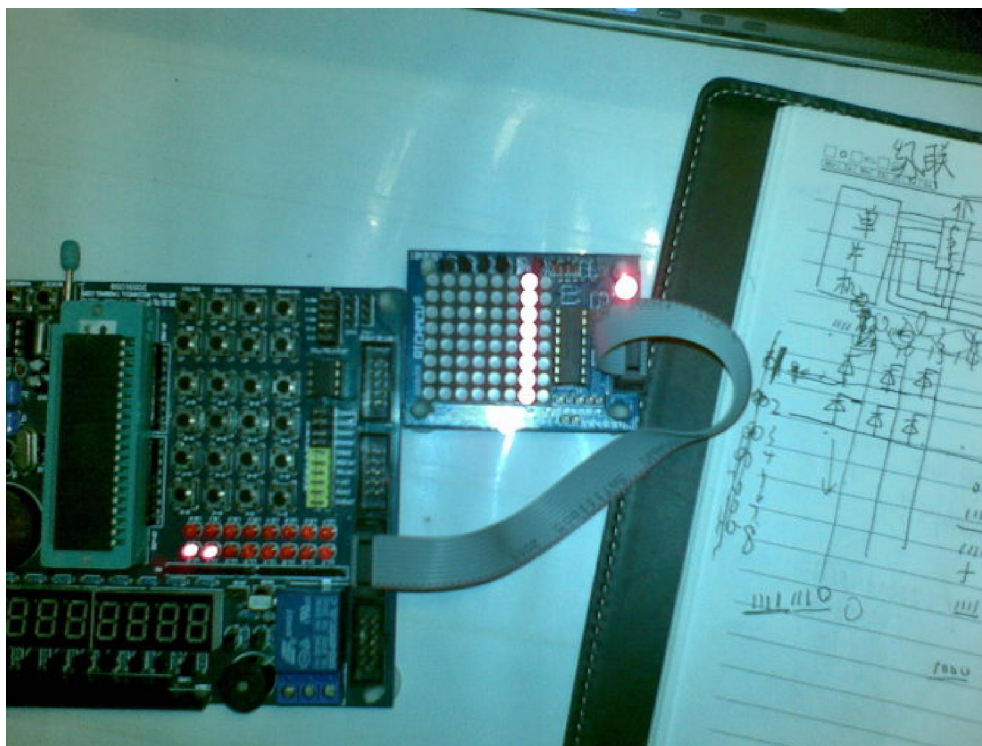


8X8 点阵学习（二）

在（一）中讲到的是 8X8 点阵中芯片的使用，掌握了其中 74HC595 芯片的使用，基本上就掌握了 8X8 点阵。

这是在（一）的基础上稍加改进，来显示流动效果。



视频: http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMjA2MDg2MzQw.html

```
#include<reg52.h>
```

```
#define uchar unsigned char
```

```
#define uint unsigned int
```

```
#define N 500
```

```
sbit SD=P1^4;
```

```
sbit ST_CK=P1^5;
```

```
sbit SH_CK=P1^6;
```

```
uchar table1[8]={0xfe,0xfd,0xfb,0xf7,0xef,0xdf,0xbf,0x7f};
```

```
uchar table2[8]={0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x08, 0x10, 0x20, 0x40, 0x80};

void delaysms(uint z);

void Ser_IN(uchar Data)
{
    uchar i;
    for (i=0; i<8; i++)
    {
        SH_CK=0;

        SD=Data&0x80;

        Data <<=1;

        SH_CK=1;
    }
}

void Par_OUT(void)
{
    ST_CK=0;

    ST_CK=1;
}

void main()
{
    uchar i, j;

    while(1)
```

```
{  
    for (j=0; j<3; j++)  
    {  
        for (i=0; i<8; i++)  
        {  
            Ser-IN(table1[i]);  
            Ser-IN(0xff);  
            Par-OUT();  
            delayms(N);  
        }  
    }  
    for (j=0; j<3; j++)  
    {  
        for (i=0; i<8; i++)  
        {  
            Ser-IN(table1[7-i]);  
            Ser-IN(0xff);  
            Par-OUT();  
            delayms(N);  
        }  
    }  
    for (j=0; j<3; j++)
```

```
{  
    for (i=0; i<8; i++)  
    {  
        Ser-IN(0x00);  
        Ser-IN(table2[i]);  
        Par-OUT();  
        delayms(N);  
    }  
}  
for (j=0; j<3; j++)  
{  
    for (i=0; i<8; i++)  
    {  
        Ser-IN(0x00);  
        Ser-IN(table2[7-i]);  
        Par-OUT();  
        delayms(N);  
    }  
}  
}  
  
void delayms(uint z)
```

```
{  
    uint x,y;  
    for (x=z; x>0; x--)  
        for (y=110; y>0; y--);  
}
```