1.
```
void main(void) {
    SYSTEM_Initialize();

    while(1) {
    //LED0_Toggle();
    LED1_Toggle();
    //LED2_Toggle();
    //LED3_Toggle();
    }
}
/**
```

Pin N...▲	Module	Function	Custom Na...	Start High	Analog	Out
RA0	Pin Mod...	GPIO	LED0	☐	☐	✔
RA1	Pin Mod...	GPIO	LED1	☑	☐	✔
RA2	Pin Mod...	GPIO	LED2	☐	☐	✔
RA3	Pin Mod...	GPIO	LED3	☐	☐	✔

2. Including delays only makes the blinking rate of the LEDs change, no delays makes the LEDs stay on indefinitely.
3. Based on what I am seeing with my eye and from what I read on a few articles about the board itself, the internal clock and the software that controls it are 1:1 with no noticeable delay.
4. I begin to stop noticing a flicker around 10ms.
5. With a light source such as an LED the amount of power it takes to turn it on and off is slightly less than what it takes to keep it powered, so having it turned off for even a few milliseconds will end up saving power over long periods of time. Contrary to this, older light bulbs work completely opposite to that of LEDs, fluorescent bulbs take majority of the power they consume when you turn them on, and they tend to use less power in an always on state.
6. The higher the rate of the clock the faster the LEDs seemed to blink. If there is a change it is very small, so small as to where I think I may just be imagining it.
7. Idk
8. idk