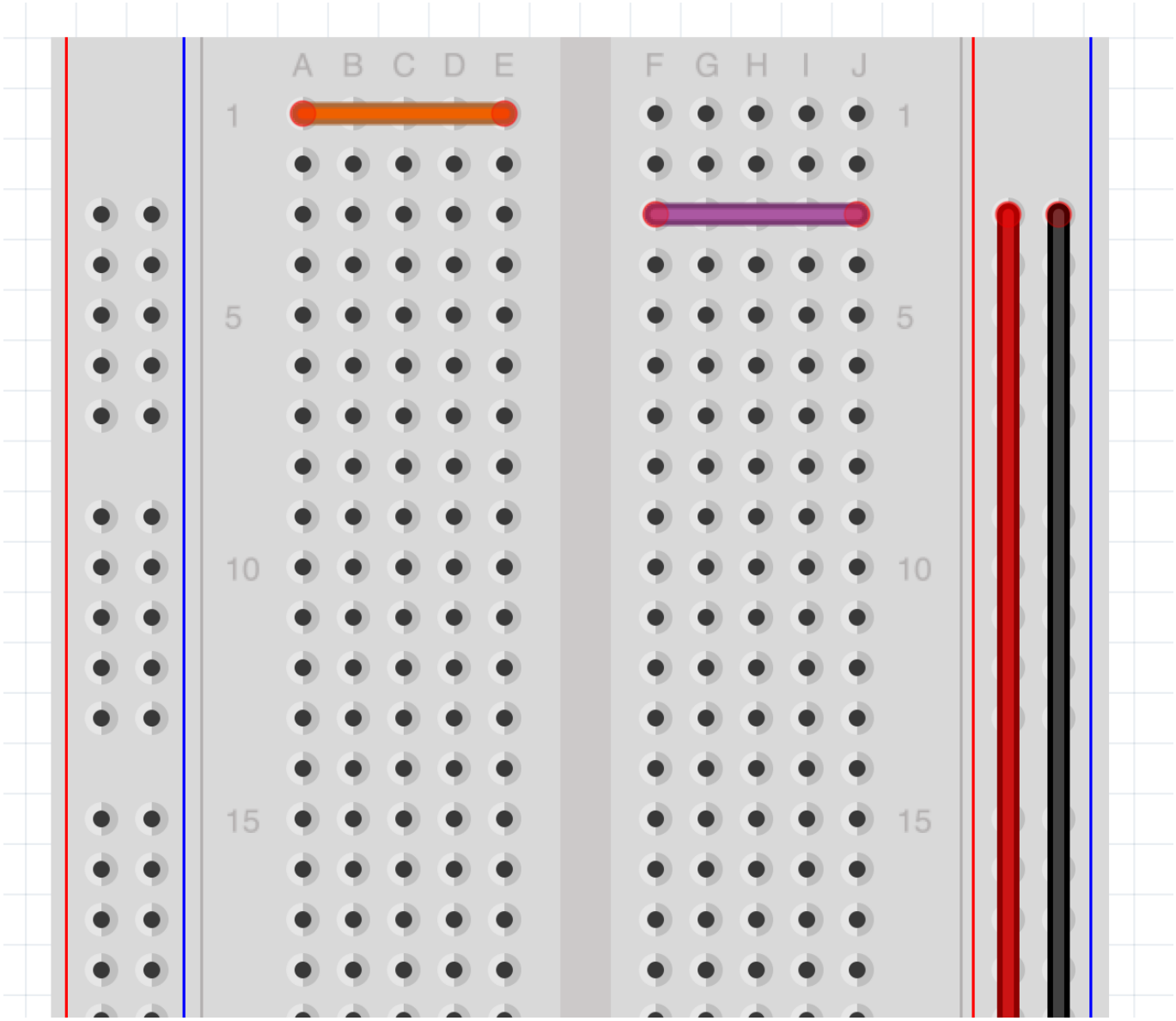
Understanding your Breadboard

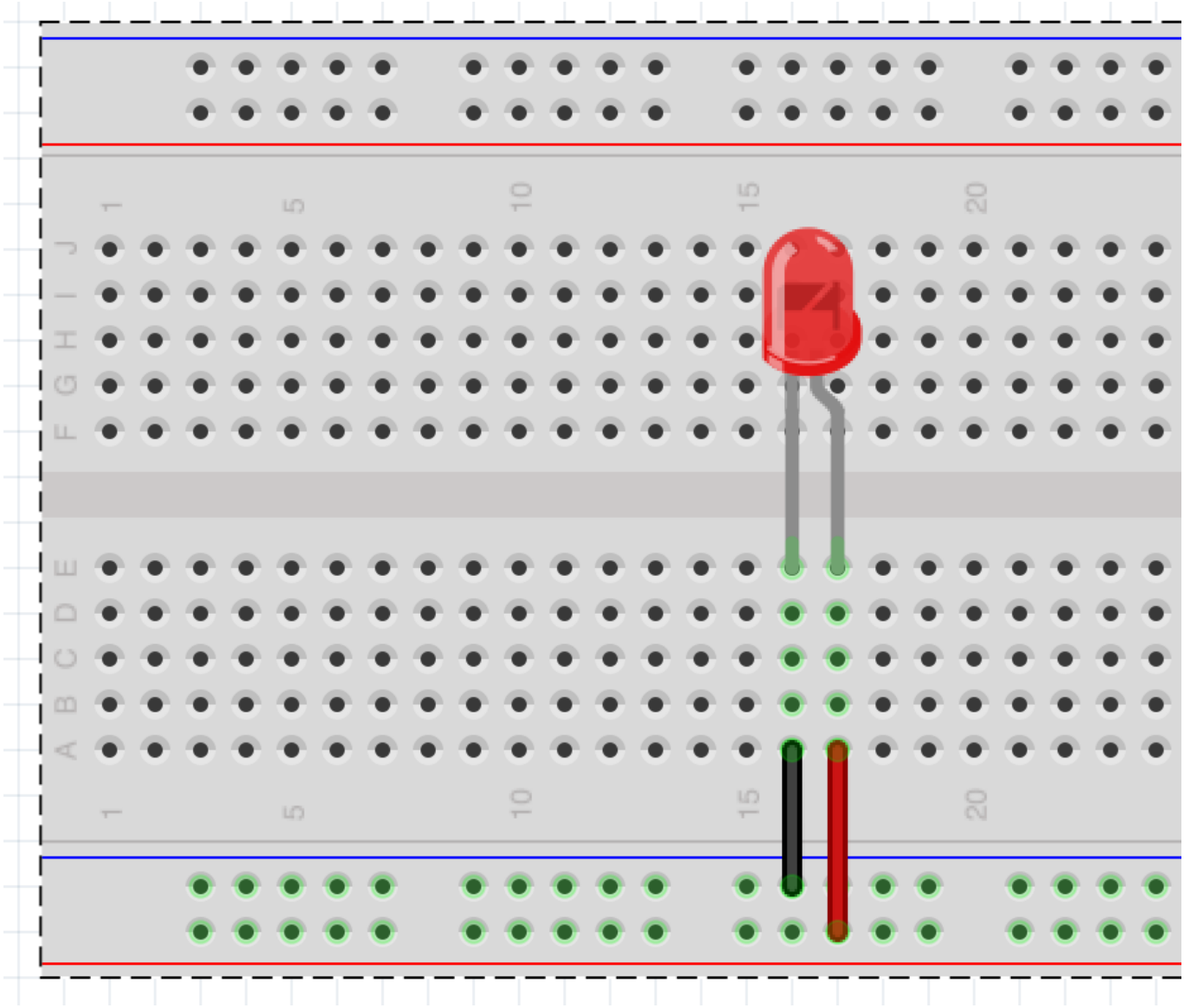


This image shows a breadboard placed vertically. On the top you will see labels A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J. Along the side you will see row markings from 1 to 60. What you should remember is that all rows 1 - 60 are internally connected from **A to E** and also from **F to J** as shown by the orange and purple wires respectively.

On both ends of the breadboard you can see red and blue lines adjacent to 2 columns. All rows in each of those columns are internally connected. These columns are used to power your breadboard, positive charge goes in the column adjacent to the red line and negative charge goes in the column adjacent to the blue line. This is represented on the right end of the breadboard in the image above by red and black wires respectively.

One way to connect an LED

This LED has the anode (the terminal that should be connected to a source of positive voltage) indicated by the lead with two bends in it. Some LEDs make both leads straight, but make the anode lead longer.



How you should not connect

The problem in this example is that both leads of the LED are connected to the same internal wire of the breadboard. All the current will flow through this breadboard wire bypassing the LED, which will not light.