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### The Use of Spreadsheet-Based Basic Accounting Practice Applications in Online Learning

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Abstract—Learning moduls is one of the components in sufficient in current and control indicates between Energy and indicates between Energy in the indicates and the control indicates and proposed and the control indicates and

Keywords— applications, accounting, spreadsheets, learning

I. INTRODUCTI rona Virus Disea

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## The Use of Spreadsheet-Based Basic Accounting Practice Applications in Online Learning

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Abstract-Learning media is one of the components in online learning as one type of distance learning. The research objectives are to describe the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications with a perpetual method, to test student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning. The model used is a descriptive study model. The quantitative data used in this study consisted of student acceptance of the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online-learning, practice completion targets, and student learning results. Student acceptance of the use of applications in online learning is obtained by using an application acceptance questionnaire following the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The questionnaire uses 4 Likert scales, from 1 to 4 (strongly disagreestrongly agree). The questionnaire consists of 18 questions covering aspects of usefulness, ease of use, and attitudes towards using the application. The questionnaire was given to 85 students participating in the practice. The descriptive analysis technique used in this study was conducted by describing the percentage of student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based application, the data for practice completion, and student learning results. The results of the study are spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of initial setup facilities (users, company information, accounts, suppliers, customers, and inventory), journals, ledgers and subsidiary ledgers, worksheets, financial statements, and other reports. The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications could be accepted or highly accepted by students who learn basics accounting practices in online learning. The spreadsheetbased basic accounting practice applications are used effectively

Keywords—applications, accounting, spreadsheets, learning

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The recent Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic created opportunities for change in pedagogical approaches and the introduction of virtual education at all levels of education. Online/virtual-education is a demand for the current crisis [1]. Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia establishes a Learning from home policy through online/distance learning

during the Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) spread. Online learning is following online learning guidelines that have been established by The Ministry of Education and Culture [2].

Students reveal that online learning online is helpful in COVID-19 pandemic [3]. Online learning methods are effective for improving student learning achievement which is confirmed by the higher posttest results compared to those from the pretest [4]. Most students can understand the lessons given and have the opportunity to participate in learning, but according to students, online learning is no more interesting than conventional learning [5].

The success of online learning depends on the quality of the teaching materials used in the learning process. Teaching materials packaged as a whole and the systematic way can help students master specific learning goals [6]. Teaching materials that are complete and arranged systematically can create effective learning and efficient learning. Teaching materials can provide knowledge, skills, and attitudes as defined in competency standards. Teaching materials including printed materials (handouts, books, modules, worksheets, brochures), audio-visual (video, compact disc digital video), audio (radio, cassette, audio compact disc), visuals (photos, drawings, models), and multi-media (interactive compact disc, computer-based, internet) [6].

The spreadsheet-based teaching material was developed as a computerized simulation of a worksheet [7]. Spreadsheet-based applications are widely used in accounting learning. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications are teaching materials used in lectures on basic accounting practices [8]. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of several parts, namely initial setup, journal, ledger, financial statements, and closing [9].

Student acceptance of the use of technology needs to examine to improve the effectiveness of learning [10]. The application's acceptance evaluation using the perception of usefulness and ease of use. Perceptions of usefulness and also ease of use influence user decisions about when and how new software is used [11]. Usefulness and ease of use are the



primary determinants of user decisions on using applications [12].

The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is expected to increase learning effectiveness. In this study, the effectiveness of learning is seen in terms of the learning process and outcomes. In terms of the learning process, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students actively complete practical assignments within the specified time. In terms of results, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students score at least 66.

This study focuses on describing the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications, the student acceptance of the use of its use in online learning, and to evaluate the effectiveness of their use in online learning.

#### II. RESEARCH METHODS

The model used is a descriptive study model. The research procedure consists of describing the spreadsheetbased basic accounting practice applications using a perpetual method, testing the student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet- based applications in online learning, and evaluating the effectiveness of the use of the spreadsheet-based applications in online learning. The quantitative data used in this study consisted of student acceptance of the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online-learning, practice completion targets, and student learning results. Student acceptance\_of the use of applications in online learning is obtained by using an application acceptance questionnaire following the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) that was introduced by Fred Davis. The questionnaire uses 4 Likert scales, from 1 to 4 (strongly disagree-strongly agree). The questionnaire consists of 18 questions covering aspects of usefulness, ease of use, and attitudes towards using the application. The questionnaire was given to 85 students participating in the practice. The target for practice completion and student learning results were obtained from the control document of practice activities and the value of practical exams. The descriptive analysis technique used in this study was conducted by describing the percentage of student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based application, the data for practice completion, and student learning results. The acceptance level standard is presented as follows in Table I.

TABLE I. STANDARD OF ACCEPTANCE LEVEL

| Value      | Acceptance Level  |
|------------|-------------------|
| 75.1-100.0 | Very accepted     |
| 50.1-75.0  | Accepted          |
| 25.1-50.0  | Not accepted      |
| 0-25.0     | Very not accepted |

#### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following will describe a description of the spreadsheet- based basic accounting practice applications, student acceptance of the application, and the effectiveness of the application use in online learning.

#### A. The Spreadsheet-Based Applications

Spreadsheet-based applications are used in basic accounting practices learning. The development of this application is tailored to the needs of basic accounting practices to process the accounting cycle for service and trading companies. This application can be used for practical cases using both the physical method and the perpetual method. This application can be used for practice materials with petty cash with fixed or fluctuating systems. Besides, the applications can also be used for the practical case that applies different inventory cost formulas following the provisions of financial accounting standards. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of several parts, namely files, journals, ledgers, trial balances and worksheets, financial statements, and closing trial balances. The main menu of the application is presented in Fig. 1.

|                        | MAIN MENU               |                            |                             |                                |                          |  |  |  |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| FILE                   | JOURNAL                 | LEDGER                     | TRIAL BALANCE-<br>WORKSHEET | FINANCIAL<br>STATEMENT         | CLOSING TRIAL<br>BALANCE |  |  |  |
| Company<br>Information | Purchase Journal        | General Ledger             | Opening Balance             | Income<br>Statement            | Closing Trial<br>Balance |  |  |  |
| Account                | Sales Journal           | Account Payable<br>Card    | Trial Balance               | Other<br>Comprehensive         |                          |  |  |  |
| Vendor                 | Cash Payment<br>Journal | Account<br>Receivable Card | Worksheet                   | Change of Equity               |                          |  |  |  |
| Customer               | Cash Receipt<br>Journal | Inventory Card             |                             | Financial Position             |                          |  |  |  |
| Inventory              | Petty Cash<br>Journal   | Account Payable<br>List    |                             | Cash Flow                      |                          |  |  |  |
|                        | Memorial Journal        | Account<br>Receivable List |                             | Note of Financial<br>Statement |                          |  |  |  |

Fig. 1. The main menu of the application.

The files sub-menu are used to manage user data, company information, accounts, vendors, customers, and inventory. The journal sub-menu consists of purchase journals, sales journals, cash payment journals, cash receipt journals, petty cash journals, and memorial journals. The ledger sub-menu consists of general ledger, account payable card, account receivable card, inventory card, and list of accounts payable, accounts receivable, and inventory. The trial balance and worksheets sub-menu are used in preparing financial reports. The financial statement sub-menu contains statements of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, change of equity, financial position, cash flow, and notes to financial statements. The last sub-menu is the closing trial balance that is used to make a closing trial balance.

Before using spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications, students make initial set up by completing user information and general information of the



company. The user form and company information form are shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

| PENGGUNA KERTAS KERJA PRAKTIK |                            |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Informasi Peng                | guna                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. Urut                      | :                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| No Induk                      | :                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nama                          |                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Departemen                    | -                          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jabatan                       |                            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petunjuk Penggu               | паав                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pemilihan                     | : Click                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ke Menu Utama                 | : Click MENU pada Formulir |  |  |  |  |  |

Fig. 2. The user information.

|                      | INFORMASI UMUM            |  |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Identitas Perusahaai |                           |  |
| Nama Perusahaan      | NPWP/NPPKP :              |  |
| Alamat               | Tanggal Pengukuhan PKP:   |  |
| Kota                 | Nomor Seri Faktur Pajak : |  |
| No. Telepon          | Kode Cabang :             |  |
| No. Fax              | Jenis Usaha :             |  |
| Email Address        | KLU SPT :                 |  |
| Informasi Akuntansi  | Pilhan                    |  |
| Periode              | Mata Uang :               |  |
| Per                  | Bahasa :                  |  |

Fig. 3. General company information.

The user form is used by the user to fill in information about the identification number, name, department, and title. The general company information form is used by the user to fill in information about company identity, accounting information, tax information, and additional information.

After completing user information and general information of the company, students enter data about accounts, suppliers, customers, and inventory with their initial balances. The accounts form, suppliers, customers, and inventory form are shown as follows in Fig. 4 to Fig. 7.



Fig. 4. Account information.

| VENDOR               |   | ?           | ×     |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-------|
| N <u>O</u> :         | ^ | New R       | ecord |
| NAMA VENDOR:         |   | Ne <u>w</u> |       |
| NO <u>V</u> EN:      |   | Del         | ete   |
| ALA <u>M</u> AT:     |   | Rest        | ore   |
| KOTA:                | - | Find        | Prev  |
| TELEPON:             |   |             | -     |
| TERMIN:              |   | Find        | Next  |
| NO. FAKT <u>U</u> R: |   | Crite       | eria  |
| TGL FAKTUR:          |   | Clo         | se    |
| SALDO AWAL:          |   |             |       |
|                      | ~ |             |       |

Fig. 5. Supplier information.

|   | ? ×              |
|---|------------------|
| ^ | New Record       |
|   | Ne <u>w</u>      |
|   | Delete           |
|   | Restore          |
|   | Find Prev        |
|   |                  |
|   | Find Next        |
|   | <u>C</u> riteria |
|   | Close            |
|   |                  |
|   |                  |

Fig. 6. Customer information.

| INVENTORY             |   | ?             | ×            |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| N <u>O</u> :          | ^ | New R         | ecord        |
| PRODUCT NAME:         |   | Ne <u>w</u>   |              |
| PRODUC <u>T</u> CODE: |   | Dele          | ete          |
| MEASURE:              |   | Rest          | ore          |
| QUANTITY:             |   | Find          | Prev         |
| PRICE/UNIT: TOTAL:    |   | Find          | <u>N</u> ext |
|                       |   | <u>C</u> rite | ria          |
|                       |   | CĮo           | se           |
|                       | v |               |              |

Fig. 7. Inventory information.

The account form is used by the user to fill in account number, account name, account number, classification, debit/credit, header/details, opening balance. The supplier form is used by the user to fill in supplier name, supplier



number, address, city, telephone, term, invoice number, invoice date, and opening balance. The customer form is used by the user to fill in the customer name, customer number, address, city, telephone, term, invoice number, invoice date, and opening balance. The inventory form is used by the user to input the item name, item code, size, quantity, and price per unit.

After completing the initial set up, students can continue practicing by recording transactions in journals, posting to ledgers and subsidiary ledger, making trial balances and worksheets, compiling financial reports, and closing trial balances. This process is relatively the same as the accounting cycle process in general.

#### B. Student Acceptance of the Applications

User experiences that interact with technology are recognized to increase performance [13]. Students answered the acceptance questionnaire of an application after using spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice application is considered useful by 22 people (25.9%) and very useful by 63 people (74.1%). The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice application is easy to use by 54 people (81.61%) and stated as very easy to use by 31 people (18.39%). Students who have a positive attitude to spreadsheet-based accounting application was 37 people (43,5%), and strongly positive attitude to spreadsheet-based accounting application was 48 people (56.5%). Overall, the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice application is accepted by 42 people (49.4%), and strongly accepted by 43 people (50.6%). After using the spreadsheet-based accounting application, no student stated that spreadsheet-based accounting application was useless, difficult to use. There are no students who have a negative attitude towards the use of the application. There are no students who do not accept the use of the application. User perceptions about usefulness, ease of use, and attitudes towards using applications are shown as follows in Table II.

TABLE II. STUDENT' PERCEPTIONS OF THE USEFULNESS, EASE OF USE, AND ATTITUDE OF USING THE APPLICATION

| Description       | Usefulness I |      | Jsefulness   Ease of Use   A |      | Atti | Attitude |    | Overall |  |
|-------------------|--------------|------|------------------------------|------|------|----------|----|---------|--|
|                   | N            | %    | n                            | %    | N    | %        | n  | %       |  |
| Strongly Disagree | 0            | 0    | 0                            | 0    | 0    | 0        | 0  | 0       |  |
| Disagree          | 0            | 0    | 0                            | 0    | 0    | 0        | 0  | 0       |  |
| Agree             | 22           | 25.9 | 54                           | 63.5 | 37   | 43.5     | 42 | 49.4    |  |
| Strongly Agree    | 63           | 74.1 | 31                           | 36.5 | 48   | 56.5     | 43 | 50.6    |  |
| Total             | 85           | 100  | 85                           | 100  | 85   | 100      | 85 | 100     |  |

Experience and the ability of users increased after using the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications. Improved user experience and capabilities have an impact on perceptions of usefulness and ease of use of the basic accounting practice applications based on spreadsheets with a perpetual method. Perceptions of

usefulness and ease of use also influence a positive attitude towards the application. It is in line with the results of previous research. Previous experience in using technology influence perceived usefulness and ease of use [13,14].

The user intention to use technology dominantly determines the perceived usefulness and trust of technology [15]. Perceived usefulness plays a considerable role and to be the strongest predictor of user intention to adopt and use technology [16,17]. Technology is accepted by users not only because it is useful but also because it is easy to use [18]. Positive attitudes to use technology associate with perceived usefulness and ease of use that are the external factors affecting the use of technology prominently [19,20]. The technology acceptance is influenced by behavioral intentions, attitudes, perceived usefulness, the perceived experience of use, and quality factors [21].

#### C. Effectiveness of the Applications Use in Online Learning

The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is expected to increase student learning activities. In terms of the learning process, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students actively complete practical assignments within the specified time. In terms of results, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students score at least 66.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning uses practical cases. The practice case was designed for 16 meetings (37.5 hours). The practice case solutions consist of 8 stages, namely understanding general company information, understanding transaction evidence handling procedures, initial set up, journaling, posting to ledgers and subsidiary ledger, preparing balance sheets balances and worksheets, preparation of financial statements, and preparation of closing trial balances.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of using the spreadsheet- based basic accounting practice applications in online learning included 85 students. All students have completed this practice according to the target and the average completion time for completion of the practice is faster than the predetermined target. This shows that spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning are effective. The difference between the completion target and the average practice completion is presented in Table III.

When viewed in terms of learning outcomes, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is effective in online learning. The value obtained by 85 students in practice was between 85 and 88. The learning value of all students had exceeded the minimum passing grade for basic accounting practices (66). Student learning results are presented in Table IV as follows.



TABLE III. COMPLETION TARGET AND THE AVERAGE PRACTICE COMPLETION

|  | Practic             | e Hours                  | Differe             | nce  |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Description  | Target<br>(Minutes) | Realization<br>(Minutes) | Amount<br>(Minutes) | %    |
| Understanding company<br>information               | 150                 | 150                      | 0                   | 0    |
| Understanding of handling<br>transactions evidence | 150                 | 150                      | 0                   | 0    |
| Initial setup                                      | 300                 | 225                      | 75                  | 25.0 |
| Recording transactions on a<br>journal             | 450                 | 380                      | 70                  | 15.6 |
| Posting to ledgers and<br>subsidiary ledger        | 300                 | 180                      | 120                 | 40.0 |
| Preparation of trial balance<br>and worksheets     | 300                 | 270                      | 30                  | 10.0 |
| Preparation of financial reports                   | 600                 | 450                      | 150                 | 25.0 |
| Closing  | 150                 | 100                      | 50                  | 33.3 |
|  | 2,400               | 1,905                    | 495                 | 20.6 |

TABLE IV. STUDENT' LEARNING RESULTS

| Value Range | Predicates       | Amount | %    |
|-------------|------------------|--------|------|
| 81 - 100    | Excellent (A)    | 85     | 100% |
| 76 - 80     | Very Good (AB)   | -      | -    |
| 66 – 75     | Good (B)         | -      | -    |
| 61 – 65     | Good Enough (BC) | -      | -    |
| 56 – 60     | Enough (C)       | -      | -    |
| 41 – 55     | Less (D)         | -      | -    |
| < 40        | Very Less (E)    | -      | -    |

Based on Tables III and IV, it can be said that the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is effective in online learning. The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning can save practice time. In areas of manual work, such as understanding company information and understanding transaction evidence handling procedures, there is no practical time-saving. Practice time savings occur in areas where tasks are performed equidistant and allow automation with spreadsheet applications. The higher the level of automation that can be done, the more time it will save. Practice time savings occurs in the initial setup stage, recording transactions on a journal, post to ledgers and assistants, preparation of trial balances and worksheets, preparation of financial reports, and closing. Besides, all student learning value has exceeded the minimum passing threshold.

The results of the study are consistent with some of the findings of previous studies. Usefulness and ease of use are the reasons for acceptance and consideration of the use of social networks [22]. The user's ability to use applications and the ability of the application to generate information are the dominant factors affecting user satisfaction [23]. The use of spreadsheets as a learning tool can improve understanding of learning material. The use of spreadsheet-

based accounting applications increases the efficiency and effectiveness of learning [14].

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The research objectives are to describe the spreadsheetbased basic accounting practice applications with a perpetual method, to test student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet- based basic accounting practice applications in online learning, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of the spreadsheet- based basic accounting practice applications in online learning. The results of the study are spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of initial setup facilities (users, company information, accounts, suppliers, customers, and inventory), journals, ledgers and subsidiary ledgers, worksheets, financial statements, and other reports. The use of spreadsheet- based basic accounting practice applications could be accepted or highly accepted by students who learn basics accounting practices in online learning. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications are used effectively in online learning.

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#### LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Date : October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Paper ID : 1570662309 Register as : Presenter

Authors : Mr. I Made Ariana, S.E., M.Si., Ak. CA

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The Use of Spreadsheet-Based Basic Accounting Practice Applications in Online Learning

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2020 International Conference on Applied Science and Technology (iCAST)

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## The Use of Spreadsheet-Based Basic Accounting Practice Applications in Online Learning

Abstract— Learning media is one of the components in online learning as one type of distance learning. The research objectives are to describe the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications with a perpetual method, to test student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the use of the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning. The model used is a descriptive study model. The research data consist of quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data consist of student' acceptance of using spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning, practice completion target, and student' learning results. Qualitative data consist of practice guidelines and procedures for using the application. The research instrument used was the acceptance questionnaire of spreadsheetbased basic accounting practice applications in online learning. The research instrument uses 4 Likert scales, from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree). The analysis technique used is descriptive analysis technique by describing the percentage of student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based application and then comparing the acceptance percentage with the acceptance level standard. The results of the study are spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of initial setup facilities (users, company information, accounts, suppliers, customers, and inventory), journals, ledgers and subsidiary ledgers, worksheets, financial statements, and other reports. The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications could be accepted or highly accepted by students who learn basics accounting practices in online learning. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications are used effectively in online learning.

Keywords- applications; accounting; spreadsheets; learning

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The recent Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic created opportunities for change in pedagogical approaches and the introduction of virtual education at all levels of education. Online/virtual-education is a demand for the current crisis [1]. Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia establishes a Learning from home policy through online/distance learning during the Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) spread. Online learning is carried out following online learning guidelines that have been determined by The Ministry of Education and Culture [2].

Students reveal that online learning online is helpful in the COVID-19 pandemic [3]. Online learning methods are effective for improving student learning achievement which is confirmed by the higher posttest results compared to those from the pretest [4]. Most students can understand the lessons given and have the opportunity to participate in learning, but according to students, online learning is no more interesting than conventional learning [5].

The success of online learning also depends on the quality of teaching materials used in learning. Teaching materials that are packaged as a whole and the systematic way can help students master specific learning goals [6]. Teaching materials that are complete and arranged systematically can create effective and efficient learning. Teaching materials can provide knowledge, skills, and attitudes as defined in competency standards. Teaching materials can be in the form of printed materials (handouts, books, modules, student worksheets, brochures), audio-visual (video/film, VCD), audio (radio, cassette, audio CD), visuals (photos, drawings, models)), and multi-media (interactive CD, computer-based, internet) [6].

The spreadsheet-based teaching material was developed as a computerized simulation of a worksheet [7]. Spreadsheet-based applications are widely used in accounting learning. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications are teaching materials used in lectures on basic accounting practices [8]. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of several parts, namely initial setup, journal, ledger, financial statements, and closing [9].

Student acceptance of the use of technology needs to examine to improve the effectiveness of learning [10]. The acceptance evaluation of the applications using the perception of usefulness and ease of use. Perceptions of usefulness and ease of use influence user decisions about how and when they will use new software [11]. Usefulness and ease of use are the primary determinants of user decisions on using applications [12].

The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is expected to increase learning effectiveness. In this study, the effectiveness of learning is seen in terms of the learning process and outcomes. In terms of the learning process, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice

applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students actively complete practical assignments within the specified time. In terms of results, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students score at least 66.

This study focuses on describing the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications, the student acceptance of the use of its use in online learning, and to evaluate the effectiveness of their use in online learning.

#### II. RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Model

The model used is a descriptive study model. The research procedure consists of describing the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications using a perpetual method, testing the student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based applications in online learning, and evaluating the effectiveness of the use of the spreadsheet-based applications in online learning.

#### B. Types of Data

The research data consist of quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data consist of student' acceptance of using spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning, practice completion target, and student' learning results. Qualitative data consist of practice guidelines and procedures for using the application.

#### C. Research Instrument

The resemble instrument used was the acceptance questionnaire spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning. The research instrument uses 4 Likert scales, from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

#### D. Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique used is descriptive analysis technique by describing the percentage of student acceptance of the use of the spreadsheet-based application and then comparing the acceptance percentage with the acceptance level standard. The acceptance level standard is presented in Table I.

TABLE I. ACCEPTANCE LEVEL STANDARD

| Value       | Level of Acceptance                      |
|-------------|--|
| 81.26-100.0 | Very accepted, do not need to be revised |
| 62.51-81.25 | Accepted, do not need to be revised      |
| 43.76-62.50 | Not accepted, need to be revised         |
| 25.00-43.75 | Very not accepted, need to be revised    |

#### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following will describe a description of the spreadsheetbased basic accounting practice applications, student acceptance of the application, and the effectiveness of the application use in online learning.

#### A. The Spreadsheet-Based Applications

The spreadsheet-based applications used in basic accounting practices. The development of this application is tailored to the needs of basic accounting practices to complete the accounting cycle for service and trading companies. This application can be used for practical cases using both the physical method and the perpetual method. This application can be used for practice materials with petty cash with fixed or fluctuating systems. Besides, the applications can also be used for the practical case that applies different inventory cost formulas following the provisions of financial accounting standards. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of several parts, namely files, journals, ledgers, trial balances and worksheets, financial statements, and closing trial balances. The application's main menu is presented in Fig.1.

| MAIN MENU              |                         |                            |                             |                                |                          |  |  |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| FILE                   | JOURNAL                 | LEDGER                     | TRIAL BALANCE-<br>WORKSHEET | FINANCIAL<br>STATEMENT         | CLOSING TRIAI BALANCE    |  |  |
| Pengguna               | Purchase Journal        | General Ledger             | Opening Balance             | Income<br>Statement            | Closing Trial<br>Balance |  |  |
| Company<br>Information | Sales Journal           | Account Payable<br>Card    | Trial Balance               | Other<br>Comprehensive         |                          |  |  |
| Account                | Cash Payment<br>Journal | Account<br>Receivable Card | Worksheet                   | Change of Equity               |                          |  |  |
| Vendor                 | Cash Receipt<br>Journal | Inventory Card             |                             | Financial<br>Position          |                          |  |  |
| Customer               | Petty Cash<br>Journal   | Account Payable<br>List    |                             | Cash Flow                      |                          |  |  |
| Inventory              | Memorial<br>Journal     | Account<br>Receivable List |                             | Note of Financial<br>Statement |                          |  |  |

Fig. 1. The application's main menu

The files sub-menu are used to manage user data, company information, accounts, vendors, customers, and inventory. The journal sub-menu consists of purchase journals, sales journals, cash payment journals, cash receipt journals, petty cash journals, and memorial journals. The ledger sub-menu consists of general ledger, account payable card, account receivable card, inventory card, and list of accounts payable, accounts receivable, and inventory. The trial balance and worksheets sub-menu are used in preparing financial reports. The financial statement sub-menu contains statements of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, change of equity, financial position, cash flow, and notes to financial statements. The last sub-menu is the closing trial balance that is used to make a closing trial balance.

Before using spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications, students make initial set up by completing user information and general company information. The user form and company information form are shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.



Fig. 2. The user information

| INFORMASI UMUM       |   |                           |  |  |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| identitas Perusahaan |   | Informasi Pajak           |  |  |
| Nama Perusahaan      |   | NPWP.NPPKP :              |  |  |
| Alamat               |   | Tanggal Pengaloshan PKP:  |  |  |
| Kota                 |   | Nomor Seri Faktur Pajak : |  |  |
| No. Telepon          |   | Kode Cabang :             |  |  |
| No. Fax              |   | Jenis Usaha :             |  |  |
| Email Address        |   | KLU SPT :                 |  |  |
| Informasi Akuntansi  |   | Pilihan                   |  |  |
| Periode              | : | Mata Uang :               |  |  |
| Per                  |   | Bahasa :                  |  |  |

Fig. 3. General company information

After that, students enter data about accounts, suppliers, customers, and inventory with their initial balances. After completing the initial set up, students can continue practicing by recording transactions in journals, posting to ledgers and subsidiary ledger, making trial balances and worksheets, compiling financial reports, and closing trial balances. This process is relatively the same as the accounting cycle process in general.

#### B. Student Acceptance of the Applications

User experiences that interact with technology are recognized to increase performance [13]. Students answered the acceptance questionnaire of an application after using the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice application is considered useful by 22 people (25.9%) and very useful by 63 people (74.1%). The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice application is easy to use by 54 people (81.61%) and stated as very easy to use by 31 people (18.39%). Students who have a positive attitude to spreadsheet-based accounting application was 37 people (43,5%), and strongly positive attitude to spreadsheet-based accounting application was 48 people (56.5%). Overall, the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice application is accepted by 42 people (49.4%), and strongly accepted by 43 people (50.6%). After using the spreadsheet-based accounting application, no student stated that spreadsheet-based accounting application was useless, difficult to use. No student has a negative attitude and does not accept the use of the spreadsheet-based accounting application. The students' perceptions of usefulness, ease of use, and attitude are presented in Table II.

TABLE II. STUDENT' PERCEPTIONS OF THE USEFULLNESS, EASE OF USE, AND ATTITUDE OF USING THE APPLICATION

| Description       | Usefulness |      | Ease of Use |      | Attitude |      | Overall |      |
|-------------------|------------|------|-------------|------|----------|------|---------|------|
| Description       | N          | %    | n           | %    | N        | %    | n       | %    |
| Strongly Disagree | 0          | 0    | 0           | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0       | 0    |
| Disagree          | 0          | 0    | 0           | 0    | 0        | 0    | 0       | 0    |
| Agree             | 22         | 25,9 | 54          | 63,5 | 37       | 43,5 | 42      | 49,4 |
| Strongly Agree    | 63         | 74,1 | 31          | 36,5 | 48       | 56,5 | 43      | 50,6 |
| Total             | 85         | 100  | 85          | 100  | 85       | 100  | 85      | 100  |

After using the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications, user experience, and the ability to use the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications increased. Improved user experience and capabilities have an impact on perceptions of usefulness and ease of use of the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications. Perceptions of usefulness and ease of use also influence a positive attitude towards the application. It is in line with the results of previous research. Previous experience in using technology influence perceived usefulness and ease of use [13], [14].

Perceived usefulness and trustworthiness of technology are dominant determinants of a user's intention to use technology [15]. Usefulness perceptions and ease of use were associated with a positive attitude [16], to be the most prominent external factors that influence the use of a technology [17], and use as considerable roles in the adoption of technology [18]. Acceptance of the technology also is affected by behavioral intention, attitude, perceived usefulness, experience perceived of use, and quality factors [19]. The perceived usefulness construct was shown as the strongest predictor of intention to use technology [20]. The acceptance of technology is not only because of useful but also because of easy to use [21].

#### C. Effectiveness of the Applications Use in Online Learning

The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is expected to increase student learning activities. In terms of the learning process, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students actively complete practical assignments within the specified time. In terms of results, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning is stated to be effective if all or at least 75% of students score at least 66.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning uses practical cases. The practice case was designed for 16 meetings (37.5 hours). The practice case solutions consist of 8 stages, namely understanding general company information, understanding transaction evidence handling procedures, initial set up, journaling, posting to ledgers and subsidiary ledger, preparing balance sheets balances and worksheets, preparation of financial statements, and preparation of closing trial balances.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of using the spreadsheetbased basic accounting practice applications in online learning included 85 students. In fact, all students have completed this practice according to the target and the average completion time for completion of the practice is faster than the predetermined target. This shows that the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning are effective. The difference between the completion target and the average practice completion is presented in Table III.

When viewed in terms of learning outcomes, the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is effective in online learning. The value obtained by 85 students in practice was between 85 and 88. The learning value of all students had exceeded the minimum passing grade for basic accounting practices (66). Student learning results are presented in Table IV as follows.

TABLE III. COMPLETION TARGET AND THE AVERAGE PRACTICE
COMPLETION

|   | Practic             | e Hours                  | Difference          |      |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Description   | Target<br>(Minutes) | Realization<br>(Minutes) | Amount<br>(Minutes) | %    |
| Understanding company<br>information                  | 150                 | 150                      | 0                   | 0,0  |
| Understanding of<br>handling transactions<br>evidence | 150                 | 150                      | 0                   | 0,0  |
| Initial setup   | 300                 | 225                      | 75                  | 25,0 |
| Recording transactions<br>on a journal                | 450                 | 380                      | 70                  | 15,6 |
| Posting to ledgers and<br>subsidiary ledger           | 300                 | 180                      | 120                 | 40,0 |
| Preparation of trial<br>balance and worksheets        | 300                 | 270                      | 30                  | 10,0 |
| Preparation of financial reports                      | 600                 | 450                      | 150                 | 25,0 |
| Closing   | 150                 | 100                      | 50                  | 33,3 |
|   | 2,400               | 1,905                    | 495                 | 20,6 |

TABLE IV. STUDENT' LEARNING RESULTS

| Value Range | Predicates       | Amount | %    |
|-------------|------------------|--------|------|
| 81 - 100    | Excellent (A)    | 85     | 100% |
| 76 – 80     | Very Good (AB)   | -      | -    |
| 66 – 75     | Good (B)         | -      | -    |
| 61 – 65     | Good Enough (BC) | -      | -    |
| 56 - 60     | Enough (C)       | -      | -    |
| 41 – 55     | Less (D)         | -      | -    |
| < 40        | Very Less (E)    | -      | -    |

Based on Tables III and IV, it can be said that the use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications is effective in online learning. The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications in online learning can save practice time. In areas of manual work, such as understanding company information and understanding transaction evidence handling procedures, there is no practical time-saving. Practice time savings occur in areas where tasks are performed equidistant and allow automation with spreadsheet applications. The higher the level of automation that can be done, the more time it will save. Practice time savings occurs in the initial setup stage, recording transactions on a journal, post to ledgers and assistants, preparation of trial balances and worksheets, preparation of financial reports, and closing. Besides, all student learning value has exceeded the minimum passing threshold.

The results of this study are in line with some of the results of previous studies. Usefulness and ease of use are the reasons for acceptance and consideration of the use of social networks [22]. The user's ability to use applications and the ability of the application to generate information are the dominant factors affecting user satisfaction [23]. The use of spreadsheets as a learning tool can improve understanding of learning material. The advantage of the spreadsheets application is that they are widely available and relatively easy to use [24]. The use of spreadsheet-based accounting applications increases the efficiency and effectiveness of learning [14].

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study is to describe the spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications and the student acceptance of the use of its in online learning and to evaluate the effectiveness of their use in online learning. The results of the study are spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications consist of initial setup facilities (users, company information, accounts, suppliers, customers, and inventory), journals, ledgers and subsidiary ledgers, worksheets, financial statements, and other reports. The use of spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications could be accepted or highly accepted by students who learn basics accounting practices in online learning. The spreadsheet-based basic accounting practice applications are used effectively in online learning.

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Padang, September 30, 2020 Sincerely Yours,

Regards,

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