从零开始的51单片机开发

一、代码

1.LED流水灯操作: (通过控制寄存器实现)

```
#include <REGX52.H>
#include <INTRINS.H>
void Delay500ms() //进行延迟500毫秒
   unsigned char i, j, k;
   _nop_();
   _nop_();
   i = 23;
   j = 205;
   k = 120;
   do
       do
           while (--k);
       } while (--j);
   } while (--i);
}
void main()
while(1) //从第一个灯开始依次亮灭,把LED灯的编号从二进制转化为十六进制
       P2=0xFE;//11111110
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0xFD;//11111101
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0xFB;//11111011
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0xF7;//11110111
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0xEF;//11101111
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0xDF;//11011111
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0xBF;//10111111
       Delay500ms();
       P2=0x7F;//01111111
       Delay500ms();
   }
}
```

改进版:

```
#include <REGX52.H>
#include <INTRINS.H>
```

```
void Delay500ms(unsiged int x) //进行延迟500毫秒
{
   unsigned char i, j, k;
   while (x)
       i = 12;
       j = 169;
       do
       {
           while (--j);
       } while (--i);
       x--;
   }
}
void main()
{
while(1) //从第一个灯开始依次亮灭,把LED灯的编号从二进制转化为十六进制
   {
       P2=0xFE;//11111110
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0xFD;//11111101
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0xFB;//11111011
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0xF7;//11110111
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0xEF;//11101111
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0xDF;//11011111
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0xBF;//10111111
       Delay500ms(500);
       P2=0x7F;//01111111
       Delay500ms(500);
   }
}
```

独立按键控制LED开关

```
}
}
```

按键控制LED开关

```
#include <REGX52.H>
void Delay1ms(unsigned int x) //自定义的延时代码
   unsigned char i, j;
   while(x){
      i = 2;
       j = 239;
       do
       {
         while (--j);
      } while (--i);
      x--;
   }
}
void main()
   while (1)
   {
      if (P3_1 == 0) //当按键被按下
       {
          Delay1ms(20); //由硬件知识可知,按下后需要延迟
          while (P3_1 == 0);
          Delay1ms(20);
          P2_0 = ~P2_0; //按完后,取反,使其开灯或者关灯
      }
   }
}
```

LED灯显示二进制

```
#include <REGX52.H>
void Delay1ms(unsigned int x)  //自定义的延时代码
{
    unsigned char i, j;
    while(x){
        i = 2;
        j = 239;
        do
        {
            while (--j);
      } while (--i);
      x--;
    }
}

void main()
{
```

```
unsigned char LED = 0;
while (1)
{
    if (P3_1 == 0)
    {
        Delay1ms(20);
        while (P3_1 == 0);
        Delay1ms(20);
        LED++;
        P2 = ~LED; //通过取反进行二进制显示
    }
}
```

按键控制LED灯移位

```
#include <REGX52.H>
void Delay1ms(unsigned int x)
{
    unsigned char i, j;
    while(x){
        i = 2;
        j = 239;
        do
        {
            while (--j);
        } while (--i);
        x--;
    }
}
unsigned char LED;
void main()
    while (1)
        if(P3_1 == 0)
        {
            Delay1ms(20);
            while (P3_1 == 0);
            Delay1ms(20);
            if(LED >= 8)
            {
                LED = 0;
            P2 = \sim (0x01 << LED);
            LED++;
        }
        if (P3_0 == 0)
        {
            Delay1ms(20);
            while (P3_0 == 0);
            Delay1ms(20);
            if (LED <= 0)
            {
                LED = 7;
```

```
}
P2 = ~(0x01<<<LED);
LED--;
}
}</pre>
```

(有小BUG,懒得改了)

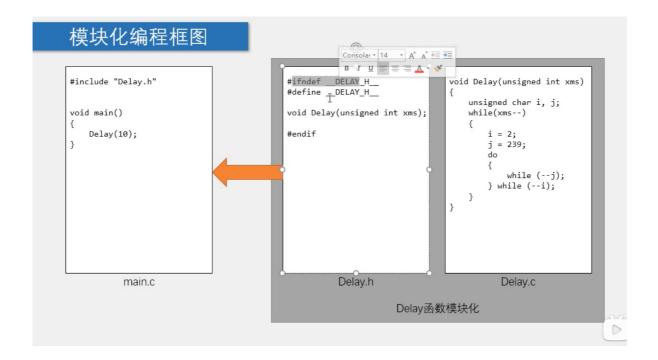
静态数码管显示

```
#include <REGX52.H>
unsigned char NUMLED[] = \{0x3F, 0x06, 0x5B, 0x4F, 0x66, 0x6D, 0x7D, 0x07, 0x7F, 0x66, 0x6D, 0x7D, 0x7B, 0x
0x6F};
void Nixie(unsigned char Location, num)
                 switch (Location)
                                 case 1:P2_4 = 1;P2_3 = 1;P2_2 = 1;break; //从左到右第一个,由硬件图知对应Y7
                                 case 2:P2\_4 = 1;P2\_3 = 1;P2\_2 = 0;break;
                                 case 3:P2\_4 = 1;P2\_3 = 0;P2\_2 = 1;break;
                                 case 4:P2\_4 = 1;P2\_3 = 0;P2\_2 = 0;break;
                                  case 5:P2\_4 = 0;P2\_3 = 1;P2\_2 = 1;break;
                                  case 6:P2\_4 = 0;P2\_3 = 1;P2\_2 = 0;break;
                                 case 7:P2\_4 = 0;P2\_3 = 0;P2\_2 = 1;break;
                                 case 8:P2\_4 = 0;P2\_3 = 0;P2\_2 = 0;break;

        PO = NUMLED[num];
        //表示数码管通过十六进制显示数字

}
void main()
                Nixie(2, 3);
                while (1)
                {
                 }
}
```

模块化编程



LCD显示屏显示

更多用法如下图



```
#include <REGX52.H>
#include "Delay.h"
unsigned char MatrixKey()
   unsigned char KeyNUM = 0;
   P1 = 0xFF;
                 //按键通电
   P1_3 = 0; //按键第一列
   if (P1_7 == 0) //第一行
       Delay1ms(20);
       while (P1_7 == 0);
       Delay1ms(20);
        KeyNUM = 1;
   }
       if (P1_6 == 0)
    {
       Delay1ms(20);
        while (P1_6 == 0);
       Delay1ms(20);
        KeyNUM = 5;
   }
       if (P1_5 == 0)
    {
       Delay1ms(20);
       while (P1_5 == 0);
        Delay1ms(20);
        KeyNUM = 9;
   }
       if (P1_4 == 0)
    {
       Delay1ms(20);
       while (P1_4 == 0);
        Delay1ms(20);
        KeyNUM = 13;
   }
        P1 = 0xFF;
        P1_2 = 0;
   if (P1_7 == 0)
    {
        Delay1ms(20);
       while (P1_7 == 0);
       Delay1ms(20);
        KeyNUM = 2;
   }
       if (P1_6 == 0)
    {
        Delay1ms(20);
        while (P1_6 == 0);
       Delay1ms(20);
       KeyNUM = 6;
    }
```

```
if (P1_5 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_5 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 10;
}
    if (P1_4 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_4 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 14;
}
    P1 = 0xFF;
    P1\_1 = 0;
if (P1_7 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_7 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 3;
}
    if (P1_6 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_6 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 7;
}
    if (P1_5 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_5 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 11;
}
    if (P1_4 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_4 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 15;
}
    P1 = 0xFF;
    P1\_0 = 0;
if (P1_7 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_7 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
    KeyNUM = 4;
}
    if (P1_6 == 0)
{
    Delay1ms(20);
    while (P1_6 == 0);
    Delay1ms(20);
```

```
KeyNUM = 8;
   }
       if (P1_5 == 0)
    {
        Delay1ms(20);
        while (P1_5 == 0);
       Delay1ms(20);
        KeyNUM = 12;
   }
       if (P1_4 == 0)
    {
       Delay1ms(20);
       while (P1_4 == 0);
       Delay1ms(20);
       KeyNUM = 16;
   }
   return KeyNUM;
}
```

```
#include <REGX52.H>
#include "LCD1602.h"
#include "MatrixKey.h"
#include "Delay.h"

unsigned char KeyNUM;

void main()
{
    LCD_Init();
    LCD_ShowString(1, 1, "NUMBER:"); //获得需要显示的数字
    while (1)
    {
        KeyNUM = Matrixkey();
        if (KeyNUM)
        {
            LCD_ShowNum(2, 1, KeyNUM, 2);
        }
    }
}
```

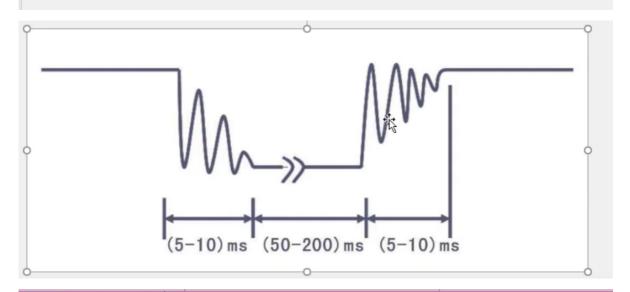
单片机的硬件部分认识

独立按键

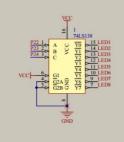
• 轻触按键: 1相当于是一种电子开关,按下时开关接通,松开时开关断开,实现原理是通过轻触按键内部的金属弹片受力弹动来实现接。通和断开

按键的抖动

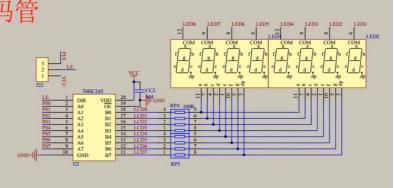
• 对于机械开关,当机械触点断开、闭合时,由于机械触点的弹性作用,一个开关在闭合时不会马上稳定地接通,在断开时也不会一下子断开,所以在开关闭合及断开的瞬间会伴随一连串的抖动







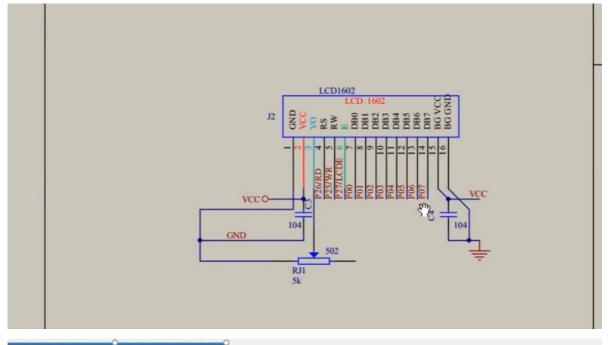




数码管段码表

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 •0x3F,0x06,0x5B,0x4F,0x66,0x6D,0x7D,0x07,0x7F,0x6F,

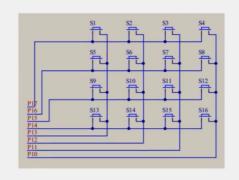
A B C D E F 空 0x77,0x7C,0x39,0x5E,0x79,0x71,0x00,

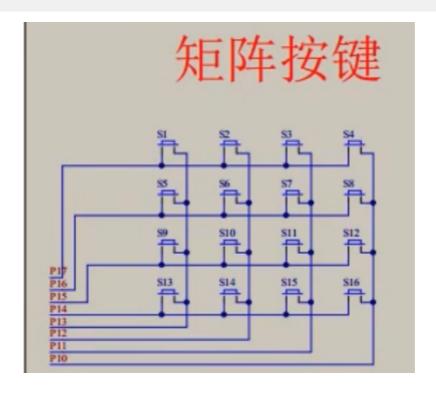


矩阵键盘介绍

- 在键盘中按键数量较多时,为了减少I/O口的占用,通常将按键排列成矩阵形式
- 采用逐行或逐列的"扫描", 就可以读出任何位置按键的状态







• 数码管扫描(输出扫描)

原理:显示第1位→显示第2位→显示第3位→······,然后快速循环 这个过程,最终实现所有数码管同时显示的效果

• 矩阵键盘扫描(输入扫描)

原理: 读取第1行(列)→读取第2行(列) →读取第3行(列) → ······,然后快速循环这个过程,最终实现所有按键同时检测的效果

• 以上两种扫描方式的共性: 节省I/O口