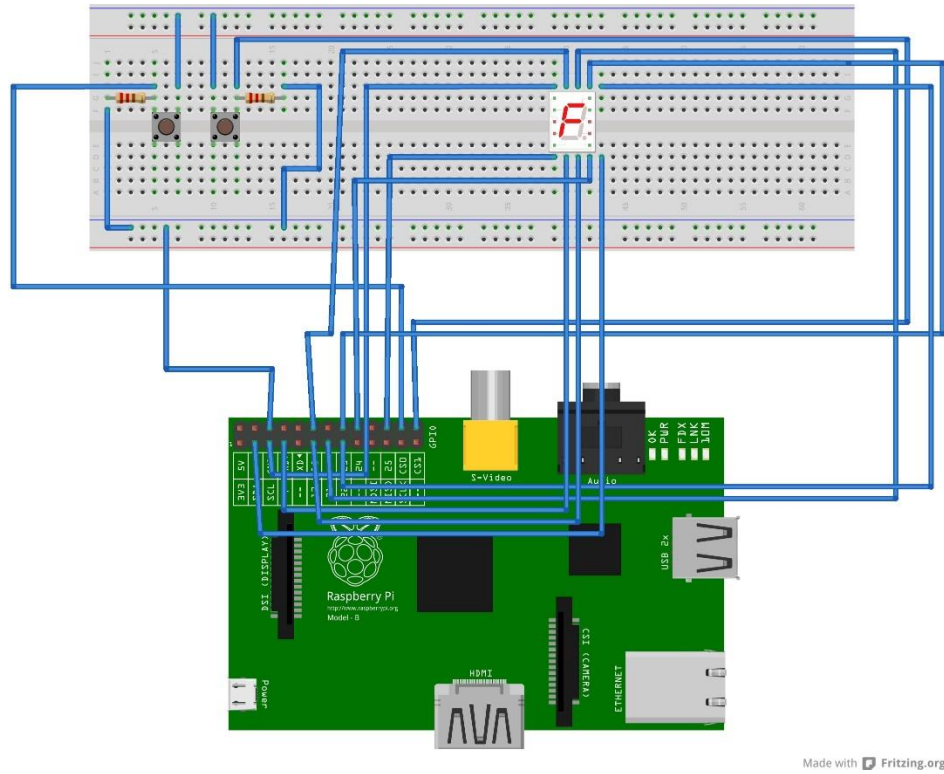
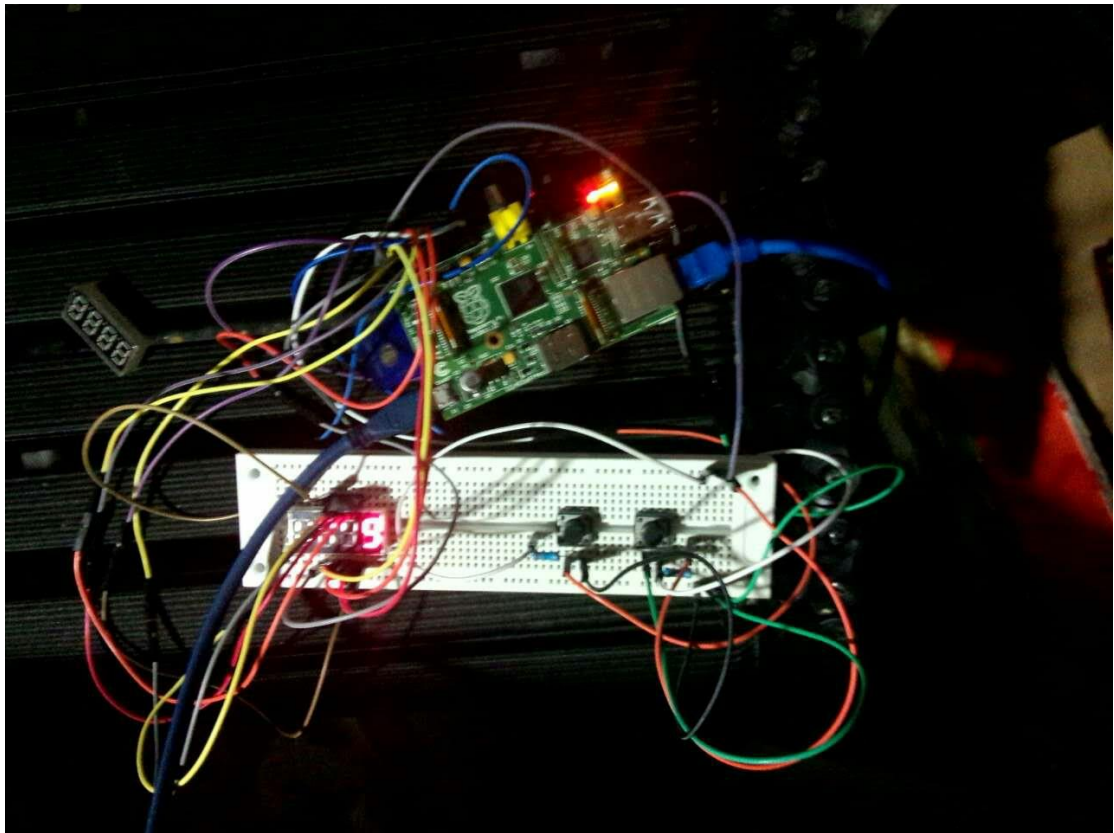


连线图



实际连线图



编写程序代码

```
#include <wiringPi.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define DIGIT0 8
#define DIGIT1 9
#define BTN0 10
#define BTN1 11
char digit[16][8] = //The increasing number
{
    {0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1}, //0
    {1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1}, //1
    {0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1}, //2
    {0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1}, //3
```

```

        {1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1}, //4
        {0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1}, //5
        {0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1}, //6
        {0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1}, //7
        {0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1}, //8
        {0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1}, //9
        {0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1}, //10
        {1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1}, //11
        {0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1}, //12
        {1,0,0,0,0,1,0,1}, //13
        {0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1}, //14
        {0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1} //15
    };

char loop[6][8] = //the loop-running bar in the left windows
{
    {0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1},
    {1,0,1,1,1,1,1,1},
    {1,1,0,1,1,1,1,1},
    {1,1,1,0,1,1,1,1},
    {1,1,1,1,0,1,1,1},
    {1,1,1,1,1,0,1,1},
};

void main()
{
    int pin; //对应的引脚
    int m = 0, n = 0; //设置两个循环周期
    int flag = 1; //数码管选择位
    int run = 0;
    unsigned int time0 = 0, time1 = 0; //时间间隔

    if (wiringPiSetup () == -1) //test the install status of wiringPi
    {
        exit (1) ;
    }

    for (pin = 0 ; pin < 8 ; ++pin)//设置 8 个 pin 引脚为输出
    {
        pinMode (pin, OUTPUT) ;
        digitalWrite(pin, HIGH);
    }

    pinMode(DIGIT0, OUTPUT); //两个 digit 为输出
    pinMode(DIGIT1, OUTPUT);

```

```

pinMode(BTN0, INPUT); //两个控制开关为输入
pinMode(BTN1, INPUT);

while (1)
{
    time1 = millis();

    if (digitalRead(BTN0) && run == 0) //如果开始
    {
        puts("Start!");
        run = 1;    //改变运行状态
        m = 0;
        n = 0;
        time0 = millis();
    }
    else if (digitalRead(BTN1) && run == 1) //停止
    {
        puts("Stop!");
        run = 0;
    }

    if (time1 - time0 >= 50 && run == 1) //检查到一定时间间隔改变数字
    {
        time0 = time1;
        printf("%d\n", n);
        m = ++m % 6;
        n = ++n % 8 + 1 ;
    }

    for (pin = 0; pin < 8; pin++) //将对应的值输出到数码管上
    {
        digitalWrite(pin, flag ? digit[n][pin] : loop[m][pin]);
    }
    digitalWrite(DIGIT0, flag); //利用视觉残留，不断改变数码管选择位
    digitalWrite(DIGIT1, (flag = 1 - flag));
    delay(10);
}
}

```

实验截图：

