```
-Cause the MPU use i2c communication we use the library :
#include "Wire.h"
-First set the address and the value:
const int MPU address = 0x68
identify the variables
int16_t gyro_x, gyro_y, gyro_z;
cause all the registers are 8 bits we need to convert them to 16 bits
to store the values of the registers
char tmp_str[7]; // temporary variable used in convert function
-function to convert the registers
char* convert_int16_to_str(int16_t i) { // converts int16 to string. Moreover, resulting strings will have
the same length in the debug monitor.
 sprintf(tmp_str, "%6d", i);
 return tmp_str;
}
Start the i2c communication
 Wire.begin();
Set the address and value
 Wire.beginTransmission(MPU_address); // Begins a transmission to the I2C slave (GY-521 board)
 Wire.write(0x6B); // set the address
 Wire.write(0); // set to zero (the value)
-Check that the communication is not still exist
 Wire.endTransmission(true);
-start the transmission
 Wire.beginTransmission(MPU_address);
 Wire.write(0x3B); // starting with register 0x3B
```

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Wire.endTransmission(false); // indicate that the transmission is still exist
-to know that we recived data from 2 registers
Wire.requestFrom(MPU_address, 2*2, true); // request a total of 2*2=4 registers
-to store data in low bits registers then shift it to store the high bits
gyro_x = Wire.read()<<8 | Wire.read(); // reading registers: 0x43</pre>
 gyro_y = Wire.read()<<8 | Wire.read(); // reading registers: 0x45
 gyro_z = Wire.read()<<8 | Wire.read(); // reading registers: 0x47</pre>
-//check that the pitch or roll angles exceeds 60 degrees then turn on the led
if ((convert_int16_to_str(gyro_x)||convert_int16_to_str(gyro_y))>60 {
  digitalWrite(led,HIGH); //if the angel exceeds 60 degree so the led will turned on
  delay(1000);
  }
 else
 {
  digitalWrite(led,LOW); //if the angel doesn't exceed 60 degree so the led will turned off
  delay(1000);}
```

-Check that the communication is not still exist

}