

MARINENET HMMWV TEST ANSWERS

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What battery feature indicates your batteries are wet cell batteries? Wet-cell batteries — such as lead-acid — contain a mixture of lead (unsurprisingly), lead oxide, plates, and then an electrolyte solution containing a water and acid mix. Hence the term 'wet-cell battery'.

What safety measures should you observe while backing up an HMMWV?

Where is the fire extinguisher located in a Humvee? The FSS consists of a Tri-Max 280A Twin Agent Unit fire extinguishing assembly, mounted inside the bed of one of three types of High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV).

What does the air restriction gauge on the dashboard measure in HMMWV? The air restriction gauge is to the right of the rotary switch on the dashboard. This gauge provides the operator with a visual indication of airflow through the engine's air filter. If there is a restriction such as a dirty filter, the indicator will move toward the red area of the gauge.

Are lead acid batteries wet-cell batteries? The most commonly used batteries used in vehicles are lead-acid batteries. They are also known as wet-cell or flooded batteries because the electrolyte is in a liquid state.

What does it mean when batteries are wet? A leaking battery is generally one in which the seals have been breached. Any breach allows both hydrogen and potassium hydroxide – the liquid electrolyte – to escape. There are occasions when a battery's case will actually corrode to the point of being breached.

How far can you go on a HMMWV run flat? When an HMMWV has flat rear tires but is equipped with run-flat devices, you can safely drive it back to base at a maximum speed of 30 mph and with a limited distance range of approximately 30 miles.

When starting the HMMWV to what position do you turn the ignition switch to first? Expert-Verified Answer To start a HMMWV, the ignition switch is turned to the 'run' position first. Following this, wait for the glow plug light to turn off indicating the engine is ready. Once ready, the switch is turned to 'start' and released immediately after the engine starts.

What is HL on a Humvee? It has 4 modes, High (H), High Locked (HL), Low (locked) (L), and Neutral (N). The ratios are 1:1 in high, 2.72:1 low. Military versions have a 50/50 split, civil versions a 48/52 split via the planetary gear differential. Military TC has a mechanical speedometer output and a larger oil cooling loop.

What are wet cell batteries referred to as? Wet-cell batteries are commonly referred as. lead-acid batteries and are used in cars, trucks, tractors, and other motor vehicles. They provide the spark to start a vehicle and are composed primarily of sulfuric acid and lead.

Where are wet cell batteries used? Lead-acid wet cell batteries are still commonly used as car batteries and for backup power in buildings. In this type of wet cell battery, both electrodes are lead plates, which are suspended in a tank of sulphuric acid, acting as the electrolyte.

Are wet cell batteries commonly referred to as lead acid batteries True or false? Vented lead acid batteries are commonly called “flooded”, “spillable” or “wet cell” batteries because of their conspicuous use of liquid electrolyte (Figure 2). These batteries have a negative and a positive terminal on their top or sides along with vent caps on their top.

What are the battery rating methods? Battery Rating Current is the strength of the electricity discharged by a battery under use, and it is measured in amperes, commonly referred to as amps. However, the battery's rating is based on its capacity, which is measured in amp-hours (Ah).

Tony Gaddis Starting Out with Java Solutions Kbyuli

Question 1: What is the purpose of the `System.out.println()` method?

Answer: The `System.out.println()` method prints a string to the console window.

Question 2: How do I create an array in Java?

Answer: To create an array, declare the type of data the array will hold, followed by the name of the array and the size of the array. For example:

```
int[] myArray = new int[10];
```

Question 3: What is the difference between a constructor and a method?

Answer: A constructor is a method that is called when an object is created. It is used to initialize the object's fields. A method is a function that performs a specific task.

Question 4: How do I throw an exception in Java?

Answer: To throw an exception, use the `throw` keyword followed by the exception class. For example:

```
throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid argument");
```

Question 5: What is the purpose of the `finally` block?

Answer: The `finally` block is used to perform cleanup actions, regardless of whether an exception occurs. It is often used to close resources such as file handles or database connections.

Services SETA Bursaries: Frequently Asked Questions and Bursary Application Forms 2017

What is the Services SETA?

The Services Sector Education and Training Authority (Services SETA) is a statutory body established by the South African government to develop and regulate training and skills development within the services sector. One of its key mandates is to

provide financial assistance to qualifying individuals through bursaries.

Who can apply for Services SETA bursaries?

Bursaries are available to South African citizens or permanent residents who meet the following criteria:

- Enrolled in or intend to enroll in a full-time undergraduate or postgraduate qualification at an accredited South African institution
- Studying in a field relevant to the services sector
- Demonstrating financial need

What benefits do Services SETA bursaries offer?

Bursaries cover the following costs:

- Tuition fees
- Accommodation
- Textbooks
- Living expenses

How do I apply for a Services SETA bursary?

To apply for a bursary, you will need to complete and submit the official bursary application form. The application forms for the 2017 intake are expected to be available in May 2017.

Where can I find the bursary application forms?

The bursary application forms will be available for download from the Services SETA website: www.servicesseta.org.za.

What are microcontroller questions and answers? A microcontroller is a chip, made to handle a particular function or application. The microcontroller is made up of the CPU (microprocessor), RAM, ROM, I/O ports, timers, counters, and other components. There are microcontroller kit providers, timers, interrupt serial communication, and interface designs.

What is 8051 microcontroller used for? The 8051 MCUs are widely used in embedded systems, aeronautics, space technology, transportation management systems, robotics, communication, automotive and in many various fields. These ICs can be used in a variety of embedded applications for different projects involving electronics and robotics.

What are the 4 ports of 8051 microcontroller? A set of 32 pins are set aside for the four ports P0,P1,P2 and P3 where each port takes 8 pins. Pin 40 provides supply voltage to the chip. The voltage source is +5V. Pin 20 is the ground.

Why is 8051 so popular? The success of the 8051 can be attributed to its robust set of features that make it suitable for diverse applications. The microcontroller typically includes a CPU, RAM, ROM, timers, serial communication ports, and GPIO pins.

What is the main purpose of a microcontroller? They combine a processor core with memory (RAM, ROM, or flash), and programmable input/output peripherals. Microcontrollers execute simple, repetitive tasks, making them ideal for embedded applications where they control processes and operations.

Can you explain how a microcontroller works? It uses its central processor to interpret data it receives from its I/O peripherals. The information that the microcontroller receives is temporarily stored in its data memory, where the processor accesses it and uses instructions stored in its program memory to decipher and apply the incoming data.

Which processor is used in 8051? ? It is based on an 8 bit central processing unit with an 8 bit accumulator and another 8-bit B register as main processing blocks. ? Other portions of the architecture include few 8 bit and 16b it registers and 8-bit memory locations.

How many pins are in an 8051? The 8051 microcontroller has a 40-pin dual in-line package (DIP). These pins are used for power supply, crystal oscillator, reset, input/output ports, serial communication, timers/counters, interrupt, and program memory.

How many interrupts are in 8051? 8051 architecture handles 5 interrupt sources, out of which two are internal (Timer interrupts), two are external and one is a serial interrupt. Each of their interrupts has its vector address. The highest interrupt priority upon reset in 8051 is external interrupt 0. Hence option (4) is the correct answer.

How many timers are in an 8051 microcontroller? Microcontroller 8051 has two 16-bit timers and counters i.e. timer 0 and timer 1.

What are the major features of 8051? RAM: 8051 Microcontroller has 128 Bytes of RAM which includes SFRs and Input / Output Port Registers. ROM: 8051 has 4 KB of on-chip ROM (Program Memory). I/O Ports: 8051 has four 8 – bit Input / Output Ports which are bit addressable and bidirectional. Timers / Counters: 8051 has two 16 – bit Timers / Counters.

How many bits is an 8051 microcontroller? 8051 microcontroller is designed by Intel in 1981. It is an 8-bit microcontroller. It is built with 40 pins DIP (dual inline package), 4kb of ROM storage and 128 bytes of RAM storage, 2 16-bit timers.

What does 8051 stand for? The Intel MCS-51 (commonly termed 8051) is a single chip microcontroller (MCU) series developed by Intel in 1980 for use in embedded systems.

How many transistors are in an 8051?

Is 8051 better than Arduino? Arduino takes the crown in this category. Its simplified programming model and extensive documentation make it accessible to beginners and experts alike. The 8051, while powerful, often requires a deeper understanding of microcontroller architecture and low-level programming concepts.

How to code a microcontroller? To translate code to a format usable by a microcontroller, a compiler must be used. A compiler is a software tool that takes higher level code and optimizes it for assembly. Assembly provides specific instructions to the microcontroller on what register operations to perform to match the operation of the original code.

Which microcontroller is mostly used? STMicroelectronics STM32 By far one of the most popular and well-known manufacturers of microcontrollers, as of writing this

article, is STMicroelectronics (ST).

Which programming language is used for microcontrollers? C and C++ are popular languages for microcontroller programming due to their low-level access to hardware and high performance. These languages are widely used in embedded systems development and offer a range of features and libraries that make them suitable for various applications.

How do you check if a microcontroller is working or not? Connect each digital pin of your microcontroller to a channel of your logic analyzer. Turn on your microcontroller with the uploaded code. Check to see that each pin is functioning as intended. If something is wrong, you will see it immediately.

What is the basic language of microcontroller? The most popular microcontroller compilers are C and BASIC. PL/M, from Intel, also has some popular support due to that company's extensive use of that language.

How many pins are in a microcontroller? A typical microcontroller can have between 6 and 60 pins on it, to which you're expected to attach power connections, input and output connections, and communications connections. Every microcontroller has different configurations for its pins, and often one pin will have more than one function.

What is the basic concept of microcontroller? A microcontroller is a single integrated circuit, commonly with the following features: central processing unit – ranging from small and simple 4-bit processors to complex 32-bit or 64-bit processors. volatile memory (RAM) for data storage. ROM, EPROM, EEPROM or Flash memory for program and operating parameter storage.

What is a microprocessor questions and answers? Microprocessors are computer processors with a single integrated circuit serving as both the control and logic for data processing. A microprocessor engineer develops, designs and tests computer hardware and microprocessor chip and solves logic problems.

What is a microcontroller for dummies? A “Microcontroller Unit” or “MCU” is an Integrated Circuit (IC) that effectively controls electronic devices within a large embedded system. In simple terminology, a microcontroller takes input from a user,

processes the input signals, and then displays the output as per the user demand.

What is the main difference between a microcontroller and a microprocessor?

Microprocessor only consists of Central Processing Unit, whereas Microcontroller has memory, a CPU and I/O. All these are integrated into one chip. A microprocessor uses external bus to interface to ROM, RAM, and other peripherals. Microcontroller, on the other hand, uses internal controlling bus.

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