

## Circuit Diagram:

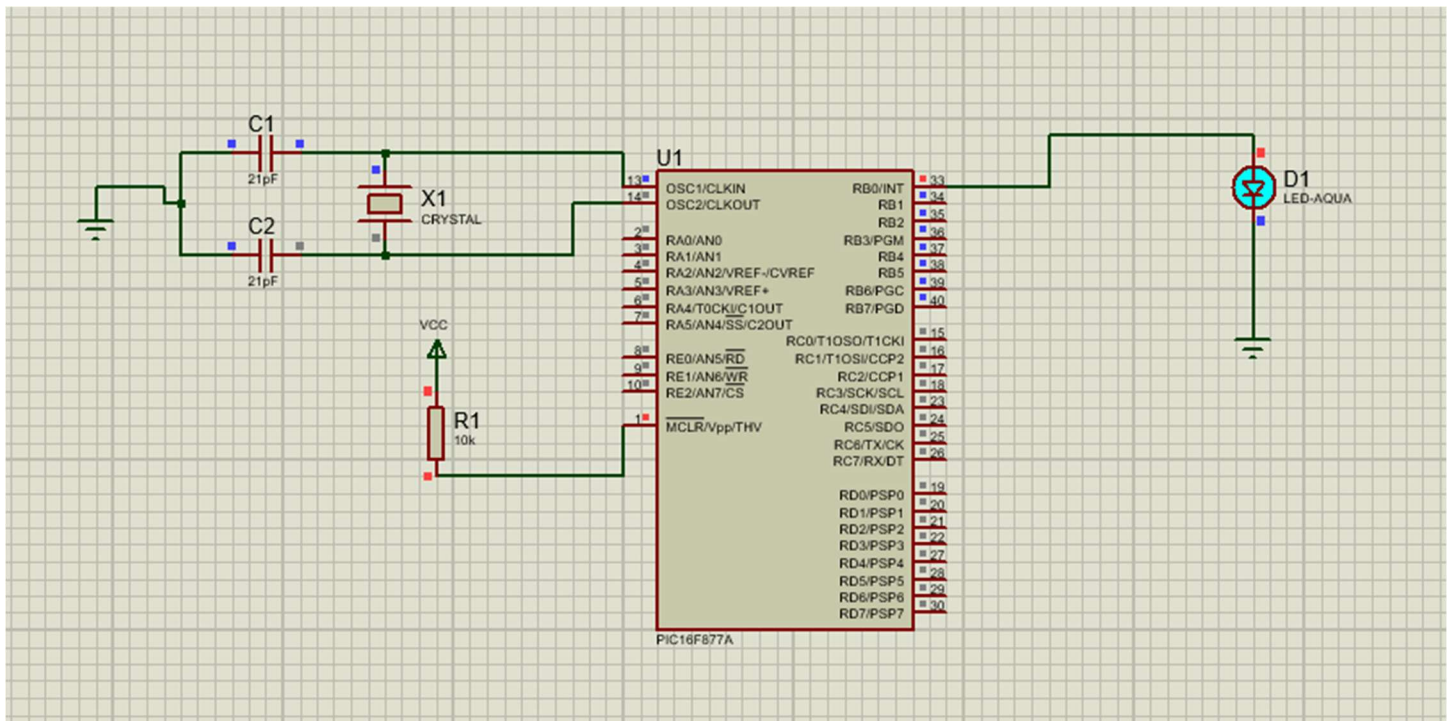


Figure: Interfacing the LED blinking using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
void main() {  
    TRISB = 0; // PORTB as output  
    PORTB = 0; // Initialize PORTB  
  
    while(1) {  
        PORTB.F0 = 1; // Turn ON  
        Delay_ms(1000);  
        PORTB.F0 = 0; // Turn OFF  
        Delay_ms(500);  
    }  
}
```

## Circuit Diagram:

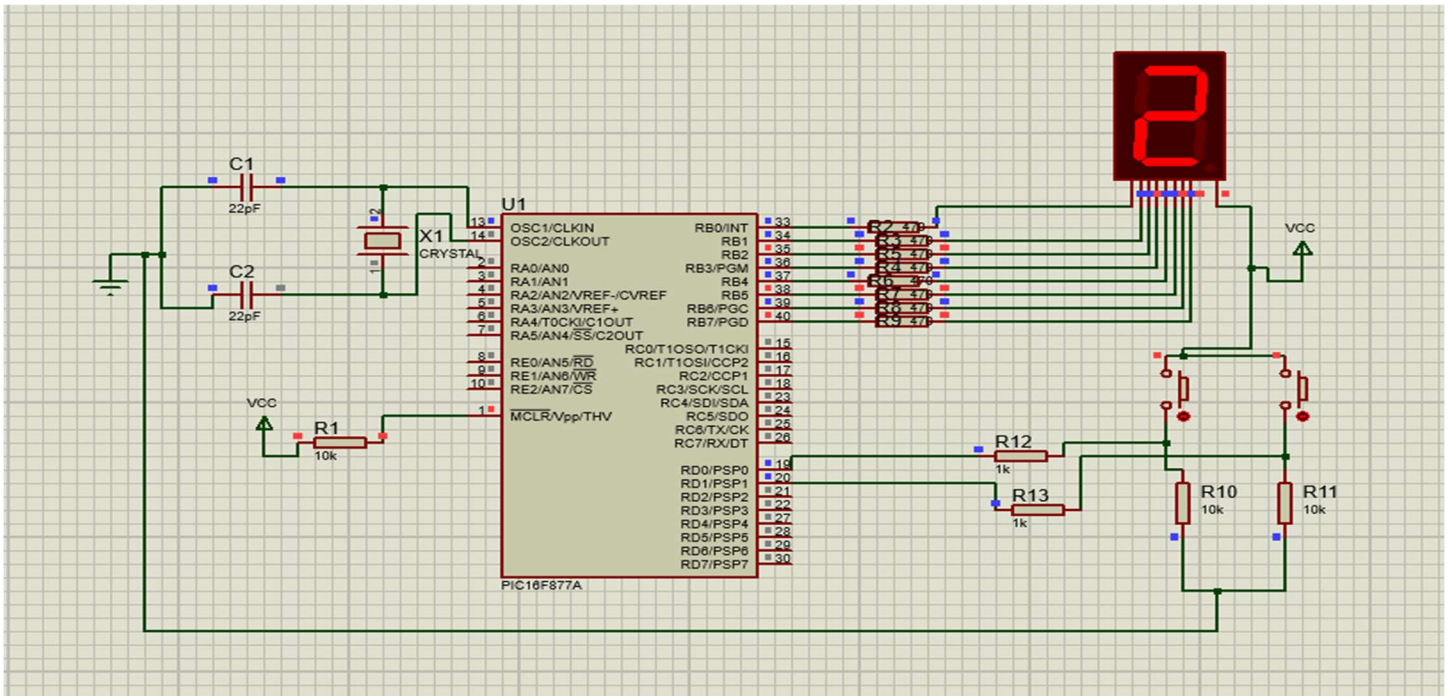


Figure: Interfacing single digit 7 segment LED display with push bu on using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
char digits[] = {0xC0,0xF9,0xA4,0xB0,0x99,0x92,0x82,0xF8,0x80,0x90};

void main() {
    int i = 0;

    TRISB = 0; // 7-seg output
    TRISD = 0xFF; // buttons input

    while(1) {
        PORTB = digits[i];

        if(PORTD.F0 && i < 9) { // Increment
            Delay_ms(150);
            if(PORTD.F0) i++;
        }

        if(PORTD.F1 && i > 0) { // Decrement
            Delay_ms(150);
            if(PORTD.F1) i--;
        }
    }
}
```

## Circuit Diagram:

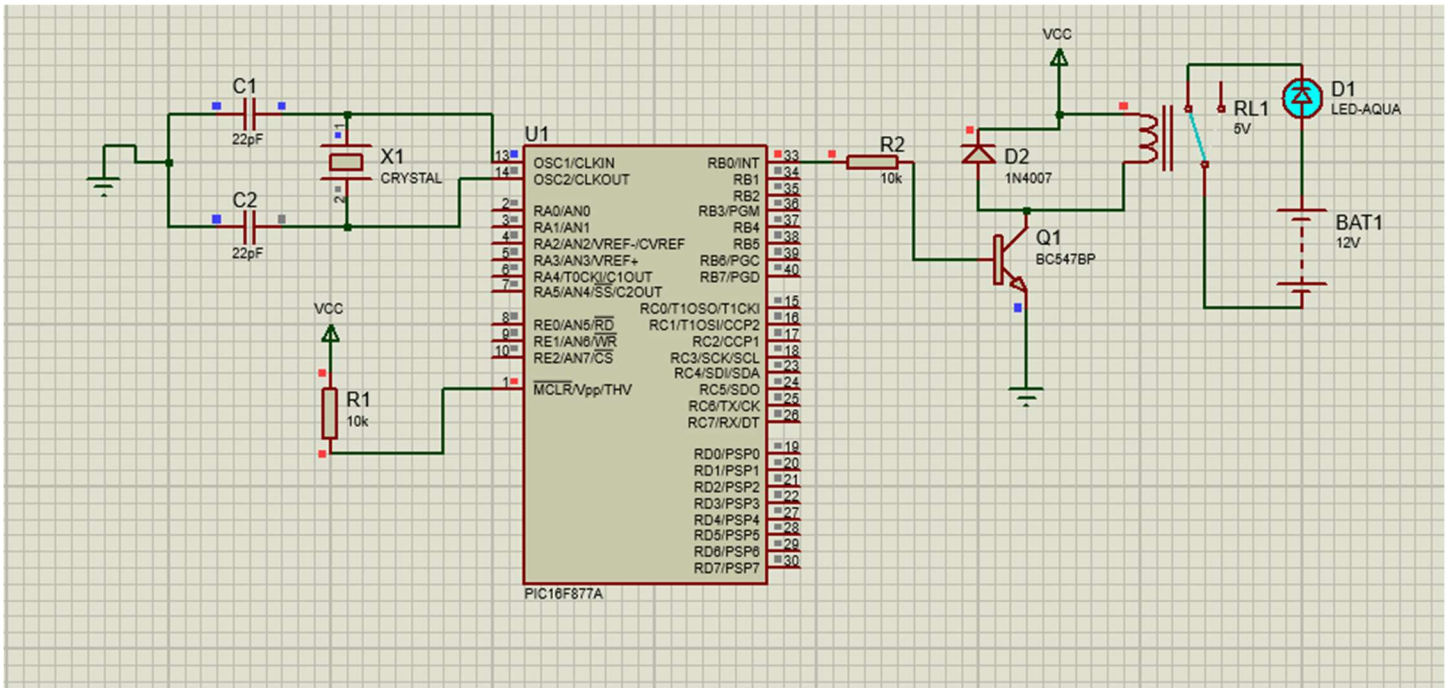


Figure: Interfacing the relay using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
void main() {  
    TRISB.F0 = 0; // Set RB0 as output  
    PORTB.F0 = 0; // Initialize relay OFF  
  
    while(1) {  
        PORTB.F0 = 1; // Turn relay ON (load ON)  
        Delay_ms(2000);  
  
        PORTB.F0 = 0; // Turn relay OFF (load OFF)  
        Delay_ms(2000);  
    }  
}
```

## Circuit Diagram:

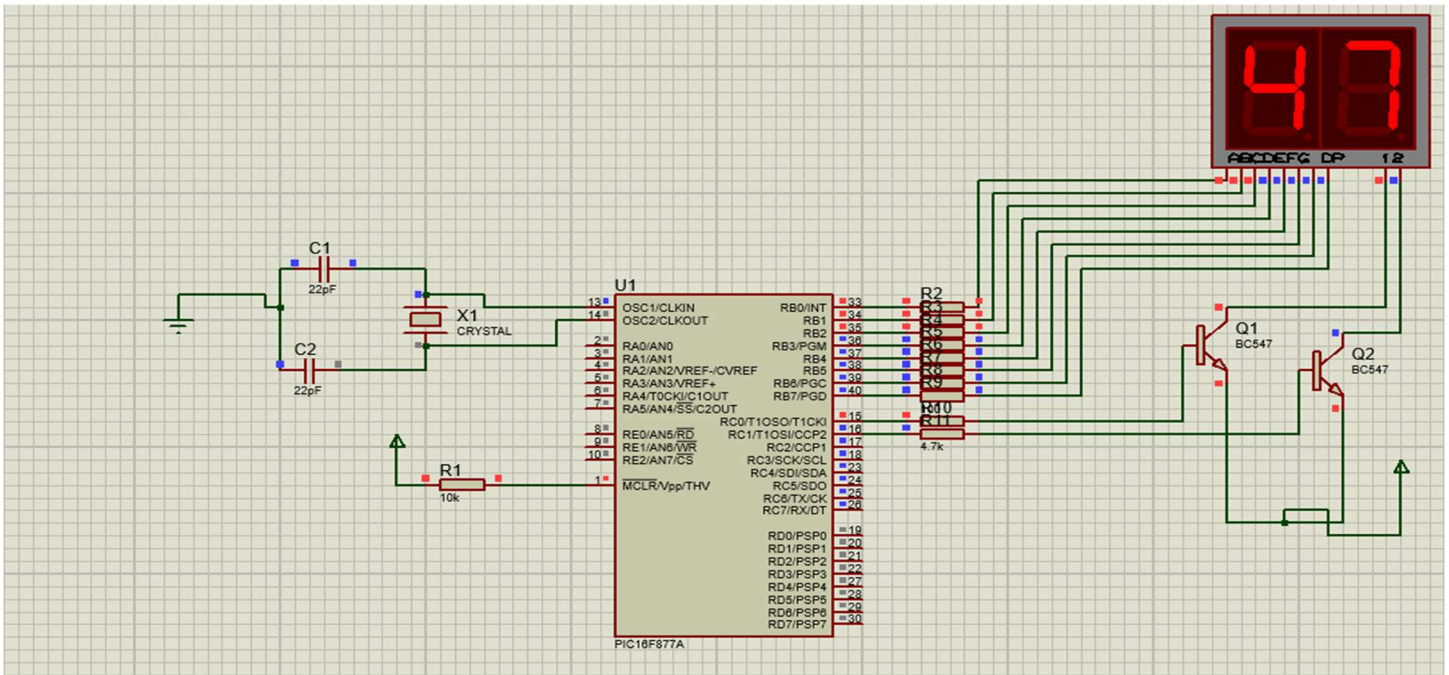


Figure: Interfacing the two digit number using 7 segment multiplexing using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
char digits[] = {0x3F,0x06,0x5B,0x4F,0x66,0x6D,0x7D,0x07,0x7F,0x6F};
```

```
void main() {
    int i, tens, ones, j;
    TRISB = 0; // 7-seg data
    TRISC = 0; // digit select
    PORTB = 0;
    PORTC = 0;

    while(1) {
        for(i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
            tens = i / 10;
            ones = i % 10;

            for(j = 0; j < 10; j++) {
                PORTC.F0 = 0;    // Tens digit ON
                PORTB = digits[tens];
                Delay_ms(5);
                PORTC.F0 = 1;    // OFF

                PORTC.F1 = 0;    // Ones digit ON
                PORTB = digits[ones];
                Delay_ms(5);
                PORTC.F1 = 1;    // OFF
            }
        }
    }
}
```



## Circuit Diagram:

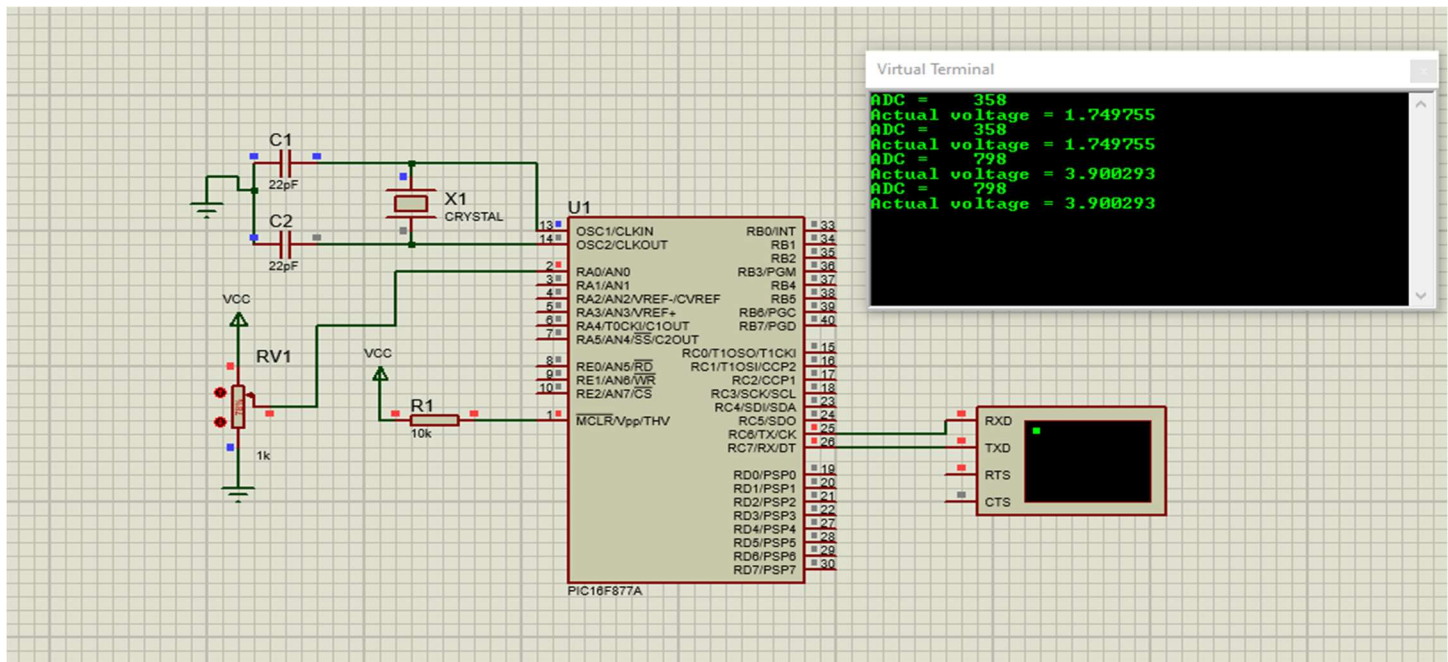


Figure: Implement Analog to Digital Conversion (ADC) feature of PIC microcontroller using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```

int valADC;
char x[7]; // buffer must be at least 7 chars
float voltage;

void main()
{
    UART1_Init(9600);
    ADC_Init();

    while(1)
    {
        valADC = ADC_Read(0); // read ADC from RA0
        voltage = (valADC * 5.0) / 1023.0;
        IntToStr(valADC, x); // convert to string
        UART1_Write_Text("ADC = ");
        UART1_Write_Text(x);
        UART1_Write(13); // new line
        Delay_ms(1000); // 1 sec delay
        FloatToStr(voltage, x);
        UART1_Write_Text("Actual voltage = ");
        UART1_Write_Text(x);
        UART1_Write(13); // new line
        Delay_ms(1000);
    }
}

```

[illegible]

### Source Code:

```
void main() {
    short duty = 0;
    TRISD = 0xFF; // Buttons
    TRISB = 0x00; // Motor

    PORTB.F0 = 0; // Anti-clockwise
    PORTB.F1 = 1;

    PWM1_Init(1000);
    PWM1_Start();
    PWM1_Set_Duty(duty);

    while(1) {
        if(RD0_bit && duty < 250) { duty += 10; PWM1_Set_Duty(duty); Delay_ms(100); }
        if(RD1_bit && duty > 0) { duty -= 10; PWM1_Set_Duty(duty); Delay_ms(100); }
    }
}
```

## Circuit Diagram:

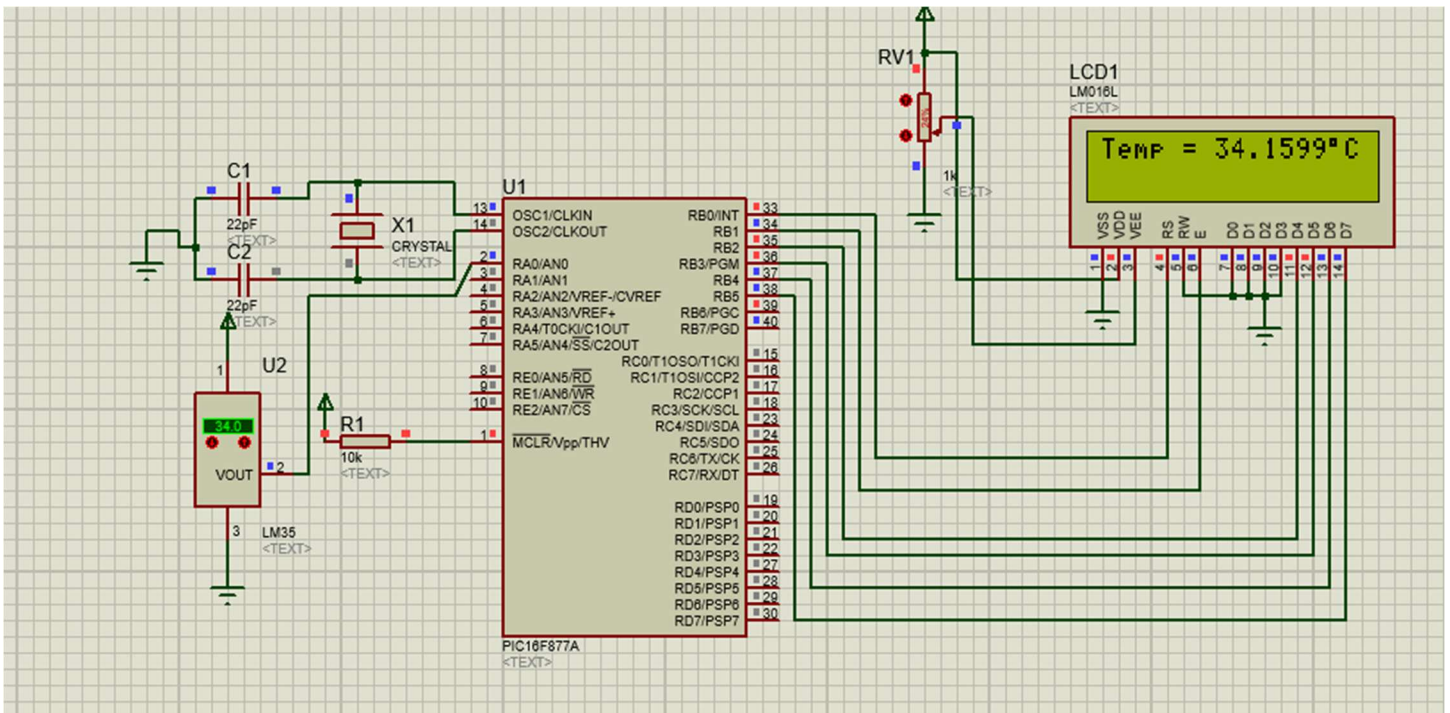


Figure: Interfacing the LM35 temperature sensor with LCD display using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
// LCD module connections
```

```
sbit LCD_RS at RB0_bit;
sbit LCD_EN at RB1_bit;
sbit LCD_D4 at RB2_bit;
sbit LCD_D5 at RB3_bit;
sbit LCD_D6 at RB4_bit;
sbit LCD_D7 at RB5_bit;
```

```
sbit LCD_RS_Direction at TRISB0_bit;
sbit LCD_EN_Direction at TRISB1_bit;
sbit LCD_D4_Direction at TRISB2_bit;
sbit LCD_D5_Direction at TRISB3_bit;
sbit LCD_D6_Direction at TRISB4_bit;
sbit LCD_D7_Direction at TRISB5_bit;
// End LCD module connections
```

```
char display[16];
```

```
void main() {
    unsigned int result;
    float volt, temp;
```

```
    TRISB = 0x00; // LCD on PORTB ? output
    TRISA = 0xFF; // RA0 ? input for LM35
    ADCON1 = 0x80; // Configure RA0 as analog, Vref+ = Vdd, Vref- = GND
```

```
Lcd_Init();
Lcd_Cmd(_LCD_CLEAR);
Lcd_Cmd(_LCD_CURSOR_OFF);

while(1) {
    result = ADC_Read(0);    // Read ADC from channel 0 (AN0)
    volt = result * 4.88;    // mV (5000/1023 ~ 4.88)
    temp = volt / 10.0;      // °C (since 10mV per °C)

    Lcd_Out(1,1,"Temp = ");
    FloatToStr(temp, display);
    Lcd_Out(1,8,display);    // Print temperature value
    Lcd_Chr(1,15,223);       // Degree symbol
    Lcd_Out_CP("C");
    Delay_ms(500);           // Update every 0.5s
}
}
```



## Circuit Diagram:

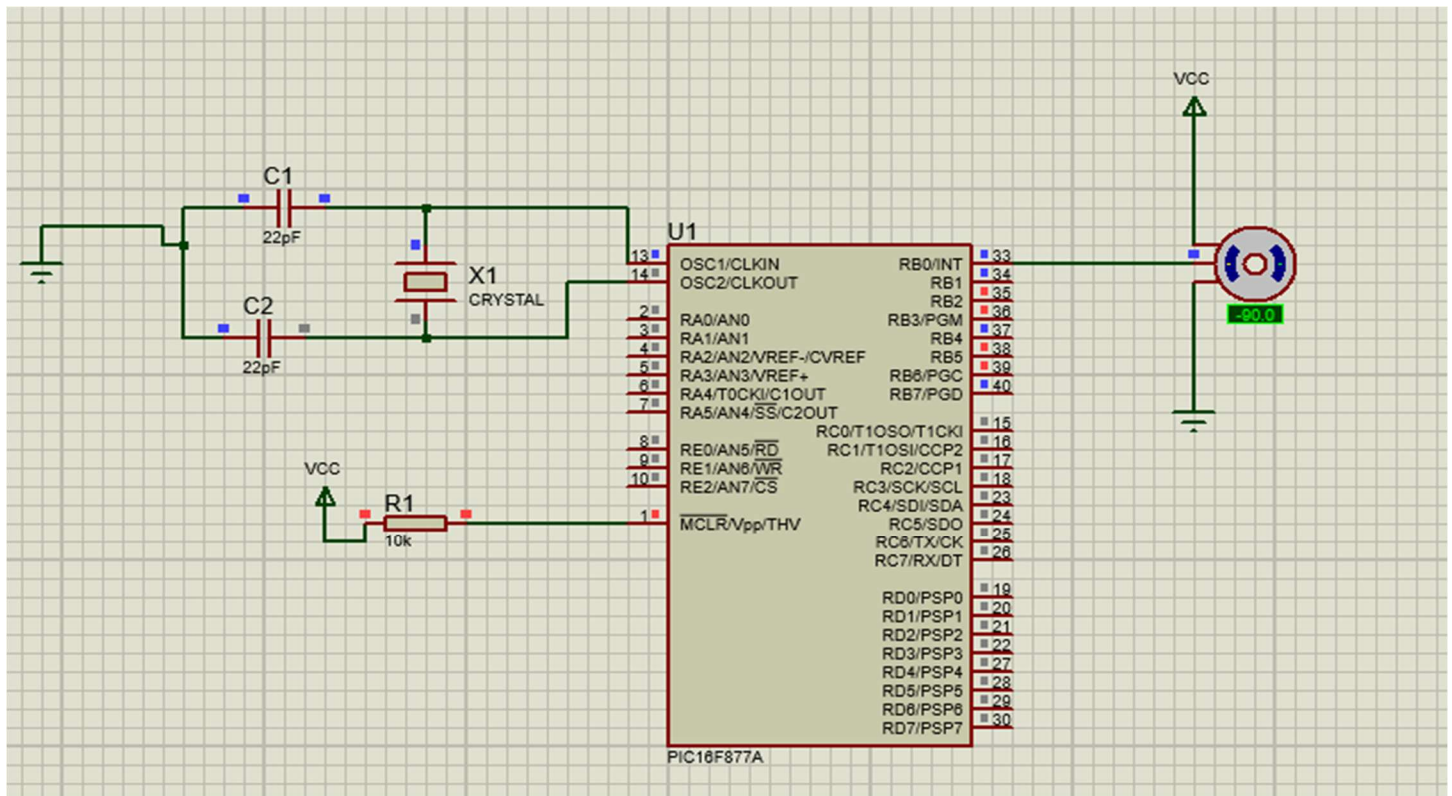


Figure: Interfacing the servo motor using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
void servoRotate(int pulse) {
    unsigned int i;
    for(i=0;i<50;i++) {
        PORTB.F0 = 1;
        Delay_us(pulse);
        PORTB.F0 = 0;
        Delay_us(20000 - pulse);
    }
}

void main() {
    TRISB = 0; // Output
    while(1) {
        servoRotate(800); // 0°
        Delay_ms(2000);
        servoRotate(1500); // 90°
        Delay_ms(2000);
        servoRotate(2200); // 180°
    }
}
```

The diagram shows a PIC16F877A microcontroller (U1) interfaced with an ULN2003A driver (U2) and a buzzer. The PIC16F877A is configured with a 10k pull-up resistor on VCC, a 10k pull-down resistor on MCLR, and a crystal oscillator circuit. The ULN2003A is connected to the PIC's output pins (RB0-INT, RB1, RB2, RB3/PGM, RB4, RB5, RB6/PGC, RB7/PGD) and drives a buzzer. The buzzer is connected to a 12V battery (BAT1) and ground.

### Source Code:

```
void main()
{
    TRISD = 0b00000000; // PORT D as output port
    PORTD = 0b11111111;

    do
    {
        PORTD = 0b00000011;
        Delay_ms(500); // delay of 0.5s

        PORTD = 0b00000110;
        Delay_ms(500);

        PORTD = 0b00001100;
        Delay_ms(500);

        PORTD = 0b00001001;
        Delay_ms(500);
        // energizing two phases at a time
    } while(1); // loop executed infinite times
}
```

## Circuit Diagram:

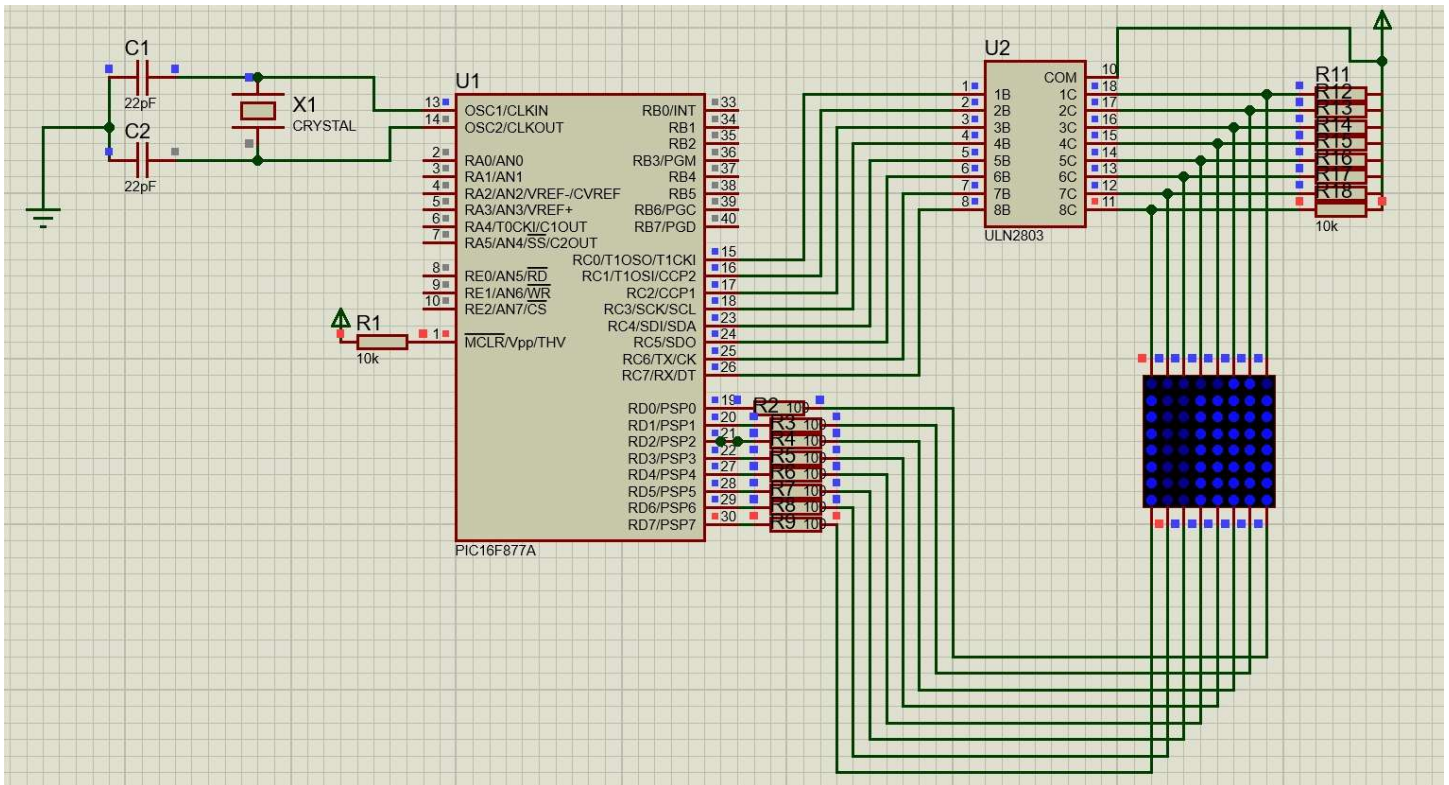


Figure: Interfacing the dot matrix display using the PIC16F877A

## Source Code:

```
void MSDelay(unsigned char Time)
{
    unsigned char y, z;
    for(y = 0; y < Time; y++)
        for(z = 0; z < 250; z++);
}

void main()
{
    TRISC = 0x00;
    TRISD = 0x00;
    while(1)
    {
        PORTD = 0x80; PORTC = 0x00; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x40; PORTC = 0xFF; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x20; PORTC = 0xFF; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x10; PORTC = 0x18; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x08; PORTC = 0x18; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x04; PORTC = 0xFF; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x02; PORTC = 0xFF; MSDelay(10);
        PORTD = 0x01; PORTC = 0x00; MSDelay(10);
    }
}
```