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International Journal of Information Technology and Education (IJITE) 2 (2), (March 2023) 26-44

International Journal of Information
Technology and
Education (IJITE)

http://ijite.jredu.id

The Effect Of Packet Tracer Simulator Media On Motivation And Learning Outcomes Of Basic Network Tkj Students Of Cokroaminoto Vocational School, Kotamobagu

Muhammad Fadly Atjo¹, Djami Olii ², Hiskia Manggopa ³, Parabelem TD Rompas ⁴

1.2.3.4 Technology and Vocational Education Postgraduate Program, Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

Corresponding author: mfadlyatjo@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 14 January 2023; Received in revised form: 27 January 2023; Accepted: 20 February 2023;

Available online: 10 March 2023; Handling Editor: Mersy Elisabet Sumangkut

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of packet tracer simulator media on the motivation and learning outcomes of basic network students TKJ SMK Cokroaminoto Kotamobagu. Method used $_$ in study this is quasi experiment or experiment pseudo . Data collection techniques using documentation , questionnaires , and tests whereas technique data analysis using SPSS 26.0 assistance . Research results show that there is positive and significant influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer to motivation and outcomes student learning on basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu . this $_$ is known from Independent test results Sample T-Test. Obtained Sig.(2-tailed) value of 0.000 <0.05 so could concluded that there is influence positive and significant in use of Cisco Packet Tracer media against motivation study students on learning network elementary school at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu . Whereas from Independent test results Sample T-Test. Obtained Sig.(2-tailed) value is 0.0 0 1 < 0.05 so could concluded that use of Cisco Packet Tracer capable media increase results study student class X TKJ at SMK Cokroaminoto Kotamobagu . Research results show class $_$ control with total respondent as many as 27 have a mean of 7 0 , 37 and in class experiment with total Respondents 27 had a mean of 7 9.00 . On the Independent Sample Test obtained Sig.(2-tailed) value is 0.000 <0.05, there is a significant difference in learning motivation in the two classes. And on class control with total respondent as many as 27 have a mean of 8 0.3 7 and in class experiment with total respondent 27 has

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mean 8 7 , 22 . On the Independent Sample Test obtained the value of Sig.(2-tailed) is $0.00\,1$. Because the value of sig.(2-tailed) $0.00\,1$ <0.05, there is a significant difference in learning outcomes in the two classes. It can be seen that the better the students' mastery of the packet tracer simulator media, the motivation and student learning outcomes are increasing.

Keywords: Media Simulator, Motivation, Results Learn

INTRODUCTION

Learning is an ongoing process activity learn and teach students in class . Implementation learning is teacher and student interaction in framework convey ingredients lesson to students and for reach purpose learning . (Hamdani, 2011: 17). because it , in the learning process there is a number of element among them is learning as a purposeful process for learn students inside class .

Based on results inside observation class for lesson network elementary , students feel difficulty with IP Address material , which is lesson similar count with math . In fact , IP Address material is one lesson which must be mastered student in eye lesson network basic . Thing this is one factor which make a number of student no Graduated when when test IP Address material , and indicate that process learning network base not yet finished hopefully , researcher also find that motivation students at SMK Cokroaminto Kotamobagu for study enough low , p the could seen when the teacher explains Theory lessons , students tend noisy , chatting with friend , consequently class Becomes noisy and less teacher explanation noticed .

Motivation can defined with all something which Becomes pusher that behavior demanded or pushing somebody for fulfil need. On point this is motivation Becomes power behavior driver Becomes behavior determinant. Motivation too could said as something construct theoretical about behavior includes regulation (regulation), direction (directive), and goals (incentives global) of behavior.

According to M. Uthman Najati motivation is strength mover which awaken activity on creature life and raises behavior as well direct it going to purpose certain . Motivation has three component principal , that is move , direct and sustain .

Results study is patterns actions, values, notions, attitudes, appreciation and skill. It means is that results study is change of various aspect ability which owned by participant educate.

In theory learn cognitive, someone only can is said learn when already understand the whole question insightful. According to Gagne, results learn is its formation concept.

Could concluded that results study is behavior change obtained somebody consequence learn . Behavior change is caused because he has reach mastery on a number ingredients which given in process study teach . Results which meant could form change in aspect cognitive , affective nor psychomotor .

One factorwhich influence motivation and results study is a learning medium . Learning media is all something which could used for convey message stimulate thoughts , feelings in framework make effective communication and interaction between teacher and student in reach purpose education which effective and efficient . Gerlach & Ely say that the media when understood in a manner line big is human , material , or incident which build condition which make student capable obtain knowledge , skills , or attitude .

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Could concluded that learning media could clarify presentation message and information so that could expedite and increase process and results learn .

Based on results inside observation class for lesson network elementary , students feel difficulty with IP Address material , which is lesson count which similar with math . In fact , IP Address material is one lesson which must be mastered student in eye lesson network basic . Thing this is one factor _ which make a number of student no Graduated when when test IP Address material , and indicate that process learning network base not yet finished hopefully , researcher also find that motivation students at SMK Cokroaminto Kotamobagu for study enough low , p the could seen when the teacher explains Theory lessons , students tend noisy , chatting with friend , consequently class Becomes noisy and less teacher explanation noticed .

METHOD

Method used _ in study this is *quasi experiment* or experiment pseudo . Method *quasi experiment* different with experiment actually . On method *quasi experiment* , have group control , however no could function fully for control variables outside influences _ implementation experiment .

The research design used is Nonequivalent Control Group Design, in design this almost same with pretest-posttest control group design only course on design this, group divided Becomes two group experiment nor group control compared without through randomization.

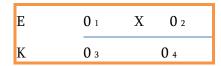


Figure 3.1 Nonequivalent Control Group Design

Description:

E : Class Experiment

Motivation

Results Learn

K : Class Control

motivation i
Results Learn

01 : *Pre test* on class experiment

03 : *Pre test* on class control

X: Treatment on class experiment with apply Cisco Packet application Tracer as a learning medium

02 : *Pro test* in class experiment04 : *Pro test* on the control class

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Variable study this consists from Packet Tracer Learning Media as Variable X, Motivation Learn Student as Variable Y $_1$ and Learning Outcomes Student as Variable Y $_2$.

The population in this study was class X of the Department of Computer and Network Engineering (TKJ) Cokroaminoto Kotamobagu Vocational School , consisting of two classes totaling 54 (fifty four) students with details of class X TKJ A totaling 27 (twenty seven) students and class X TKJ B as many as 27 (twenty seven) students.

Data collection techniques in research are questionnaires and are supported by other data collection techniques, namely documentation and observation. Every technique own excess and deficiency , by because it has to be adjusted with need and problem research . Data collection by detail explained as following :

Deliver _ questionnaire to respondent and will answer written more easy if compared with scrape answer respondent with face to face" Arikunto (2010).

Method this is something method for get data with spread questionnaire which has arranged by researcher corresponding with purpose . Type question which used is type question with use alternatives answer based on scale likert . According to Arikunto (2010), documentation of the word origin he said document which it means goods written .

Method this used for Dig up existing data there . Documentation is done by taking initial data related to research data such as school documents and student achievement data. Besides that Documentation is also carried out with take related images $_$ with research data . According to Arikunto (2013), validity is something size which advance levels validity or validity something instruments . For test validity instrument (questionnaire) intended for know is instruments which used the could reveal variable data which researched in a manner right . Testing validity for learning media instruments package tracer (X), Learning Motivation (Y $_1$) and Results Learn (Y $_2$) with use help SPSS application 26. Testing this done with purpose for know how many big the influence of learning media package tracer (X), Learning Motivation (Y $_1$) and Results Learning (Y $_2$) testing this use help SPSS 26 application .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data on the learning motivation of control class students was obtained from the results of a questionnaire given to control class students by learning without using the Cisco application package Tracer .

Table 4.2 Learning Motivation in Control Class

Control Class X TKJ A			
No	Name	Score	
1	Aditya Lasabuda	71	
2	Ahmad Maulana Agoan	66	
3	Ahmad Sharif A Cadre	62	
4	Alpha Geral Queen	80	

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5	Asmiranda	65	
	Mokodompit		
6	Bayu Asiking	63	
7	Celsi Mokoginta	80	
8	Dilfa Potabuga	67	
9	Febrianti Kasi	72	
	Ayantu		
10	Fabian NR Untol	68	
11	Gevel G B	71	
	Captain	, 1	
12	Jhodi Saputra	79	
12	Kolopita	1)	
13	Rose S	72	
13	Mokodompit	12	
14	Melda Paputungan	62	
15	Meliansari Dugian	61	
1.6	Nazril A	60	
16	Damopolii	68	
15	Olivia	(0)	
17	Datungsolang	63	
10	Wulan 's daughter		
18	Sundari	70	
19	Rafi Alfaresi	72	
20	Rafi Podomi	69	
21	Rafik Umbola	80	
22	Rika Paputungan	79	
23	Rick Paputungan	67	
24	Rila Podomi	65	
25	Sanjay Simbala	67	
	Sasya Aprilia		
26	Simbala	78	
27	Wirni Umbola	83	
	Amount	1900	
	Average	70.38	
ing outcomes in the central class (Pro test and			

Data on student learning outcomes in the control class (*Pre-test* and *Post-test*) is taken from the student's score after answering 30 multiple choice questions. The following is the test score of student learning outcomes:

Table 4.3 Learning Outcomes of the Control Class (*Pre-test* and *post-test*)

Learning Outcomes of Control Class X TKJ A

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No	Name	Pre-	Post-
		test	test
1	Aditya Lasabuda	25	80
2	Ahmad Maulana Agoan	30	80
3	Ahmad Sharif A Cadre	30	75
4	Alpha Geral Queen	30	80
5	Asmiranda Mokodompit	25	70
6	Bayu Asiking	30	85
7	Celsi Mokoginta	35	65
8	Dilfa Potabuga	25	75
9	Febrianti Kasi Ayantu	20	80
10	Fabian NR Untol	15	80
11	Gevel G B Captain	30	85
12	Jhodi Saputra Kolopita	30	75
13	Rose S Mokodompit	25	85
14	Melda Paputungan	20	75
15	Meliansari Dugian	25	95
16	Nazril A. Damopolii	25	85
17	Olivia Datungsolang	15	75
18	Wulan 's daughter Sundari	35	95
19	Rafi Alfaresi	30	85
20	Rafi Podomi	30	70
21	Rafik Umbola	15	85
22	Rika Paputungan	25	90
23	Rick Paputungan	15	70
24	Rila Podomi	30	80
25	Sanjay Simbala	25	90
26	Sasya Aprilia Simbala	30	75
27	Wirni Umbola	20	85
	Amount	690	2170
	Average	25.56	80.37

Data on the learning motivation of the experimental class students were obtained from the results of the questionnaire given to the experimental class students after receiving the learning treatment using the Cisco application package Tracer .

Table 4.4 Experimental Class Learning Motivation

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Experimental Class X TKJ B			
No	Name	Score	
1	sister Paputungan	68	
2	Aprilia A. K. Kandouw	66	
3	Aprilia Mamonto	86	
4	Caca Kirana Laode	91	
5	Cani Atmasari Help	84	
6	Clara Mamonto	74	
7	Dea Potabuga	79	
8	Deronatan J .	94	
0	Mamengko	9 4	
9	Desiree Darumeyat	78	
10	Dziad D _ Datunsolang	87	
11	Elphiana Bonde	71	
12	Fauzy F _ Mokoagow	83	
13	Gifary A _ Dungkalang	83	
14	Haikal A Paputungan	72	
15	I Made Rai Oktavianus	75	
16	Jelly F Paputungan	80	
17	Kayla Khofifa With	80	
18	Lena Dilanga	74	
19	Nathan A. Mokoagow	82	
20	Oka A. P. Potabuga	73	
21	Princess Ningxi Mokodompit	69	
22	Ridho. Bonde	79	
23	Rifaldo Mamangkay	73	
24	Salsa Nabila	85	
25	Tissa Kaaba	82	
26	Vivi Adinda Paputungan	79	
27	Welly Wahyudi Akab	86	
	Amount	2201	
	Average	81.52	

Experimental class student learning outcomes data (*Pre-test* and *Post-test*) is taken from the student's score after answering 30 multiple choice questions. The following is the test score of student learning outcomes:

Table 4.5 Experiment Class Learning Outcomes (Pre-test and post-test)

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Learning Outcomes of Experimental Class X TKJ				
NT.	В			
No	Name	Pre-	Post-	
1	sister Paputungan	test 20	test 90	
2	Aprilia A. K. Kandouw	20	85	
3	Aprilia Mamonto	25	85	
4	Caca Kirana Laode	30	95	
5	Cani Atmasari Help	35	80	
6	Clara Mamonto	25	75	
7	Dea Potabuga	30	100	
8	Deronatan J . Mamengko	35	90	
9	Desiree Darumeyat	25	80	
10	Dziad D _ Datunsolang	15	90	
11	Elphiana Bonde	15	85	
12	Fauzi F Mokoagow	35	95	
13	Gifary A Dungkalang	20	85	
14	Haikal A Paputungan	35	80	
15	I Made Rai Oktavianus	30	100	
16	Jelly F Paputungan	20	95	
17	Kayla Khofifa With	35	90	
18	Lena Dilanga	30	75	
19	Nathan A. Mokoagow	25	80	
20	Oka A. P Potabuga	35	90	
21	Princess Ningxi Mokodompit	25	85	
22	Ridho. Bonde	30	100	

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23	Rifaldo	30	90
23	Mamangkay	30	90
24	Salsa Nabila	25	80
25	Tissa Kaaba	25	85
26	Vivi Adinda	20	90
	Paputungan	20	90
27	Welly Wahyudi	30	80
27	Akab	30	80
	Amount	725	2355
	Average	26.85	87.23

Table 4.6 Output normality test of control class learning motivation One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Motivat ion Learn Class Control

		Gontion
N		27
Normal	Mea	70.37
Parameters a,b	ns	
	std.	6,547
	Deviatio	
	n	
Most	abso	.142
Extreme	lute	
Differences	Posi	.142
	tive	
	Neg	137
	ative	
Test Statistics		.142
Asymp . Sig. (2-tailed)	.170 c

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on table 4.6 the output of the normality test of learning motivation in the control class using SPSS 26.0, it can be seen that the Asymp value . Sig . (2-tailed) of 0.170 so that > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the control class learning motivation data is said to be normally distributed .

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Table 4.7 Output of normality test . Control class learning outcomes

One-Sample KolmogorovSmirnov Test

Hasil

		Belajar
		Kelas
		Kontrol
N		27
Normal	Mean	80.37
Parameters ^{a,b}	Std.	7.586
	Deviatio	
	n	
Most	Absolute	.137
Extreme	Positive	.131
Differences	Negative	137
Test Statistic	2	.137
Asymp. Sig.	(2-tailed)	.200c,
		d

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance

Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on table 4.7 the output of the normality test for control class learning outcomes using SPSS 26.0, it can be seen that the Asymp value . Sig . (2-tailed) of 0.200 so that > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the control class learning motivation data is said to be normally distributed .

Table 4.8 Output normality test of experimental class learning motivation

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

1	0	
		Motiv
		asi Belajar
		Kelas
		Eksperime
		n
		27

N		27
Normal	Mean	79.00
Parameters ^{a,b}	Std.	7.033
	Deviation	

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Most Extreme	Absolute	.095
Differences	Positive	.095
	Negative	093
Test Statistic		.095
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
- d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on table 4.8 the output of the normality test for experimental class learning outcomes using SPSS 26.0, it can be seen that the Asymp value . Sig . (2-tailed) of 0.200 so that > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the experimental class learning outcomes data is said to be normally distributed .

Table 4.9 Output of normality test . Experimental class learning outcomes One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Hasil Belajar Kelas Eksperimen

		Trasii Delajai Kelas Eksperiilleli	
N			27
Normal	Mean		87.22
Paramete	Std.		7.250
rs ^{a,b}	Devia		
	tion		
Most	Absol		.139
Extreme	ute		
Differenc	Positi		.139
es	ve		
	Negati		131
	ve		
Test S	tatistic		.139
Asym	p. Sig.		.195c
(2-tailed)			

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on table 4.9 the output of the normality test for experimental class learning outcomes using SPSS 26.0, it can be seen that the Asymp value . Sig . (2-tailed) of 0.195 so that > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the experimental class learning outcomes data is said to be normally distributed .

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Table 4.10 Output of Learning Motivation Homogeneity Test
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		,			
		Leven			
		e			
		Statisti			
		CS	f1	f2	Sig.
Motiva	Based on	.0			.808
tion	Means	60		2	
Learn	Based on	09			.762
	Median	3		2	
	Based on	09			.762
	Median and	3		1,9	
	with			62	
	adjusted df				
	Based on	07			.782
	trimmed	7		2	
	mean				

Based on table 4.10, the output of the homogeneity test of learning motivation using SPSS 26.0 is known that the value of Sig . 0.808 > 0.05, so that the learning motivation data is declared homogeneous.

Tabel 4.11 Output Uji Homogenitas Hasil Belajar Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene		df	
		Statistic	f1	2	Sig.
Hasil	Based on Mean	.000		5	.990
Belajar				2	
	Based on	.000		5	1.000
	Median			2	
	Based on	.000		2.000	1.000
	Median and				
	with adjusted				
	df				
	Based on	.000		5	.987
	trimmed mean			2	

Based on table 4.11, the output of the homogeneity test of learning outcomes using SPSS 26.0 is known that the value of Sig .0.990 > 0.05, so that the learning outcome data is declared homogeneous.

The t- test is used to determine the effect of using Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu . and the influence of using Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto

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Vocational School Kotamobagu . Test it conducted with SPSS 2 6.0 program assistance, namely the Independent Sample t-test.

The basis for making the decision is that if the value of Sig .(2-tailed) > 0.05, then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. If the value of Sig .(2-tailed) < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

Following are the results of testing the hypothesis using SPSS 26.0

The hypothesis tested beeps as following:

H₁: there is a positive and significant influence on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivation in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

H $_{0}$: there is no positive and significant influence on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivation in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

Table 4.12 *Outputs* Test *t- test* Student's motivation to study Group Statistics

	Class	N	Means	std. Deviation	std. Error Means
Mo	Class	27	70.37	6,547	1,260
tivation	Control				
Learn	Class	27	79.00	7,033	1,353
	Experiment				

From table 4.12 the output of the t- test test of student motivation can be seen that in the control class with a total of 27 respondents it has a mean of 70.37 and in the experimental class with a number of 27 respondents it has a mean of 79.00. On Independent Samples The test obtained the value of Sig .(2-tailed) is 0.000. Because the sig .(2-tailed) value is 0.000 < 0.05, there is a significant difference in learning motivation in the two classes. So it can be concluded that there are differences in student learning motivation between those who are treated using Cisco media package Tracer with students who are not treated using Cisco media package Tracer on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivation in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

 $\rm H_{\,1}$: there is a positive and significant influence on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

H $_{0}$: there is no positive and significant influence on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

Table 4.1 3 Outputs Test t-test Student learning outcomes

Group Statistics

				std.		
			Mea	Deviati	std.	Error
	Class		ns	on	Means	
Lear	Class		8	7,5		1,460
ning	Control	7	0.37	86		

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Outc	Class		8	7,2	, ,	1,395
omes	Experi	7	7.22	50		
	ment					

Independent Samples Test Leve ne's Test for Equa lity of Vari ance t-test for Equality of Means S 95% Confidence Interval of the Sig. (2-Mean Difference i taile Differen Std. Error Low Up f d) ce Difference er g. per Hasil 2.019 Equal 2 Belajar varianc 0 9 3. 001 6.852 10.904 2.799 0 9 39 es 0 0 3 assume d 2.019 Equal 2.799 3. 001 6.852 10.904 varianc 1. 39 89 not es 3 4 assume d

From table 4.13 the output of the t- test test for student learning outcomes can be seen that in the control class with a total of 27 respondents it has a mean of 80.37 and in the experimental class with a total of 27 respondents it has a mean of 87.22. On Independent Samples The test obtained the value of Sig .(2-tailed) was 0.001. Because the sig .(2-tailed) value is 0.001 < 0.05, there is a significant difference in learning outcomes in the two classes. So it can be concluded that there are differences in student learning outcomes between those who are treated using Cisco media package Tracer with students who are not treated using Cisco media package Tracer. That means there is a positive and significant influence

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on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

After the results of data analysis are complete, the next step is to describe the results of the research in tabular form which shows the influence of the use of Cisco media package Tracer on motivation and student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu . The research results recapitulation table is as follows:

Table 4.14 Summary of Research Results

	hyp	Resul	Criteri	_	
N	othe	ts	a	Interp	
0	sis	Study	Interp	retati	on
•	Stud	,	retatio	on	
	y		n		
1	H 1: there is a positive and signific ant influen ce on the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learnin g motivat ion in basic networ k learnin g at Cokroa minoto Vocatio nal School	Sig value .(2- tailed) is 0.000	probab ility < 0.05	H 1 be accep ted	there is a positive and significa nt influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivati on in basic network learning at Cokroam inoto Vocation al School Kotamob agu .

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i $^{\rm 2}$, Hiskia Manggopa $^{\rm 3}$, Parabelem TD Rompa
s $^{\rm 4}$

mmad	l Fadly Atjo¹,	Djami Olii ²	, Hiskia Ma	nggopa ³	, Parabelem T
	Kotamo				
	bagu .				
	H o:				
	there is				
	no				
	positive				
	and				
	signific				
	ant				
	influen				
	ce on				
	the use				
	of Cisco				
	media				
	package				
	Tracer				
	on				
	student				
	learnin				
	g				
	motivat				
	ion in				
	basic				
	networ				
	k				
	learnin				
	g at				
	Cokroa				
	minoto				
	Vocatio				
	nal				
	School				
	Kotamo				
	bagu .				
2	H 1:	sig	probab	H 1 be	there is a
	there is	value	ility	accep	positive
	a	.(2-	< 0.05	ted	and
	positive	tailed)			significa
	and	0.0 0 1			nt
	significa				influence
	nt				in the
	influenc				use of
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Muhammad Fadly Atjo¹ , Djami Olii ² , Hiskia Manggopa ³ , Parabelem TD Rompas ⁴

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This study aims to determine whether there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivation in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu and to find out whether there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine whether there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivation in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu and to find out whether there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

Based on the research results recapitulation table, in column number 1 concerning student motivation with the t test , Sig .(2-tailed) is 0.000. Sig .(2-tailed) value 0.000 < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Thus there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning motivation in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu . Based on the research results recapitulation table, in column number 2 regarding student learning outcomes with the t test , Sig .(2-tailed) is 0.001. Sig .(2-tailed) value 0.001 < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Thus there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is influence in the use of Cisco media package Tracer on motivation and student learning outcomes in basic network learning at Cokroaminoto Vocational School Kotamobagu .

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