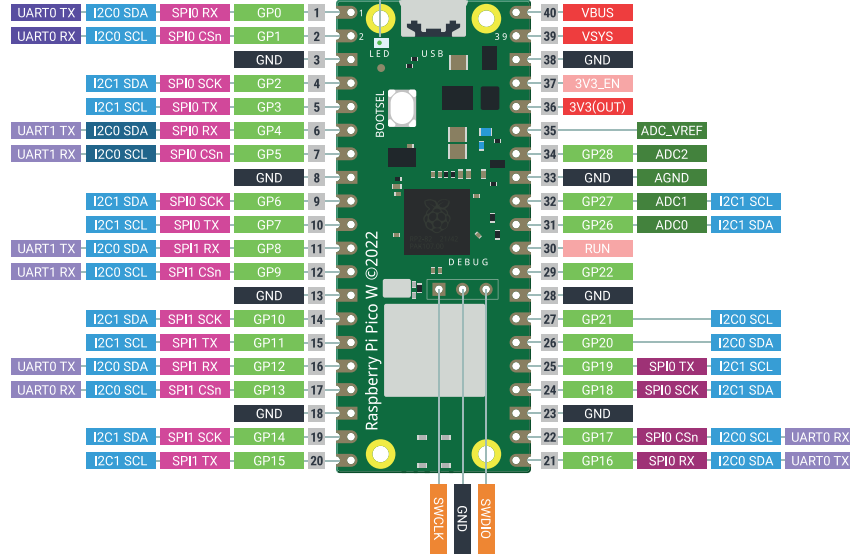
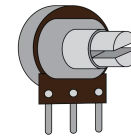


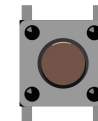
LED (Light Emitting Diode)
Produces light when electricity flows through it. Polarised component.



Resistor
Resists the flow of electric current. Resistance is measured in Ohms Ω . Resistors come in different values which can be determined by their coloured bands or testing with a multimeter. Non-polarised component.



Potentiometer / Pot / Variable Resistor
Resists the flow of electric current. The dial changes the amount of resistance between none and the maximum value of the printed on the component in Ohms Ω . Non-polarised component.



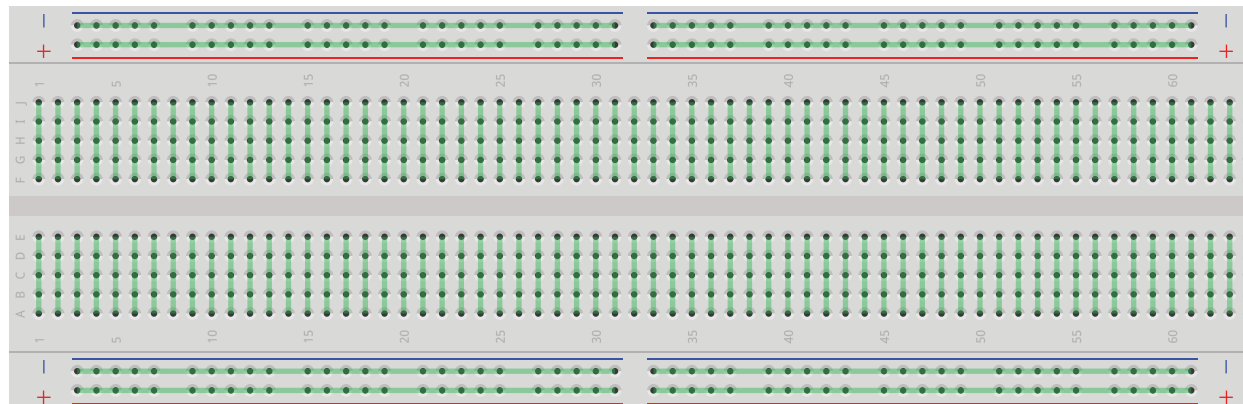
Momentary Switch
When pressed the switch closes the circuit and allows current to flow from one leg to the other. Non-polarised component.

What is a Polarised or Non-Polarised component?

A polarised component must be connected with one leg connected to the positive part of the circuit and the other to the negative. Polarised components may have the positive (+) or negative (-) symbols printed on them, or will have a longer leg on the positive side. Non-polarised components can be connected in either direction.

Breadboard Connections

Green lines show internal connections.



Two rows of holes along the top and bottom are power rails which are connected horizontally. Notice the gap in the middle. The blue rail is used for the negative (-) connection. The red rail is used for the positive (+) connection.

The rows of holes in the middle are terminal strips and are connected vertically. Notice the gap between the top section and the bottom section. This gap allows placing components such as a microprocessor board (Raspberry Pi Pico) without the pins on each side of the board being connected.