

**Fundamentals of
Digital Logic and
Microcomputer Design**

Fundamentals of Digital Logic and Microcomputer Design

Fifth Edition

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*In memory of my beloved parents, who gave me
tremendous support, encouragement, and
guidance in achieving my career goals.
I will always miss them.*

To my wife, Kusum, and brother, Elan

Contents

PREFACE	xv
1. INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL SYSTEMS	1
1.1 Explanation of Terms	2
1.2 Design Levels	4
1.3 Combinational vs. Sequential Systems	4
1.4 Digital Integrated Circuits	5
1.4.1 Diodes	5
1.4.2 Transistors	6
1.4.3 MOS Transistors	13
1.5 Integrated Circuits (ICs)	15
1.6 Evolution of Computers	17
1.7 A Typical Microcomputer-Based Application	19
1.8 Trends and Perspectives in Digital Technology	19
2. NUMBER SYSTEMS AND CODES	23
2.1 Number Systems	23
2.1.1 General Number Representation	23
2.1.2 Converting Numbers from One Base to Another	26
2.2 Unsigned and Signed Binary Numbers	28
2.3 Codes	32
2.3.1 Binary-Coded-Decimal Code (8421 Code)	32
2.3.2 Alphanumeric Codes	32
2.3.3 Excess-3 Code	34
2.3.4 Gray Code	35
2.3.5 Unicode	36
2.4 Fixed-Point and Floating-Point Representations	37
2.5 Arithmetic Operations	37
2.5.1 Binary Arithmetic	38
2.5.2 BCD Arithmetic	47
2.5.3 Multiword Binary Addition and Subtraction	48
2.6 Error Correction and Detection	49
Questions and Problems	50

3. BOOLEAN ALGEBRA AND DIGITAL LOGIC GATES	53
3.1 Basic Logic Operations	53
3.1.1 NOT Operation	53
3.1.2 OR Operation	54
3.1.3 AND Operation	55
3.2 Other Logic Operations	58
3.2.1 NOR Operation	58
3.2.2 NAND Operation	58
3.2.3 Exclusive-OR Operation (XOR)	60
3.2.4 Exclusive-NOR Operation (XNOR)	61
3.3 IEEE Symbols for Logic Gates	62
3.4 Positive and Negative Logic	63
3.5 Boolean Algebra	64
3.5.1 Boolean Identities	65
3.5.2 Simplification Using Boolean Identities	67
3.5.3 Consensus Theorem	68
3.5.4 Complement of a Boolean Function	70
3.6 Standard Representations	71
3.7 Karnaugh Maps	75
3.7.1 Two-Variable K-Map	76
3.7.2 Three-Variable K-Map	76
3.7.3 Four-Variable K-Map	79
3.7.4 Prime Implicants	81
3.7.5 Expressing a Function in Product-of-Sums Form Using a K-Map	83
3.7.6 Don't Care Conditions	83
3.7.7 Five-Variable K-Map	85
3.8 Quine–McCluskey Method	86
3.9 Implementation of Digital Circuits with NAND, NOR, and Exclusive-OR/Exclusive-NOR Gates	88
3.9.1 NAND Gate Implementation	88
3.9.2 NOR Gate Implementation	91
3.9.3 XOR / XNOR Implementations	91
Questions and Problems	95
4. COMBINATIONAL LOGIC DESIGN	99
4.1 Basic Concepts	99
4.2 Analysis of a Combinational Logic Circuit	100
4.3 Design of a Combinational Circuit	101
4.4 Multiple-Output Combinational Circuits	102
4.5 Typical Combinational Circuits	106
4.5.1 Binary / BCD Adders and Binary Subtractors	106
4.5.2 Comparators	110
4.5.3 Decoders	112
4.5.4 Encoders	115
4.5.5 Multiplexers	116
4.5.6 Demultiplexers	118
4.6 IEEE Standard Symbols	118
4.7 Read-Only Memories (ROMs)	121

4.8	Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs)	123
4.9	Commercially Available Field Programmable Devices (FPDs)	126
4.10	Hardware Description Language (HDL)	127
	Questions and Problems	129
5.	SEQUENTIAL LOGIC DESIGN	135
5.1	Basic Concepts	135
5.2	Flip-Flops	136
5.2.1	SR Latch	136
5.2.2	RS Flip-Flop	138
5.2.3	D Flip-Flop	139
5.2.4	JK Flip-Flop	139
5.2.5	T Flip-Flop	140
5.3	Master-Slave Flip-Flop	140
5.4	Preset and Clear Inputs	141
5.5	Summary of Flip-Flops	143
5.6	Analysis of Synchronous Sequential Circuits	145
5.7	Types of Synchronous Sequential Circuits	148
5.8	Minimization of States	148
5.9	Design of Synchronous Sequential Circuits	150
5.10	Design of Counters	156
5.11	Examples of Synchronous Sequential Circuits	161
5.11.1	Registers	162
5.11.2	Modulo- n Counters	164
5.11.3	Random-Access Memory (RAM)	166
5.12	Algorithmic State Machines (ASM) Chart	168
5.13	Asynchronous Sequential Circuits	176
	Questions and Problems	178
6.	MICROCOMPUTER ARCHITECTURE, PROGRAMMING, AND SYSTEM DESIGN CONCEPTS	185
6.1	Basic Blocks of a Microcomputer	185
6.2	Typical Microcomputer Architecture	186
6.2.1	The Microcomputer Bus	186
6.2.2	Clock Signals	187
6.3	The Single-Chip Microprocessor	188
6.3.1	Register Section	188
6.3.2	Control Unit	198
6.3.3	Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)	199
6.3.4	Functional Representations of a Simple and a Typical Microprocessor	199
6.3.5	Microprogramming the Control Unit (A Simplified Explanation)	201
6.4	The Memory	204
6.4.1	Random-Access Memory (RAM)	205
6.4.2	Read-Only Memory (ROM)	206
6.4.3	READ and WRITE Operations	207
6.4.4	Memory Organization	209
6.5	Input/Output	209

6.6	Microcomputer Programming Concepts	210
6.6.1	Microcomputer Programming Languages	210
6.6.2	Machine Language	211
6.6.3	Assembly Language	212
6.6.4	High-Level Languages	222
6.7	Monitors	227
6.8	Flowcharts	228
6.9	Basic Features of Microcomputer Development Systems	228
6.10	System Development Flowchart	232
	Questions and Problems	233
7.	DESIGN OF COMPUTER INSTRUCTION SET AND THE CPU	237
7.1	Design of the Computer Instructions	237
7.2	Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC)	239
7.3	Design of the CPU	242
7.3.1	Register Design	242
7.3.2	Adders	244
7.3.3	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Unsigned and Signed Numbers	250
7.3.4	ALU Design	254
7.3.5	Design of the Control Unit	257
7.4	Design of a Microprogrammed CPU	277
	Questions and Problems	286
8.	MEMORY, I/O, AND PARALLEL PROCESSING	299
8.1	Memory Organization	299
8.1.1	Introduction	299
8.1.2	Main Memory Array Design	300
8.1.3	Virtual Memory and Memory Management Concepts	304
8.1.4	Cache Memory Organization	326
8.2	Input/Output	335
8.2.1	Programmed I/O	336
8.2.2	Interrupt I/O	340
8.2.3	Direct Memory Access (DMA)	345
8.3	Summary of I/O	347
8.4	Fundamentals of Parallel Processing	347
8.4.1	General Classifications of Computer Architectures	348
8.4.2	Pipeline Processing	351
	Questions and Problems	359
9.	INTEL 8086	367
9.1	Introduction	367
9.2	8086 Main Memory	369
9.3	8086 Registers	370
9.4	8086 Addressing Modes	373
9.4.1	Register and Immediate Modes	374
9.4.2	Memory Addressing Modes	374
9.4.3	Port Addressing	376

9.4.4	Relative Addressing Mode	376
9.4.5	Implied Addressing Mode	376
9.5	8086 Instruction Set	376
9.5.1	Data Transfer Instructions	377
9.5.2	Arithmetic Instructions	379
9.5.3	Bit Manipulation Instructions	384
9.5.4	String Instructions	386
9.5.5	Unconditional Transfer Instructions	388
9.5.6	Conditional Branch Instructions	391
9.5.7	Iteration Control Instructions	393
9.5.8	Interrupt Instructions	394
9.5.9	Processor Control Instructions	395
9.6	8086 Assembler-Dependent Instructions	395
9.7	Typical 8086 Assembler Pseudo-Instructions or Directives	397
9.7.1	SEGMENT and ENDS Directives	397
9.7.2	ASSUME Directive	397
9.7.3	DUP, LABEL, and Other Directives	398
9.7.4	8086 Stack	399
9.8	8086 Delay Routine	399
9.9	System Design Using the 8086	414
9.9.1	8086 Pins and Signals	414
9.9.2	Basic 8086 System Concepts	421
9.9.3	Interfacing with Memories	425
9.9.4	8086 I/O Ports	428
9.9.5	Important Points To Be Considered for 8086 Interface to Memory and I/O	430
9.10	8086-Based Microcomputer	434
9.11	8086 Interrupts	436
9.11.1	Predefined Interrupts	436
9.11.2	Internal Interrupts	437
9.11.3	External Maskable Interrupts	437
9.11.4	Interrupt Procedures	438
9.11.5	Interrupt Priorities	438
9.11.6	Interrupt Pointer Table	439
9.12	8086 DMA	439
9.13	Interfacing an 8086-Based Microcomputer to a Hexadecimal Keyboard and Seven-Segment Displays	445
9.13.1	Basics of Keyboard and Display Interface to a Microcomputer	445
9.13.2	Hex Keyboard Interface to an 8086-Based Microcomputer	447
	Questions and Problems	451
10.	MOTOROLA MC68000	457
10.1	Introduction	457
10.2	68000 Registers	460
10.3	68000 Memory Addressing	461
10.4	68000 Addressing Modes	461
10.4.1	Register Direct Addressing	463
10.4.2	Address Register Indirect Addressing	463

10.4.3	Absolute Addressing	465
10.4.4	Program Counter Relative Addressing	465
10.4.5	Immediate Data Addressing	465
10.4.6	Implied Addressing	466
10.5	Functional Categories of 68000 Addressing Modes	466
10.6	68000 Instruction Set	467
10.6.1	Data Movement Instructions	469
10.6.2	Arithmetic Instructions	472
10.6.3	Logical Instructions	477
10.6.4	Shift and Rotate Instructions	479
10.6.5	Bit Manipulation Instructions	482
10.6.6	Binary-Coded-Decimal Instructions	482
10.6.7	Program Control Instructions	483
10.6.8	System Control Instructions	486
10.6.9	68000 Stack	487
10.7	68000 Delay Routine	489
10.8	68000 Pins And Signals	498
10.8.1	Synchronous and Asynchronous Control Lines	500
10.8.2	System Control Lines	502
10.8.3	Interrupt Control Lines	503
10.8.4	DMA Control Lines	503
10.8.5	Status Lines	503
10.9	68000 Clock and Reset Signals	503
10.9.1	68000 Clock Signals	503
10.9.2	68000 Reset Circuit	504
10.10	68000 Read and Write Cycle Timing Diagrams	509
10.11	68000 Memory Interface	511
10.12	68000 I/O	514
10.12.1	68000 Programmed I/O	514
10.12.2	68000 Interrupt System	521
10.12.3	68000 DMA	526
10.13	68000 Exception Handling	526
10.14	68000/2732/6116/6821-Based Microcomputer	529
10.15	Multiprocessing with the 68000 Using the TAS Instruction and the AS Signal	532
	Questions and Problems	535
11.	INTEL AND MOTOROLA 32- & 64-BIT MICROPROCESSORS	543
11.1	Typical Features of 32-Bit and 64-Bit Microprocessors	543
11.2	Intel 32-Bit and 64-Bit Microprocessors	545
11.3	Intel 80386	546
11.3.1	Internal 80386 Architecture	547
11.3.2	Processing Modes	547
11.3.3	Basic 80386 Programming Model	548
11.3.4	80386 Addressing Modes	550
11.3.5	80386 Instruction Set	551
11.3.6	80386 Pins and Signals	560
11.3.7	80386 Modes	561

11.3.8	80386 System Design	562
11.3.9	80386 I/O	564
11.4	Intel 80486 Microprocessor	565
11.4.1	Intel 80486/80386 Comparison	565
11.4.2	Special Features of the 80486	565
11.4.3	80486 New Instructions Beyond Those of the 80386	567
11.5	Intel Pentium Microprocessor	568
11.5.1	Pentium Registers	570
11.5.2	Pentium Addressing Modes and Instructions	570
11.5.3	Pentium versus 80486: Basic Differences in Registers, Paging, Stack Operations, and Exceptions	571
11.5.4	Pentium Input/Output	571
11.5.5	Applications with the Pentium	572
11.5.6	Pentium versus Pentium Pro	572
11.5.7	Pentium II / Celeron / Pentium II Xeon™/ Pentium III / Pentium 4	573
11.6	Merced/IA-64	575
11.7	Overview of Motorola 32- and 64-Bit Microprocessors	576
11.7.1	Motorola MC68020	576
11.7.2	Motorola MC68030	610
11.7.3	Motorola MC68040 / MC68060	610
11.7.4	PowerPC Microprocessor	611
11.7.5	Motorola's State-of-the-Art Microprocessors	619
	Questions and Problems	620
APPENDIX A—ANSWERS TO SELECTED PROBLEMS		627
APPENDIX B—GLOSSARY		633
APPENDIX C—MOTOROLA 68000 and SUPPORT CHIPS		649
APPENDIX D—68000 EXECUTION TIMES		661
APPENDIX E—INTEL 8086 AND SUPPORT CHIPS		671
APPENDIX F—8086 INSTRUCTION SET REFERENCE DATA		677
APPENDIX G—68000 INSTRUCTION SET		695
APPENDIX H—8086 INSTRUCTION SET		701
APPENDIX I—VERILOG		713
I.1	Introduction to Verilog	713
I.1.1	Structural Modeling	717
I.1.2	Dataflow Modeling	719
I.1.3	Behavioral Modeling	719
I.2	Verilog Descriptions of Typical Combinational Logic Circuits	721
I.3	Verilog Descriptions of Typical Synchronous Sequential Circuits	728

I.4	Status Register Design Using Verilog	741
I.5	CPU Design Using Verilog	743
	Questions and Problems	753
APPENDIX J—VHDL		757
J.1	Introduction to VHDL	757
J.1.1	Structural Modeling	759
J.1.2	Behavioral Modeling	761
J.1.3	Dataflow Modeling	763
J.1.4	Mixed Modeling	765
J.2	VHDL Descriptions of Typical Combinational Logic Circuits	766
J.3	VHDL Descriptions of Typical Synchronous Sequential Circuits	769
J.4	Status Register Design Using VHDL	777
J.5	CPU Design Using VHDL	778
	Questions and Problems	805
BIBLIOGRAPHY		807
CREDITS		811
INDEX		813

Preface

In this book we cover all basic concepts of computer engineering and science, from digital logic circuits to the design of a complete microcomputer system in a systematic and simplified manner. We have endeavored to present a clear understanding of the principles and basic tools required to design typical digital systems such as microcomputers.

To accomplish this goal, the computer is first defined as consisting of three blocks: central processing unit (CPU), memory, and I/O. We point out that the CPU is analogous to the brain of a human being. Computer memory is similar to human memory. A question asked of a human being is analogous to entering a program into a computer using an input device such as a keyboard, and answering the question by the human is similar in concept to outputting the result required by the program to a computer output device such as a printer. The main difference is that human beings can think independently whereas computers can only answer questions for which they are programmed. Due to advances in semiconductor technology, it is possible to fabricate the CPU on a single chip. The result is the microprocessor. Intel's Pentium and Motorola's Power PC are typical examples of microprocessors. Memory and I/O chips must be connected to the microprocessor chip to implement a microcomputer so that these microprocessors will be able to perform meaningful operations.

We clearly point out that computers understand only 0's and 1's. It is therefore important that students be familiar with binary numbers. Furthermore, we focus on the fact that computers can normally only add. Hence, all other operations such as subtraction are performed via addition. This can be accomplished via two's-complement arithmetic for binary numbers. This topic is therefore also included, along with a clear explanation of signed and unsigned binary numbers.

As far as computer programming is concerned, assembly language programming is covered in this book for typical Intel and Motorola microprocessors. An overview of C, C++, and Java high-level languages is also included. These are the only high-level languages that can perform I/O operations. We point out the advantages and disadvantages of programming typical microprocessors in C and assembly languages.

Three design levels are covered in this book: device level, logic level, and system level. Device-level design, which designs logic gates such as AND, OR, and NOT using transistors, is included from a basic point of view. Logic-level design is the design technique in which logic gates are used to design a digital component such as an adder. Finally, system-level design is covered for typical Intel and Motorola microprocessors. Micro-

computers have been designed by interfacing memory and I/O chips to these microprocessors.

Digital systems at the logic level are classified into two types of circuits, combinational and sequential. Combinational circuits have no memory whereas sequential circuits contain memory. Microprocessors are designed using both combinational and sequential circuits. Therefore, these topics are covered in detail. The fifth edition of this book contains an introduction to synthesizing digital logic circuits using popular hardware description languages such as Verilog and VHDL. These two languages are included in Appendices I and J, independently of each other in such a way that either Verilog or VHDL can be covered in a course without confusion.

The material included in this book is divided into three sections. The first section contains Chapters 1 through 5. In these chapters we describe digital circuits at the gate and flip-flop levels and describe the analysis and design of combinational and sequential circuits. The second section contains Chapters 6 through 8. Here we describe microcomputer organization/architecture, programming, design of computer instruction sets, CPU, memory, and I/O. The third section contains Chapters 9 through 11. These chapters contain typical 16-, 32-, and 64-bit microprocessors manufactured by Intel and Motorola. Future plans of Intel and Motorola are also included. Details of the topics covered in the 11 chapters of this book follow.

- Chapter 1 presents an explanation of basic terminologies, fundamental concepts of digital integrated circuits using transistors; a comparison of LSTTL, HC, and HCT IC characteristics, the evolution of computers, and technological forecasts.
- Chapter 2 provides various number systems and codes suitable for representing information in microprocessors.
- Chapter 3 covers Boolean algebra along with map simplification of Boolean functions. The basic characteristics of digital logic gates are also presented.
- Chapter 4 presents the analysis and design of combinational circuits. Typical combinational circuits such as adders, decoders, encoders, multiplexers, demultiplexers and, ROMs/PLDs are included.
- Chapter 5 covers various types of flip-flops. Analysis and design of sequential circuits such as counters are provided.
- Chapter 6 presents typical microcomputer architecture, internal microprocessor organization, memory, I/O, and programming concepts.
- Chapter 7 covers the fundamentals of instruction set design. The design of registers and ALU is presented. Furthermore, control unit design using both hardwired control and microprogrammed approaches is included. Nanomemory concepts are covered.
- Chapter 8 explains the basics of memory, I/O, and parallel processing. Topics such as main memory array design, memory management concepts, cache memory organization, and pipelining are included.
- Chapters 9 and 10 contain detailed descriptions of the architectures, addressing modes, instruction sets, I/O, and system design concepts associated with the Intel 8086 and Motorola MC68000.
- Chapter 11 provides a summary of the basic features of Intel and Motorola 32- and 64-bit microprocessors. Overviews of the Intel 80486/Pentium/Pentium Pro/Pentium II/Celeron/Pentium III, Pentium 4, and the Motorola 68030/68040/68060/PowerPC

(32- and 64-bit) microprocessors are included. Finally, future plans by both Intel and Motorola are discussed.

The book can be used in a number of ways. Because the materials presented are basic and do not require an advanced mathematical background, the book can easily be adopted as a text for three quarter or two semester courses. These courses can be taught at the undergraduate level in engineering and computer science. The recommended course sequence can be digital logic design in the first course, with topics that include selected portions from Chapters 1 through 5; followed by a second course on computer architecture/organization (Chapters 6 through 8). The third course may include selected topics from Chapters 9 through 11, covering Intel and/or Motorola microprocessors.

The audience for this book can also be graduate students or practicing microprocessor system designers in the industry. Portions of Chapters 9 through 11 can be used as an introductory graduate text in electrical/computer engineering or computer science. Practitioners of microprocessor system design in the industry will find more simplified explanations, together with examples and comparison considerations, than are found in manufacturers' manuals.

Because of increased costs of college textbooks, this book covers several topics including digital logic, computer architecture, assembly language programming, and microprocessor-based system design in a single book. Adequate details are provided. Coverage of certain topics listed below makes the book very unique:

- i) A clear explanation of signed and unsigned numbers using computation of $(X^2/255)$ as an example (Section 2.2). The same concepts are illustrated using assembly language programming with Intel 8086 microprocessor (Example 9.2), and Motorola 68000 microprocessor (Example 10.2).
- ii) Clarification of packed vs. unpacked BCD (Section 2.3.2). Also, clear explanation of ASCII vs. EBCDIC using an ASCII keyboard and an EBCDIC printer interfaced to a computer as an example (Section 2.3.2); illustration of the same concepts via Intel 8086 assembly language programming using the XLAT instruction (Section 9.5.1).
- iii) Simplified explanation of Digital Logic Design along with numerous examples (Chapters 2 through 5). A clear explanation of the BCD adder (Section 4.5.1). An introduction to basic features of Verilog (Appendix I) and VHDL (Appendix J) along with descriptions of several examples of Chapters 3 through 5. Verilog and VHDL descriptions and syntheses of an ALU and a typical CPU. Coverage of Verilog and VHDL independent of each other in separate appendices without any confusion.
- iv) CD containing a step by step procedure for installing and using Altera Quartus II software for synthesizing Verilog and VHDL descriptions of several combinational and sequential logic design. Screen shots included in CD providing the waveforms and tabular forms illustrating the simulation results.
- v) Application of C language vs. assembly language along with advantages and disadvantages of each (Section 6.6.4).
- vi) Numerous examples of assembly language programming for both Intel 8086 (Chapter 9) and Motorola 68000 (Chapter 10).
- vii) A CD containing a step by step procedure for installing and using MASM 6.11

(8086) and 68asmsim (68000). Screen shots are provided on CD verifying the correct operation of several assembly language programs (both 8086 and 68000) via simulations using test data. The screen shots are obtained by simulating the assembly language programs using DEBUG (8086) and SIM (68000).

- viii) A concise and simplified explanation of system design concepts including programmed I/O and interrupts with the Intel 8086 (Chapter 9) and Motorola 68000 (Chapter 10). Hardware aspects including design of reset circuitry and a simple microcomputer with these microprocessors from the chip level.
- ix) A simplified comparison of RISC vs. CISC relating to Pentium architecture which is comprised of both RISC and CISC (Section 7.3.5). Unique feature of the PowerPC (Section 11.7.4).

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