

1. What does the AUTOEND bit in the CR2 register do? Why don't you want to use it when you'll be needing a restart condition?
 - a. If AUTOEND is set the peripheral will automatically generate a stop condition when the transaction is over.
2. This lab used standard-mode 100kHz I2C speed. What values would you write in the TIMINGR if we were using 400kHz fast-mode?
 - a. PRESC=1, SCLL = 0x13, SCLH = 0xF, SDADEL = 0x2, SCLDEL = 0x4
3. This lab used clocking code. To implement it completely as non-blocking you would replace all of the wait loops with interrupts. Most flags in the I2C peripheral can trigger an interrupt if the proper enable bit is set. Find the interrupt enable bit that matches the following flags.
 - a. TC = 6
 - b. NACKF = 4
 - c. TXIS = 1
 - d. ARLO = 9
4. The gyro can operate in three full-scale/measurement ranges, measured in degrees-per-second(dps). What are these ranges?
 - a. X,y,z
5. What is the I2C address of the gyro when the SDO pin is low? The labe has the pin set high, read the I2C section of the gyro datasheet.
 - a. 1101010b