www.ibm.com/uk-en/marketplace/spss-statistics>

NVivo

The screenshot displays the NVivo software interface with the 'Layout' tab selected. The left sidebar shows a tree view with 'Nodes' expanded, containing 'Self Reflection', 'Relationships', and 'Node Matrices'. The main workspace shows a table of data for the 'Self Reflection' node.

Name	Sources	References	Created On	Created By	Modified On	Modified By
Learnt	3	10	4/10/2012 8:31 PM	ASNA	4/10/2012 8:43 PM	ASNA
Skills Acqu	2	2	4/10/2012 8:59 PM	ASNA	4/10/2012 11:24 PM	ASNA
Understan	4	12	4/10/2012 11:29 PM	ASNA	4/10/2012 11:46 PM	ASNA

Below the table, there are tabs for 'Self-Reflection Week 10' through 'Self-Reflection Week 9'. A 'Click to edit' link is present. The text area below shows a paragraph of text:

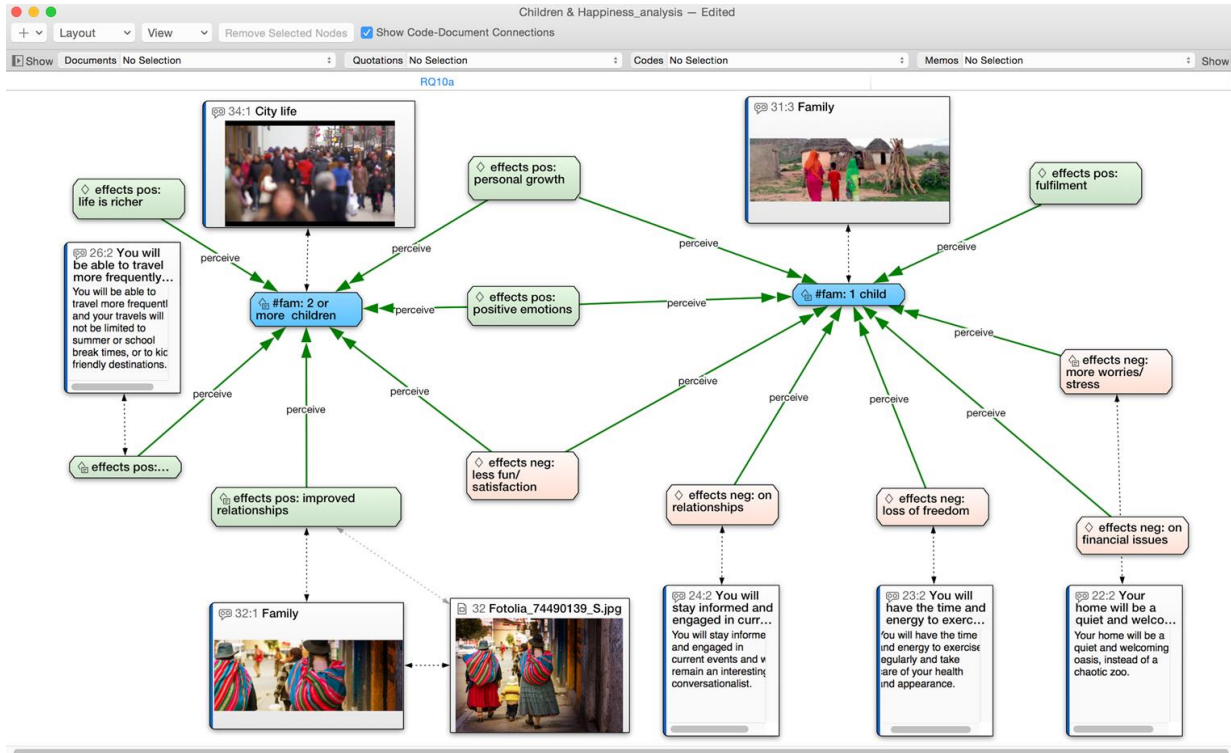
Last Wednesday was my group's (Group A) presentation on phenomenological research along with other Group D and Group E, in which both presenting about grounded theory. From group D, I learnt the formation of grounded theory and how the inductive nature of qualitative research in grounded theory was considered essential for generating theory as it searches to identify the core social processes within a given social situation. It was very interesting because group D has prepared a very detail explanation on the meaning and

At the bottom, there is a status bar showing 'In Nodes' and 'Code At Knowledge (Nodes\Self Reflection)'.

“

Contoh Tampilan NVivo:
<http://www.rctd.org/102.html>

ATLAS.TI



“

Contoh Tampilan Atlas.ti:
<https://atlasti.com/product/mac-os-edition/>

CAQDAS

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COMPUTER ASSISTED QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS (CAQDAS) NETWORKING PROJECT

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COMPUTER ASSISTED QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS (CAQDAS) NETWORKING PROJECT

The Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis (CAQDAS) networking project was formally

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A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a grey pen, writing on a bright green sticky note. The sticky note is placed on a white sheet of paper that has some faint, pinkish-purple markings and a small rectangular box. In the background, several other colored pens (blue, orange, green) are visible on a wooden desk surface.

KERANGKA TEORITIS ANALISIS KUALITATIF



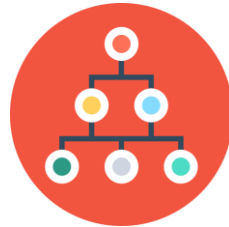
KERANGKA TEORITIS ANALISIS KUALITATIF



Analisis yang didasarkan kepada kerangka teoritis dapat memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam



Grounded Theory



Distributed Cognition



Activity Theory

GROUNDNED THEORY (1)



Bertujuan **memformulasikan teori** berdasarkan **analisis data**

Didasarkan kepada **pendekatan kategorisasi** (disebut juga “coding”)

Tiga Level Coding : **Open** (Identifikasi Kategori), **Axial** (Menghubungkan Subkategori), **Selektif** (Membentuk Skema Teoritis)

UX Researcher dituntut untuk mendasarkan analisisnya pada **landasan teori**

GROUNDING THEORY (2)

“

Code Book yang digunakan dalam mengimplementasikan Analisis Ground Theory

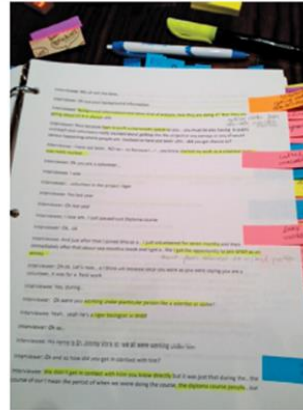


Figure 8.13 Code book used in a grounded theory analysis of citizens' motivations to contribute to citizen science

Source: Rotman, D. *et al* (2014). Does motivation in citizen science change with time and culture? In *Proceedings of the companion publication of the 17th ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work & social computing (CSCW Companion '14)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 229–232. ©2014 Association for Computing Machinery, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

GROUNDED THEORY (3)

“

Contoh axial coding dalam Analisis Ground Theory

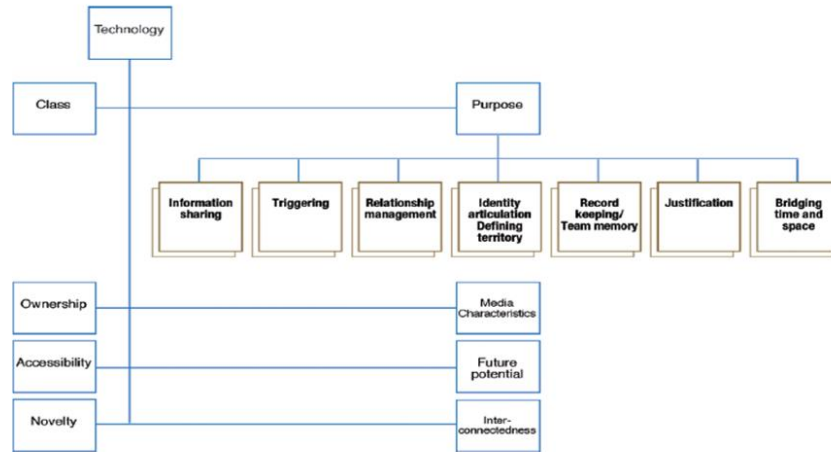


Figure 8.14 Axial coding for the technology category

Source: S. Sarker, F. Lau and S. Sahay (2001): "Using an adapted grounded theory approach for inductive theory building about virtual team development". *The Data Base for Advances in Information Systems*, 32(1), pp. 38–56 ©2001 Association for Computing Machinery, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

PENYAJIAN DATA



Buatlah **pernyataan** yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan **berdasarkan data** yang Anda peroleh

Penyajian data bergantung pada **audiens, tujuan**, teknik **pengambilan** dan **analisis** data

Penyajian data secara **grafis** dapat menjadi teknik penyajian yang **tepat**

Teknik lainnya : (1) **Rigorous notation** (UML), (2) Menggunakan **cerita**, dan (3) **Rangkuman hasil**



SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (SUS)



SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE



Tools analisis kuantitatif sederhana untuk menilai **usabilitas sistem**

Kuesioner **10 pertanyaan** terkait usabilitas dan menghasilkan **skala usabilitas (1 - 10)**

Tepat digunakan untuk mengetahui **usabilitas** suatu sistem secara **keseluruhan** dan **cepat**

Skala yang diperoleh dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai dasar melakukan **benchmarking**

KUESIONER SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (1)

	Sangat Tidak Setuju						Sangat Setuju
1. Saya pikir bahwa saya akan ingin lebih Sering menggunakan aplikasi ini	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	1	2	3	4	5		
2. Saya menemukan bahwa aplikasi ini, tidak harus dibuat serumit ini	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	1	2	3	4	5		
3. Saya pikir aplikasi ini mudah untuk digunakan	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	1	2	3	4	5		
4. Saya pikir bahwa saya akan membutuhkan bantuan dari orang teknis untuk dapat menggunakan aplikasi ini	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	1	2	3	4	5		
5. Saya menemukan berbagai fungsi di	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner System Usability Scale (SUS)

Pudjoatmodio, B., & Wijaya, R. (2016).

Tes Kegunaan (Usability Testing) Pada Aplikasi Kepegawaian Dengan Menggunakan System Usability Scale (Studi Kasus: Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bandung). *SEMNASTEKNOMEDIA ONLINE*, 4(1), 2-9.

KUESIONER SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (2)

7. Saya bayangkan bahwa kebanyakan orang akan mudah untuk mempelajari aplikasi ini dengan sangat cepat

		✓		
1	2	3	4	5

2

8. Saya menemukan, aplikasi ini sangat rumit untuk digunakan

	✓			
1	2	3	4	5

3

9. Saya merasa sangat percaya diri untuk menggunakan aplikasi ini

			✓	
1	2	3	4	5

3

10. Saya perlu belajar banyak hal sebelum saya bisa memulai menggunakan aplikasi ini

✓				
1	2	3	4	5

4

$30 \times 2,5 = 75$

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner System Usability Scale (SUS)

Pudjoatmodio, B., & Wijaya, R. (2016).

Tes Kegunaan (Usability Testing) Pada Aplikasi Kepegawaian Dengan Menggunakan System Usability Scale (Studi Kasus:

Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bandung). *SEMNASTEKNOMEDIA ONLINE*, 4(1), 2-9.

SKALA SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (1)

Melakukan proses perhitungan SUS Score. Dari 5 responden yang melakukan proses perekaman dan pengisian kuesioner didapatkan nilai (score) SUS berdasarkan perhitungan sebelumnya, sebagai berikut :

- a. Responden 1 : 75
- b. Responden 2 : 75
- c. Responden 3 : 72
- d. Responden 4 : 75
- e. Responden 5 : 70

Nilai rata-rata yang diperoleh dari persamaan (1) adalah 73,4

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner System Usability Scale (SUS)

Pudjoatmodio, B., & Wijaya, R. (2016).

Tes Kegunaan (Usability Testing) Pada Aplikasi Kepegawaian Dengan Menggunakan System Usability Scale (Studi Kasus: Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bandung). *SEMNASTEKNOMEDIA ONLINE*, 4(1), 2-9.

SKALA SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (2)

“

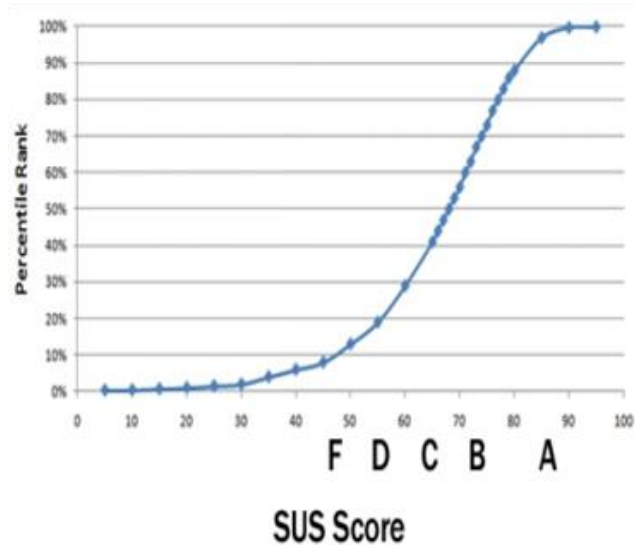
UNTUK DETAIL LEBIH LENGKAP MENGENAI CARA MENGHITUNG SUS SCORE SILAHKAN MERUJUK KE :

<https://www.usability.gov/how-to-and-tools/methods/system-usability-scale.html>

SKALA SYSTEM USABILITY SCALE (2)

Dari grafik rujukan, diperoleh bahwa nilai 73,4 termasuk dalam rentang B (rentang 70-80).

Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa kualitas aplikasi kepegawaian yang dibuat mempunyai kualitas yang baik.



Gambar 9. Grafik Rujukan

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner System Usability Scale (SUS)

Pudjoatmodio, B., & Wijaya, R. (2016).

Tes Kegunaan (Usability Testing) Pada Aplikasi Kepegawaian Dengan Menggunakan System Usability Scale (Studi Kasus:

Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bandung). *SEMNASTEKNOMEDIA ONLINE*, 4(1), 2-9.



USER EXPERIENCE QUESTIONNAIRE (UEQ)



USER EXPERIENCE QUESTIONNAIRE



Tools analisis kuantitatif yang lengkap untuk menilai **usabilitas sistem** sesuai **6 aspek**

Kuesioner **27 pertanyaan** terkait usabilitas dan menghasilkan **skala UEQ**

Skala yang dihasilkan dapat digunakan untuk **membandingkan kualitas** banyak sistem

Skala yang diperoleh dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai dasar melakukan **benchmarking**

6 SKALA USER EXPERIENCE QUESTIONNAIRE



Aspek apa saja yang diukur dalam UEQ ?



Attractiveness

Overall impression of the product. Do users like or dislike it?



Perspicuity

Is it easy to get familiar with the product and to learn how to use it?



Efficiency

Can users solve their tasks without unnecessary effort? Does it react fast?



Dependability

Does the user feel in control of the interaction? Is it secure and predictable?



Stimulation

Is it exciting and motivating to use the product? Is it fun to use?



Novelty

Is the design of the product creative? Does it catch the interest of users?

STRUKTUR KUESIONER UEQ

BAGIAN 3 : USER EXPERIENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dilisi oleh narasumber.

1 *

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Menyusahkan	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Menyenangkan

2 *

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Tak Dapat Dipahami	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Dapat Dipahami

3 *

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Kreatif	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Monoton

4 *

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner UEQ :
'Asesmen dan Pengembangan
Desain User Experience Sistem
Informasi Asisten Fasilkom UI'
Adinegoro, Pratama, Fiandi, dan
Hasani (2018) Diajukan sebagai
Tugas Akhir MPPI

UEQ Data Analysis Tools by :
Dr. Martin Schrepp
UEQ Versi Bahasa Indonesia by :
Harry Budi Santoso

DATA ANALYSIS TOOL UEQ

Please enter the data here!

Use the item numbers in the printed questionnaire and the categories 1 (if the alternative on the extreme left is marked) to 7 (if the alternative on the extreme right is marked).
Leave the cell empty if the person has not answered the item. Please do not enter a special character in such cases, since this would cause errors in the calculations.
You can enter data for a maximum of 1000 participants. If you need more, you have to adjust the formulas in the Excel.

	Items																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1																										
2																										
3																										
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8	5	5	6	2	2	2	3	5	5	6	5	2	5	4	2	4	5	4	5	3	5	2	6	3	2	
9	6	6	6	1	1	4	5	7	2	3	7	4	7	7	6	7	4	1	2	7	1	7	1	4	1	4
10	4	7	6	2	1	4	3	5	3	6	6	2	6	4	3	5	6	4	3	5	1	7	3	5	3	2
11	5	5	4	3	2	4	5	7	3	4	5	2	5	5	5	2	2	2	6	3	5	3	4	3	2	
12	5	6	6	6	2	4	4	5	3	6	6	2	3	4	2	3	5	4	2	4	5	2	5	5	2	
13	4	5	6	4	3	2	3	5	5	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	6	4	3	5	6	5	6	6	3	
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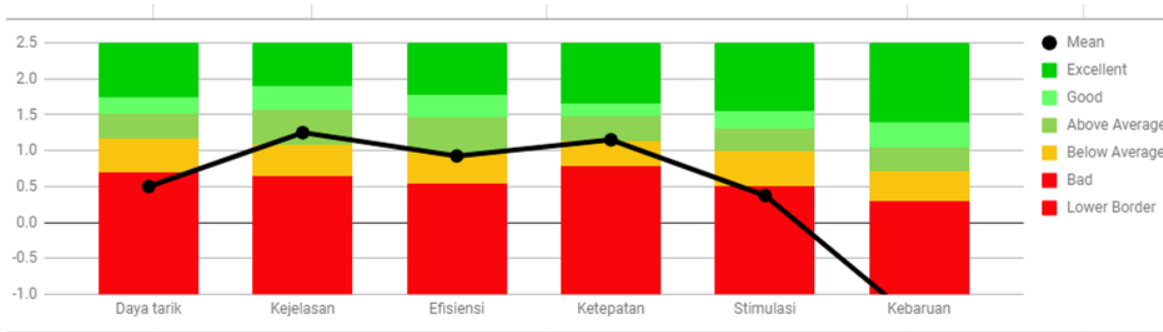
+ Read_First Data DT Results Confidence_Intervals Scale_Consistency

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner UEQ :
**‘Asesmen dan Pengembangan
Desain User Experience Sistem
Informasi Asisten Fasilkom UI’**
Adinegoro, Pratama, Fiandi, dan
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Tugas Akhir MPPI

UEQ Data Analysis Tools by :
Dr. Martin Schrepp
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Harry Budi Santoso

HASIL 6 SKALA UEQ



Scale	Mean	Comparisson to benchmark	Interpretation
Daya tarik	0.500	Bad	In the range of the 25% worst results
Kejelasan	1.250	Above Average	25% of results better, 50% of results worse
Efisiensi	0.925	Below Average	50% of results better, 25% of results worse
Ketepatan	1.150	Above Average	25% of results better, 50% of results worse
Stimulasi	0.375	Bad	In the range of the 25% worst results
Kebaruan	-1.400	Bad	In the range of the 25% worst results

“

Cuplikan Kuesioner UEQ :
'Asesmen dan Pengembangan
Desain User Experience Sistem
Informasi Asisten Fasilkom UI'
 Adinegoro, Pratama, Fiandi, dan
 Hasani (2018) Diajukan sebagai
 Tugas Akhir MPPI

UEQ Data Analysis Tools by :
 Dr. Martin Schrepp
 UEQ Versi Bahasa Indonesia by :
 Harry Budi Santoso

CARA MENGHITUNG SKALA UEQ

“

UNTUK DETAIL LEBIH LENGKAP MENGENAI CARA MENGHITUNG UEQ SCORE SILAHKAN MERUJUK KE :

<https://www.ueq-online.org/>

KABAR GEMBIRA UNTUK KITA SEMUA :) KINI UEQ ADA VERSI BAHASA INDONESIA NYA :

https://www.ueq-online.org/Material/UEQ_All_Languages.zip





STUDI KASUS



Usability Evaluation of the Student Centered e-Learning Environment

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Usability Evaluation of the Student Centered e-Learning Environment



Inas Sofiyah Junus, Harry Budi Santoso, R. Yugo K. Isal, and Andika Yudha Utomo
Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia, INDONESIA

Abstract

Student Centered e-Learning Environment (SCeLE) has substantial roles to support learning activities at Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia (Fasilkom UI). Although it has

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Junus, Santoso,
Isal, & Utomo
(2015)

PERTANYAAN PENELITIAN



“
Junus, Santoso,
Isal, & Utomo
(2015)

To find out the **learning experiences** of students and lecturers in SCeLE

To find out **aspects** that are required **to be preserved** in SCeLE;

To find out aspects that are obliged **to be improved** in SCeLE along with the steps needed.

METODE ANALISIS DATA YANG DIGUNAKAN



Junus, Santoso,
Isal, & Utomo

(2015)

Likert Scale

Untuk menentukan isu yang muncul berdasarkan faktor yang diamati.

Theme Based Content Analysis (TBCA)

Menganalisis jawaban open ended question.

Solution Identification Analysis

Dilakukan berdasarkan data kuisioner responden.

Computer Self-Efficacy, Cognitive Actions, and Metacognitive Strategies of High School Students While Engaged in Interactive Learning Modules



“
Santoso, H. B.
(2013)

PERTANYAAN PENELITIAN



“

Santoso, H. B.
(2013)

How is students' **computer self-efficacy (CSE)** related to **cognitive** and **metacognitive strategies** while using interactive learning modules (ILM)?

How do students' **plan and monitor their cognitive actions**, and regulate their monitoring strategies during learning with ILM?

KONTEKS PENELITIAN

- School Selection:



Logan High School | Home of the Grizzlies



- Participant Selection:

School	Class
Logan High School	Programming 1A and Math 1
InTech Collegiate High School	Physics

- 100 students from both schools completed all activities in this study.
- Three modules for each class were selected to be used by considering the relevance of the modules to this study.

“

Santoso, H. B.
(2013)

METODE ANALISIS DATA YANG DIGUNAKAN



Santoso, H. B.
(2013)

Statistik Deskriptif Rerata Nilai CSE dan SRCBL

Untuk profiling computer self-efficacy, dan strategi kognitif serta metakognitif siswa

Uji Korelasi (Pearson Test)

Melihat hubungan nilai CSE dengan strategi kognitif dan metakognitif siswa

Uji Multiple Linear Regression

Mengukur pengaruh nilai CSE dengan aksi kognitif dan strategi metakognitif siswa

METODE ANALISIS DATA YANG DIGUNAKAN



Santoso, H. B.
(2013)

Pengukuran Berulang (Repeated Measures)

Mengetahui perbedaan aspek seperti planning, monitoring, aksi kognitif dsb.

Cluster Analysis

Menentukan rekaman screen capture dan siswa terpilih untuk diteliti lebih lanjut

Screen Captured Video Analysis

Untuk menjelaskan lebih lanjut mengenai temuan dari analisis kuesioner

METODE ANALISIS DATA YANG DIGUNAKAN



Santoso, H. B.
(2013)

Interview Analysis

Menjelaskan lebih lanjut temuan pada analisis video dan kuesioner

Measuring User Experience of the Student-Centered e-Learning Environment

The Journal of Educators Online-JEO January 2016 ISSN 1547-500X Vol 13 Number 1

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Measuring User Experience of the Student-Centered e-Learning Environment

Harry B. Santoso, Universitas Indonesia, Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

Martin Schrepp, SAP AG, Walldorf, GERMANY

R. Yugo Kartono Isal, Universitas Indonesia, Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

Andika Yudha Utomo, Universitas Indonesia, Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

Bilih Priyogi, Universitas Indonesia, Jawa Barat, INDONESIA

Abstract

The aim of the current study is to develop an adapted version of User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ) and evaluate a learning management system. Although there is a growing interest on User Experience, there are still limited resources (i.e. measurement tools or questionnaires) available

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**Santoso, Schrepp,
Isal, Utomo, &
Priyogi
(2016)**

KONTEKS PENELITIAN



“
Santoso, Schrepp,
Isal, Utomo, &
Priyogi
(2016)

Goals :

Measure **user experience of Student Centered E-Learning Environment (SCELE)**,

METODE ANALISIS DATA YANG DIGUNAKAN



Santoso, Schrepp, Isal, Utomo, & Priyogi
(2016)

UEQ Data Analysis Tools

Untuk mengukur usabilitas SceLe berdasarkan 6 aspek UX

Analisis Open Question

Mengidentifikasi pendapat dan isu yang muncul terkait penggunaan SceLe

Terima Kasih,
**Ada
Pertanyaan?**