

实验六 系统编程实验

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十进制计数器

```
library IEEE;
use IEEE.std_logic_1164.all;
use IEEE.std_logic_unsigned.all;

ENTITY wanglei IS    //实体 wanglei

    PORT(clr,clk: IN std_logic;    //输入端为clr(清零)和clk(时钟脉冲信号)
          bcd_q:buffer std_logic_vector(3 downto 0); //四位二进制数代表当前计数状态
          led:OUT std_logic_vector(6 DOWNTO 0)); //长为8的向量代表LED的显示状态

END wanglei;    //结束实体描述

ARCHITECTURE behavioral OF wanglei IS    //创建结构体behavioral
BEGIN

    process(CLR,CLK)    //进程进行
    begin

        IF clr='0' then    //如果有clr信号
            bcd_q <= (OTHERS => '0');    //四位全部置零
        ELSIF rising_edge(clk) THEN    //否则当出现时钟上升沿
            IF bcd_q < "1001" THEN    //判断当前状态是否小于9
                bcd_q <= bcd_q +'1';    //计数+1
            ELSE bcd_q <= (OTHERS => '0');    //否则置零
            END IF;    //结束if
        END IF;    //结束大if

        case bcd_q is    //列举bcd_q的状态，对应LED的发光方式
            when "0000"=>led<="1111110";    //计数为0
            when "0001"=>led<="0110000";    //计数为1
            when "0010"=>led<="1101101";    //计数为2
            when "0011"=>led<="1111001";    //计数为3
            when "0100"=>led<="0110011";    //计数为4
            when "0101"=>led<="1011011";    //计数为5
            when "0110"=>led<="1011111";    //计数为6
            when "0111"=>led<="1110000";    //计数为7
            when "1000"=>led<="1111111";    //计数为8
            when "1001"=>led<="1111011";    //计数为9
            WHEN OTHERS=>led<="-----";    //其他情况LED熄灭
        end case;

    end process;    //结束进程
END behavioral;    //结束结构体behavioral
```