BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY



Modified Simple As Possible Computer (MSAP-2016)

PHASE-I SUBMISSION

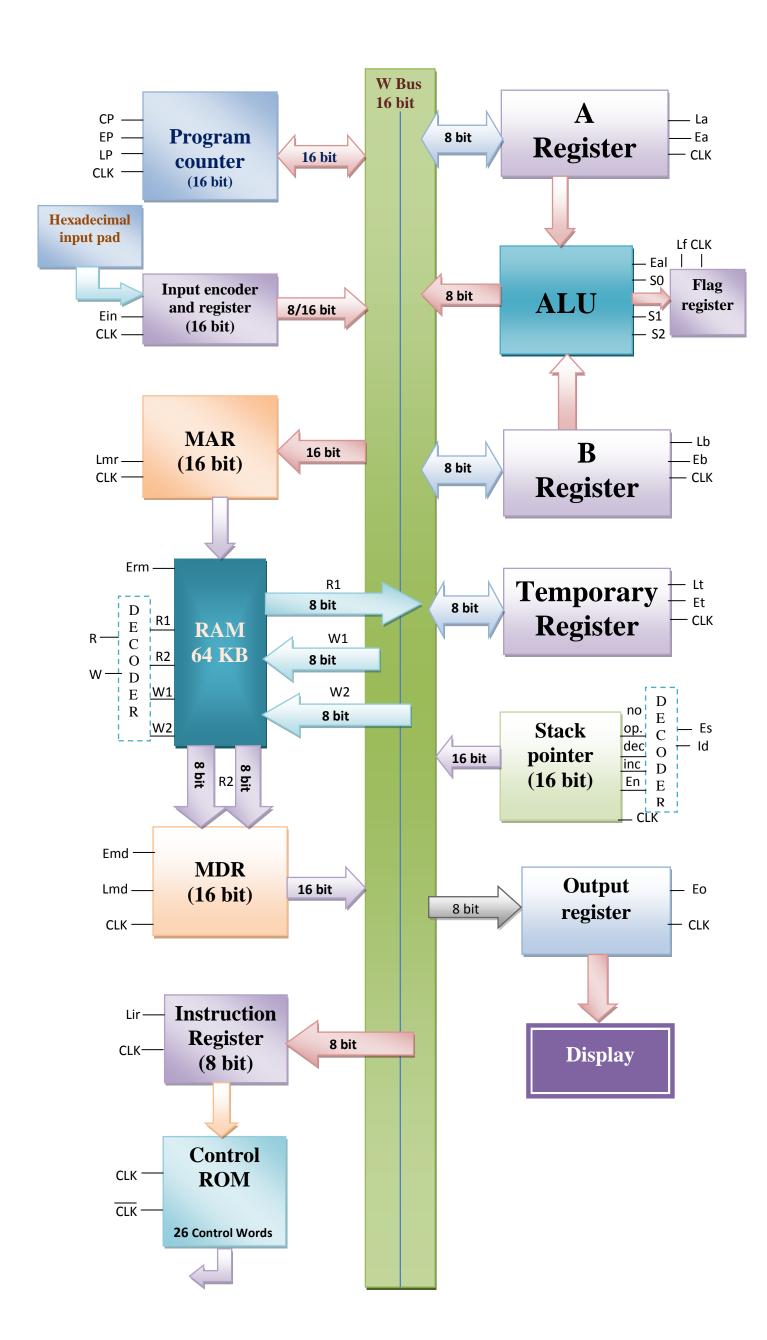
Course: **EEE 315 Microprocessor and Interfacing**

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Section: A



Explanation of control words:

Cp: Increase program counter by 1

Lp: Loads to program counter

Ep: Connects program counter to bus

Ein: Connects input port to bus

Lmr: Loads to MAR

Erm: Enables ram, at Erm=1

RW= 00 means data from ram is sent to lower nibble (8 bits) of bus

=01 means data from ram is sent to MDR

=10 means data from upper nibble from bus is received by ram

=11 means data from lower nibble from bus is received by ram

Emd & Lmd:

00--- do nothing

01-- load data to lower nibble of MDR

10-- load data to higher nibble of MDR

11-- enable output of MDR

Lir: Loads to Instruction register

J: Checks whether jump condition is satisfied or not (absent in block diagram)

La: Loads to register A

Ea: Sends the data of register A to bus

Eal: Sends result of ALU to bus

Lf: Updates flag register **S0,S1,S2:** 000=Addition

001= Subtraction

010= Increase value of register A by 1

011= Decrease value of register A by 1

100= And A, B

101= Shifts right the value of register A by 1 position

Lb: Loads to register B

Eb: Sends the data of register B to bus

Lt: Loads to Temporary register

Et: Sends the data of Temporary register to bus

Es,Id: 00= no operation

01= decrease stack pointer value by 1

10= increase stack pointer value by 1

11= Connects stack pointer register to bus

Eo: Enables output register

** MDR is used in instructions involving memory location (MOV[address],A) to fetch data regarding 16 bit memory address from RAM and transfer it to MAR/Program Counter. Otherwise, RAM data is directly sent to bus.