

What is the effect of executing the following code on a PIC16877A microcontroller?

```
banksel TRISB
```

```
movlw B'00100001'
```

```
movwf PORTB
```

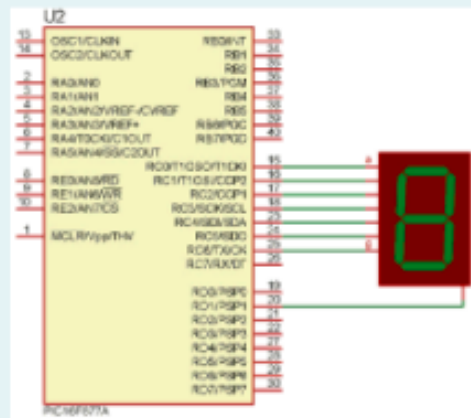
```
comf TRISB
```

- The value B'11011110' appears on PORTB
- The value B'00100001' appears on PORTB
- RB0 and RB5 are configured as output
- RB0 and RB5 are configured as input
- None of the other choices

The correct answer is:

RB0 and RB5 are configured as output

Consider the circuit below. To display number 3 on the 7-segment display, assuming it is common cathode, we need to execute the following



- `TRISC = 0;`
`TRISD = 0;`
`PORTC = 0b01010000`
`PORTD = 0`
- None of the other choices
- `TRISC = 0;`
`TRISD = 0;`
`PORTC = 0b01001111`
`PORTD = 0`
- `TRISC = 0;`
`TRISD = 0xFF;`
`PORTC = 0b01001111`
`PORTD = 0`
- `TRISC = 0;`
`TRISD = 0;`
`PORTC = 0b01001111`
`PORTD = FF`

The correct answer is:

```
TRISC = 0;  
TRISD = 0;  
PORTC = 0b01001111  
PORTD = 0
```

Assuming that the SEND_CHAR send SEND_CMD subroutines are already available, the character that is stored in the CGRAM when executing the following code on a PIC16F877A connected to an LCD *contains*

```
MOVLW 0X68
CALL  send_cmd
CALL  SUBI
MOVLW 0
CALL  send_char
MOVLW 0
CALL  send_char
CALL  SUBI
SUBI  MOVLW 3
      MOVWF CNT
L     MOVLW 0X1F
      CALL  send_char
      DECFSZ CNT, F
      GOTO L
      RETURN
```



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- One dark rectangle in the middle of the character
- Three dark rectangles on top of each other
- None of the other choices
- Two dark rectangles on top of each other
- Two dark rectangles beside each other



The correct answer is: Two dark rectangles on top of each other

The approximate delay generated when the following code is executed on a PIC16F877A microcontroller that is running at 2 MHz is

```
char CNT;  
CNT = 10;  
while (CNT < 21)  
{  
    _delay(110);  
    if (CNT == 15 || CNT == 18) {  
        _delay(50);  
    }  
    CNT++;  
}
```

- 2.52 msec
- 0.63 msec
- 5.44 msec
- 0.66 msec
- None of the given numbers
- 2.62 msec
- 1.36 msec

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✘

The correct answer is:
2.62 msec

For the following code, what is the logic operation performed on the values in locations X and Y to produce value stored in location RES?

```
COMF      X, W
IORWF     Y, W
MOVWF    TEMP
COMF      TEMP, W
ANDWF     X, W
MOVWF    RES
```

- $RES = (X+Y) \cdot X$
- $RES = (XY) + Y$
- None of the other choices
- $RES = (XY) + Y$
- $RES = (X+Y) \cdot X$

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The correct answer is:

$RES = (X+Y) \cdot X$



For the following code, what is the arithmetic operation performed on the values in locations X, Y and Z to produce value stored in location RES?

```
MOVLW    D'12'  
LX ADDWF  X, W  
    DECFSZ Y, F  
    GOTO   LX  
    ADDWF  Z, W  
    MOVWF  RES
```

- None of the other choices
- $RES = (X+12)*Z + 12 + Y$
- $RES = X*Z + 12 + Z$
- $RES = (X+12)*Y + 12 + Z$
- $RES = X*Y + 12 + Z$



The correct answer is:
 $RES = X*Y + 12 + Z$

Which of the following statements is correct?

- Writing three EQU statements in your programs consumes three memory location in the program memory
- All other statements are wrong
- You may need to perform context saving when you use macros
- Modular programming is used in case we need to divide the program into dependent tasks only.
- The use of the ORG directive is optional with subroutines to specify the address of the subroutine

The correct answer is:

The use of the ORG directive is optional with subroutines to specify the address of the subroutine



Which of the following statements is correct?

- Pull-down resistors make sure that the voltage on the wire is low
- SPST switches can be used to supply some instrument with two different voltages
- Regulators can be used to generate clock signals with precise frequency
- A simple inverter can be used for switch de-bouncing
- Resonators can be used maintain a constant voltage level



The correct answer is:

Pull-down resistors make sure that the voltage on the wire is low

Which of the following statements is **correct** regarding MPLAB

- Labels in MPLAB are not case-sensitive
- Instructions are not case-sensitive
- Writing a decimal constant with MOVLW const instruction does not require base specifier
- The binary numbering system is not available in the Watch tool in MPLAB
- All other statements are wrong
- Only programs that execute sequentially need the END directive

The correct answer is:
Instructions are not case-sensitive

If the following code is executed while an LCD is connected to the microcontroller, then which of the following statements is true?

```
MOVLW 0x70
```

```
CALL    send_cmd
```

- Selects location number 6 in CGRAM
- Selects location number 3 in CGRAM
- None of the other choices
- Selects location number 4 in CGRAM
- Selects location number 5 in CGRAM

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The correct answer is:

Selects location number 6 in CGRAM

Drag and drop the correct instructions to complete the assembly program that corresponds to the following C code.

```
char CNT, X;  
X = X << 1;  
CNT = X + 3;  
for (char Y = 0; Y < CNT; Y=Y+2)  
{  
    X = X + CNT;  
}
```

BCF STATUS, C ✓

RLF X, F ✓

MOVLW 0X03

ADDWF X, W ✓

MOVWF CNT ✓

CLRF Y

LLL BTFSS STATUS, C ✗

ADDWF X, F

INCF Y, F ✓

INCF Y, F

MOVF CNT, W

BCF STATUS, Z ✗

MOVF CNT, W ✗

GOTO LLL

SUBWF Y, W

BTFSC STATUS, C

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The correct answer is:

Drag and drop the correct instructions to complete the assembly program that corresponds to the following C code.

```
char CNT, X;  
X = X << 1;  
CNT = X + 3;  
for (char Y = 0; Y < CNT; Y=Y+2)  
{  
    X = X + CNT;  
}
```

```
=====  
[BCF STATUS, C]  
[RLF X, F]  
MOVLW    0X03  
[ADDWF X, W]  
[MOVWF CNT]  
CLRF     Y  
LLL      [MOVF CNT, W]  
ADDWF    X, F  
[INCF Y, F]  
INCF     Y, F  
MOVF     CNT, W  
[SUBWF Y, W]  
[BTFSS STATUS, C]  
GOTO     LLL  
=====
```

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