Starting with the NGS2 sensor flat as shown on the picture, this is our initial reference state with the 3 axes as shown:


If we turn the sensor clockwise along the $x$-axis there are two things that we should see:

1. The Gyroscope should show an increment in its reading as the sensor moves and then the value should come back to zero as the sensor comes to rest. In other words the gyroscope section of the demo program is showing the change in the angular acceleration of the sensor along the axis it is being rotated on.
2. The image below shows the new orientation of the axis as we turned the sensor clockwise 90 degrees along the $x$ axis, notice how the $y$ axis is not pointing straight downward. You should see in the acceleration section of the demo program the $y$ value to display a value of " 1 " since in this position the $y$-axis is in the same direction as gravity. (i.e. if the sensor is turned 90 degrees counter clockwise where the y axis would be pointing straight upward then the y value should be " -1 " as this indicates that it is in the opposite direction of gravity.

