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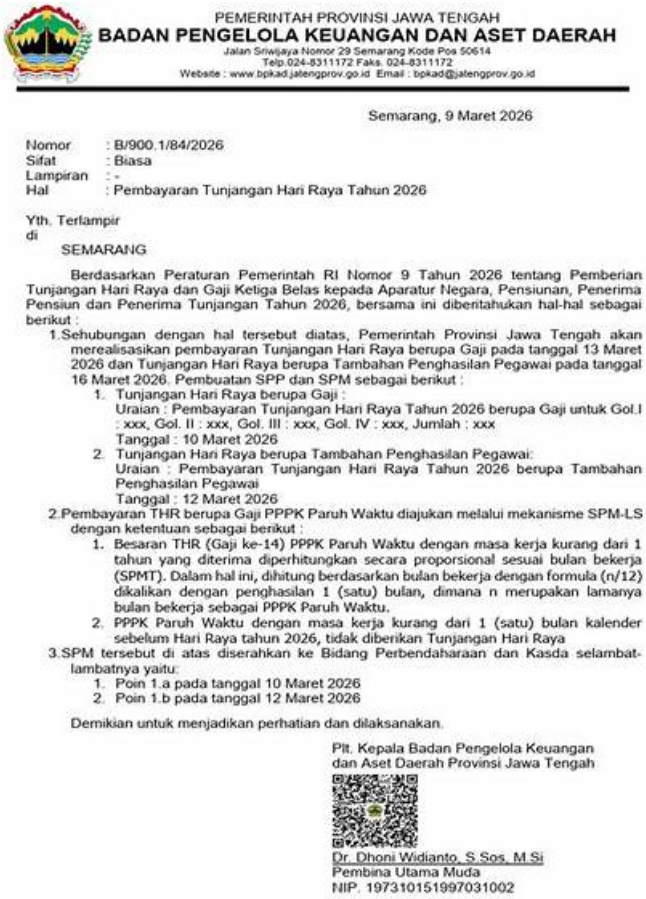

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH
BADAN PENGELOLA KEUANGAN DAN ASET DAERAH
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Semarang, 9 Maret 2026

Nomor : B/900.1/84/2026
Sifat : Biasa
Lampiran : -
Hal : Pembayaran Tunjangan Hari Raya Tahun 2026

Yth. Terlampir
di
SEMARANG

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 9 Tahun 2026 tentang Pemberian Tunjangan Hari Raya dan Gaji Ketiga Belas kepada Aparatur Negara, Pensiunan, Penerima Pensiun dan Penerima Tunjangan Tahun 2026, bersama ini diberitahukan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

1. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas, Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah akan merealisasikan pembayaran Tunjangan Hari Raya berupa Gaji pada tanggal 13 Maret 2026 dan Tunjangan Hari Raya berupa Tambahan Penghasilan Pegawai pada tanggal 16 Maret 2026. Pembuatan SPP dan SPM sebagai berikut :
   1. Tunjangan Hari Raya berupa Gaji :
      Uraian : Pembayaran Tunjangan Hari Raya Tahun 2026 berupa Gaji untuk Gol.I : xxx, Gol. II : xxx, Gol. III : xxx, Gol. IV : xxx, Jumlah : xxx
      Tanggal : 10 Maret 2026
   2. Tunjangan Hari Raya berupa Tambahan Penghasilan Pegawai:
      Uraian : Pembayaran Tunjangan Hari Raya Tahun 2026 berupa Tambahan Penghasilan Pegawai
      Tanggal : 12 Maret 2026
2. Pembayaran THR berupa Gaji PPPK Paruh Waktu diajukan melalui mekanisme SPM-LS dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
   1. Besaran THR (Gaji ke-14) PPPK Paruh Waktu dengan masa kerja kurang dari 1 tahun yang diterima diperhitungkan secara proporsional sesuai bulan bekerja (SPMT). Dalam hal ini, dihitung berdasarkan bulan bekerja dengan formula (n/12) dikalikan dengan penghasilan 1 (satu) bulan, dimana n merupakan lamanya bulan bekerja sebagai PPPK Paruh Waktu.
   2. PPPK Paruh Waktu dengan masa kerja kurang dari 1 (satu) bulan kalender sebelum Hari Raya tahun 2026, tidak diberikan Tunjangan Hari Raya
3. SPM tersebut di atas diserahkan ke Bidang Perbendaharaan dan Kasda selambat-lambatnya yaitu:
   1. Poin 1.a pada tanggal 10 Maret 2026
   2. Poin 1.b pada tanggal 12 Maret 2026

Demikian untuk menjadikan perhatian dan dilaksanakan.

Plt. Kepala Badan Pengelola Keuangan
dan Aset Daerah Provinsi Jawa Tengah

Dr. Dhoni Widianto, S.Sos, M.Si
Pembina Utama Muda
NIP. 197310151997031002

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Python Institute PCEP-30-02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Functions and Exceptions: This part of the exam covers the definition of function and invocation
Topic 2	• parameters, arguments, and scopes. It also covers Recursion, Exception hierarchy, Exception handling, etc.
Topic 3	• Computer Programming Fundamentals: This section of the exam covers fundamental concepts such as interpreters, compilers, syntax, and semantics. It covers Python basics: keywords, instructions, indentation, comments in addition to Booleans, integers, floats, strings, and Variables, and naming conventions. Finally, it covers arithmetic, string, assignment, bitwise, Boolean, relational, and Input • output operations.
Topic 4	• Data Collections: In this section, the focus is on list construction, indexing, slicing, methods, and comprehensions; it covers Tuples, Dictionaries, and Strings.
Topic 5	• Loops: while, for, range(), loops control, and nesting of loops.

Python Institute PCEP - Certified Entry-Level Python Programmer Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the expected output of the following code?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. The code outputs nothing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is checking if two numbers are equal and printing the result. The code is as follows:
num1 = 1 num2 = 2 if num1 == num2: print(4) else: print(1)
The code starts with assigning the values 1 and 2 to the variables "num1" and "num2" respectively. Then, it enters an if statement that compares the values of "num1" and "num2" using the equality operator (==). If the values are equal, the code prints 4 to the screen. If the values are not equal, the code prints 1 to the screen.
The expected output of the code is 1, because the values of "num1" and "num2" are not equal. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 1.

NEW QUESTION # 22
What happens when the user runs the following code?

- A. The code outputs 2.
- B. The code outputs 3.
- C. The code enters an infinite loop.
- D. The code outputs 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The code snippet that you have sent is calculating the value of a variable "total" based on the values in the range of 0 to 3. The code is as follows:
total = 0 for i in range(0, 3): if i % 2 == 0: total = total + 1 else: total = total + 2 print(total) The code starts with assigning the value 0 to the variable "total". Then, it enters a for loop that iterates over the values 0, 1, and 2 (the range function excludes the upper bound). Inside the loop, the code checks if the current value of "i" is even or odd using the modulo operator (%). If "i" is even, the code adds 1 to the value of
"total". If "i" is odd, the code adds 2 to the value of "total". The loop ends when "i" reaches 3, and the code prints the final value of "total" to the screen.
The code outputs 2 to the screen, because the value of "total" changes as follows:
When i = 0, total = 0 + 1 = 1
When i = 1, total = 1 + 2 = 3
When i = 2, total = 3 + 1 = 4
When i = 3, the loop ends and total = 4 is printed
Therefore, the correct answer is B. The code outputs 2.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Python Is an example of which programming language category?

- A. interpreted
- B. compiled
- C. machine
- D. assembly

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Python is an interpreted programming language, which means that the source code is translated into executable code by an interpreter at runtime, rather than by a compiler beforehand. Interpreted languages are more flexible and portable than compiled languages, but they are also slower and less efficient. Assembly and machine languages are low-level languages that are directly executed by the hardware, while compiled languages are high-level languages that are translated into machine code by a compiler before execution.

NEW QUESTION # 24
What is true about exceptions and debugging? (Select two answers.)

- A. If some Python code is executed without errors, this proves that there are no errors in it.
- B. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger.
- C. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.
- D. The default (anonymous) except branch cannot be the last branch in the try-except block.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Explanation
Exceptions and debugging are two important concepts in Python programming that are related to handling and preventing errors. Exceptions are errors that occur when the code cannot be executed properly, such as syntax errors, type errors, index errors, etc. Debugging is the process of finding and fixing errors in the code, using various tools and techniques. Some of the facts about exceptions and debugging are:
A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. A debugger is a program that can run another program step by step, inspect the values of variables, set breakpoints, evaluate expressions, etc. A debugger can help you find the source and cause of an error, and test possible solutions. Python has a built-in debugger module called pdb, which can be used from the command line or within the code. There are also other third-party debuggers available for Python, such as PyCharm, Visual Studio Code, etc12 If some Python code is executed without errors, this does not prove that there are no errors in it. It only means that the code did not encounter any exceptions that would stop the execution. However, the code may still have logical errors, which are errors that cause the code to produce incorrect or unexpected results. For example, if you write a function that is supposed to calculate the area of a circle, but you use the wrong formula, the code may run without errors, but it will give you the wrong answer.

Logical errors are harder to detect and debug than syntax or runtime errors, because they do not generate any error messages. You have to test the code with different inputs and outputs, and compare them with the expected results34 One try-except block may contain more than one except branch. A try-except block is a way of handling exceptions in Python, by using the keywords try and except. The try block contains the code that may raise an exception, and the except block contains the code that will execute if an exception occurs. You can have multiple except blocks for different types of exceptions, or for different actions to take. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception except ZeroDivisionError: # handle the ZeroDivisionError exception except: # handle any other exception This way, you can customize the error handling for different situations, and provide more informative messages or alternative solutions5 The default (anonymous) except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block. The default except branch is the one that does not specify any exception type, and it will catch any exception that is not handled by the previous except branches. The default except branch can be the last branch in the try-except block, but it cannot be the first or the only branch. For example, you can write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except ValueError: # handle the ValueError exception except: # handle any other exception This is a valid try-except block, and the default except branch will be the last branch. However, you cannot write a try-except block like this:
try: # some code that may raise an exception except: # handle any exception This is an invalid try-except block, because the default except branch is the only branch, and it will catch all exceptions, even those that are not errors, such as KeyboardInterrupt or SystemExit. This is considered a bad practice, because it may hide or ignore important exceptions that should be handled differently or propagated further. Therefore, you should always specify the exception types that you want to handle, and use the default except branch only as a last resort5 Therefore, the correct answers are A. A tool that allows you to precisely trace program execution is called a debugger. and C. One try-except block may contain more than one except branch.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Arrange the code boxes in the correct positions in order to obtain a loop which executes its body with the level variable going through values 5, 1, and 1 (in the same order).

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 26
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