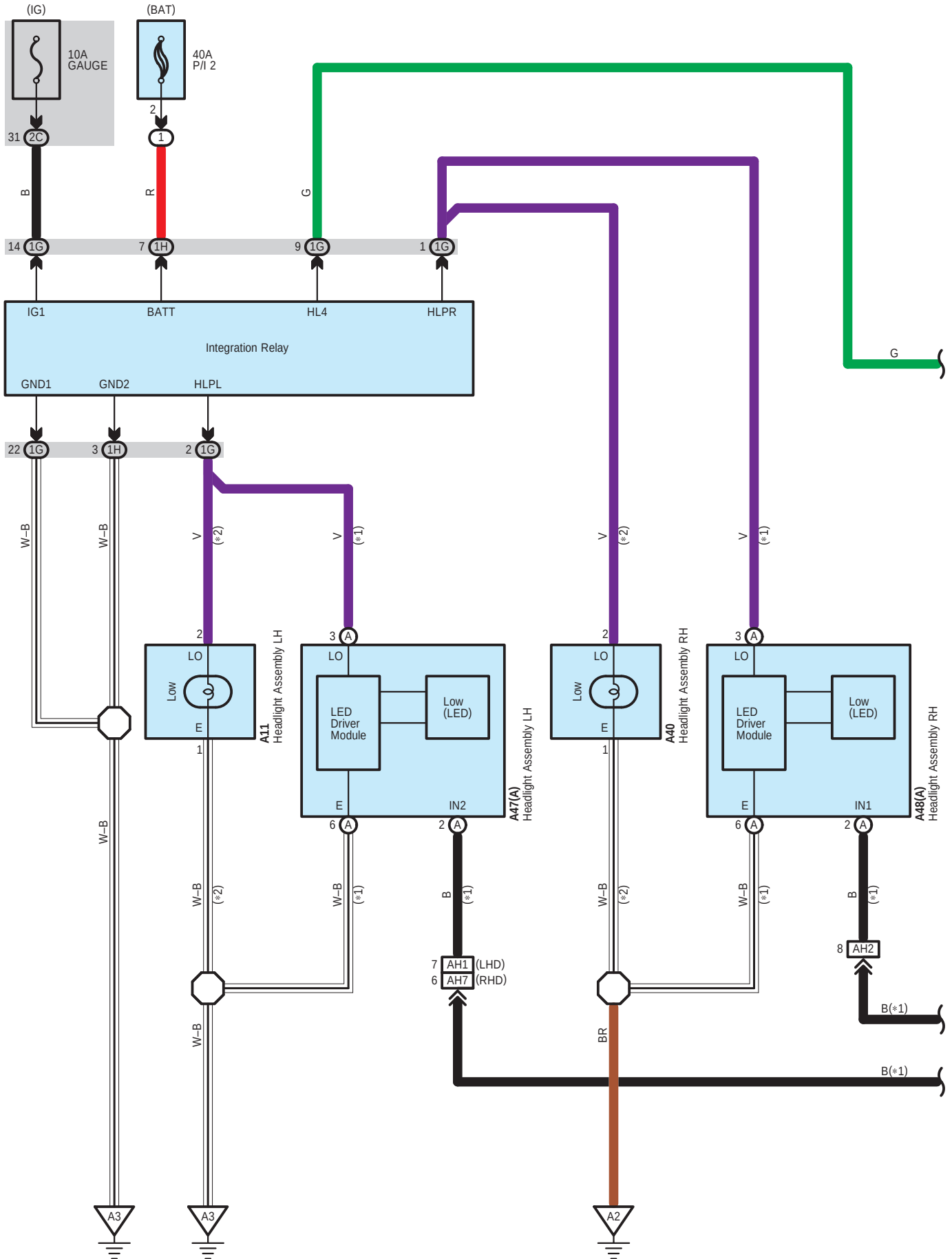
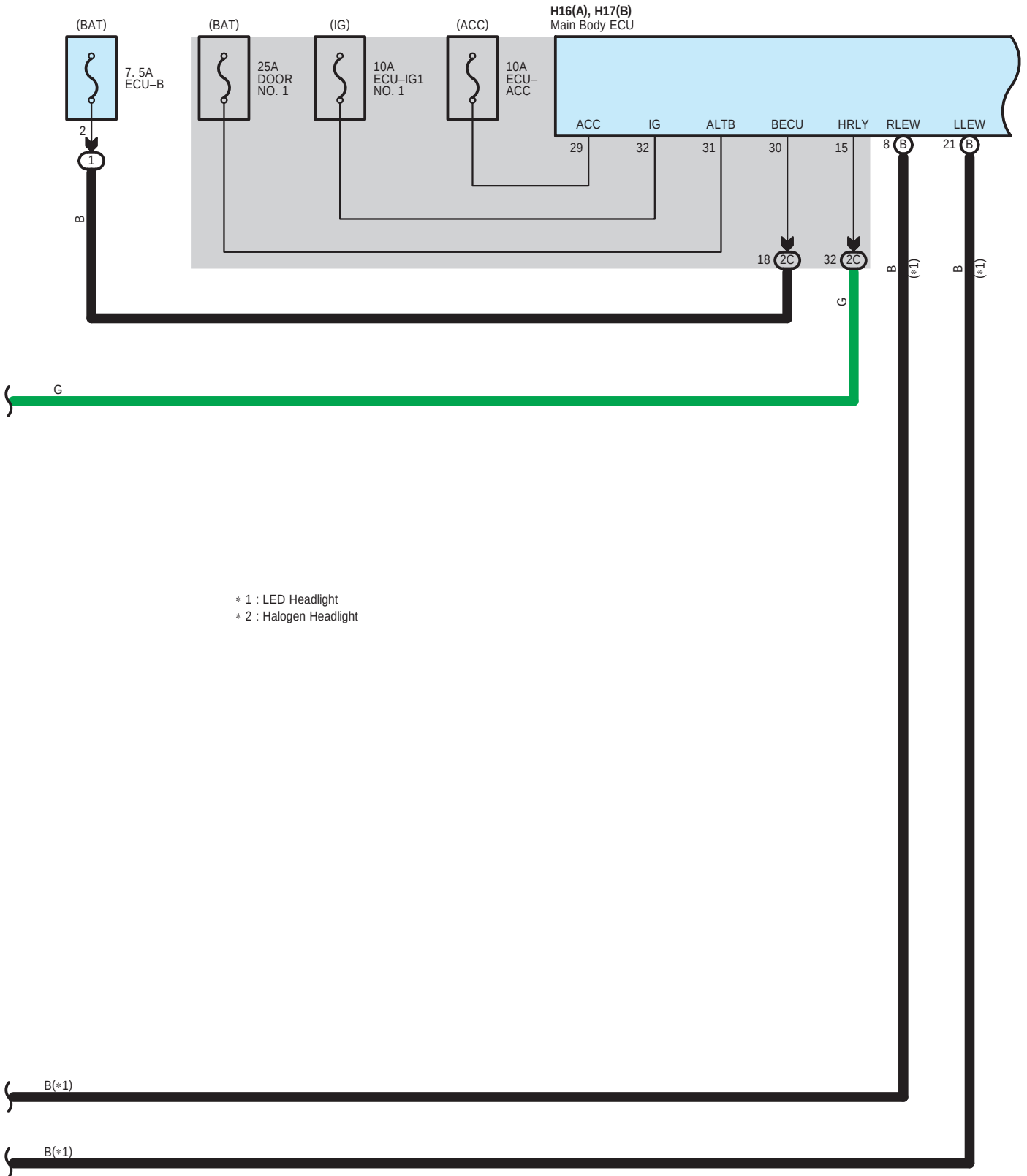


Headlight

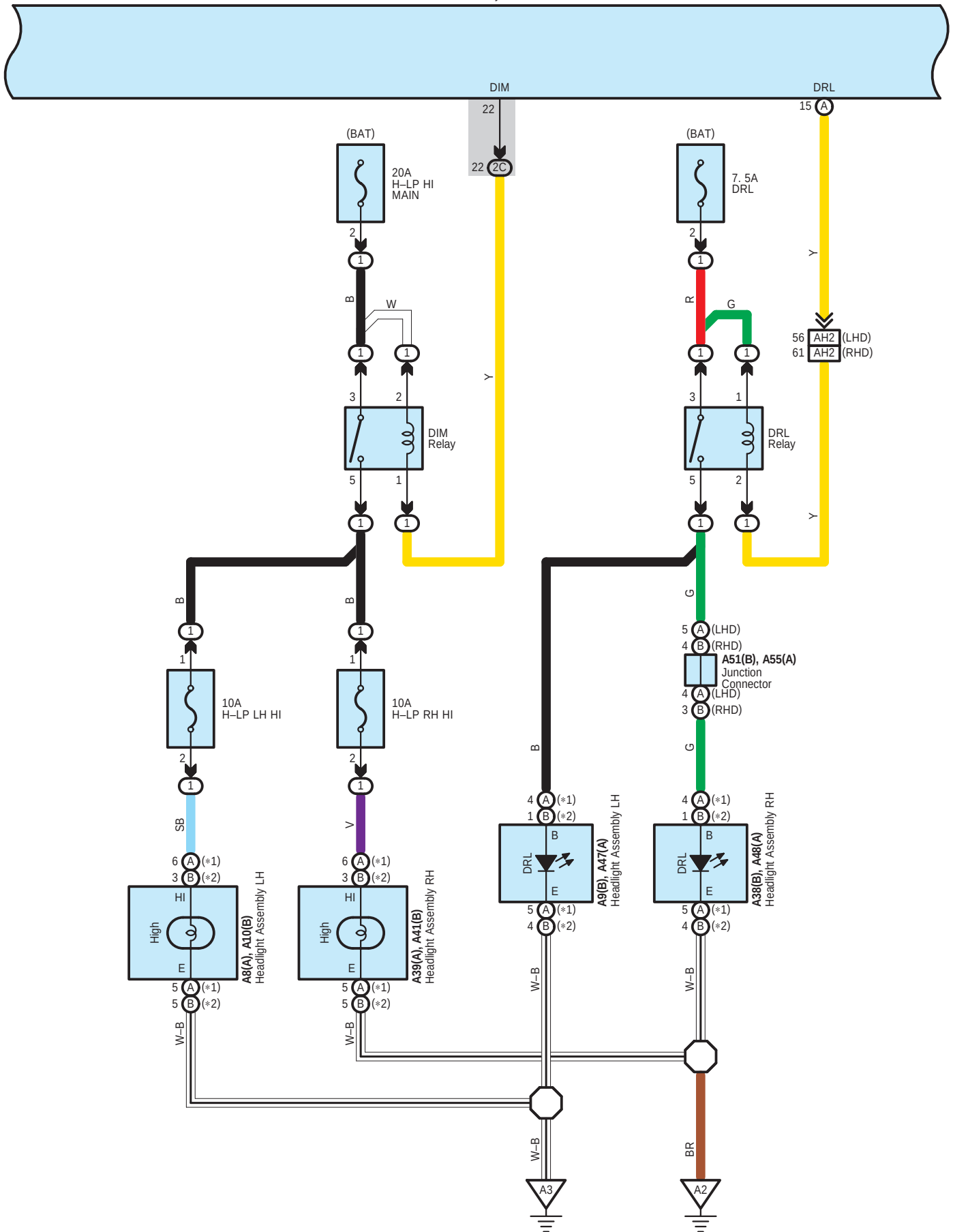


Headlight



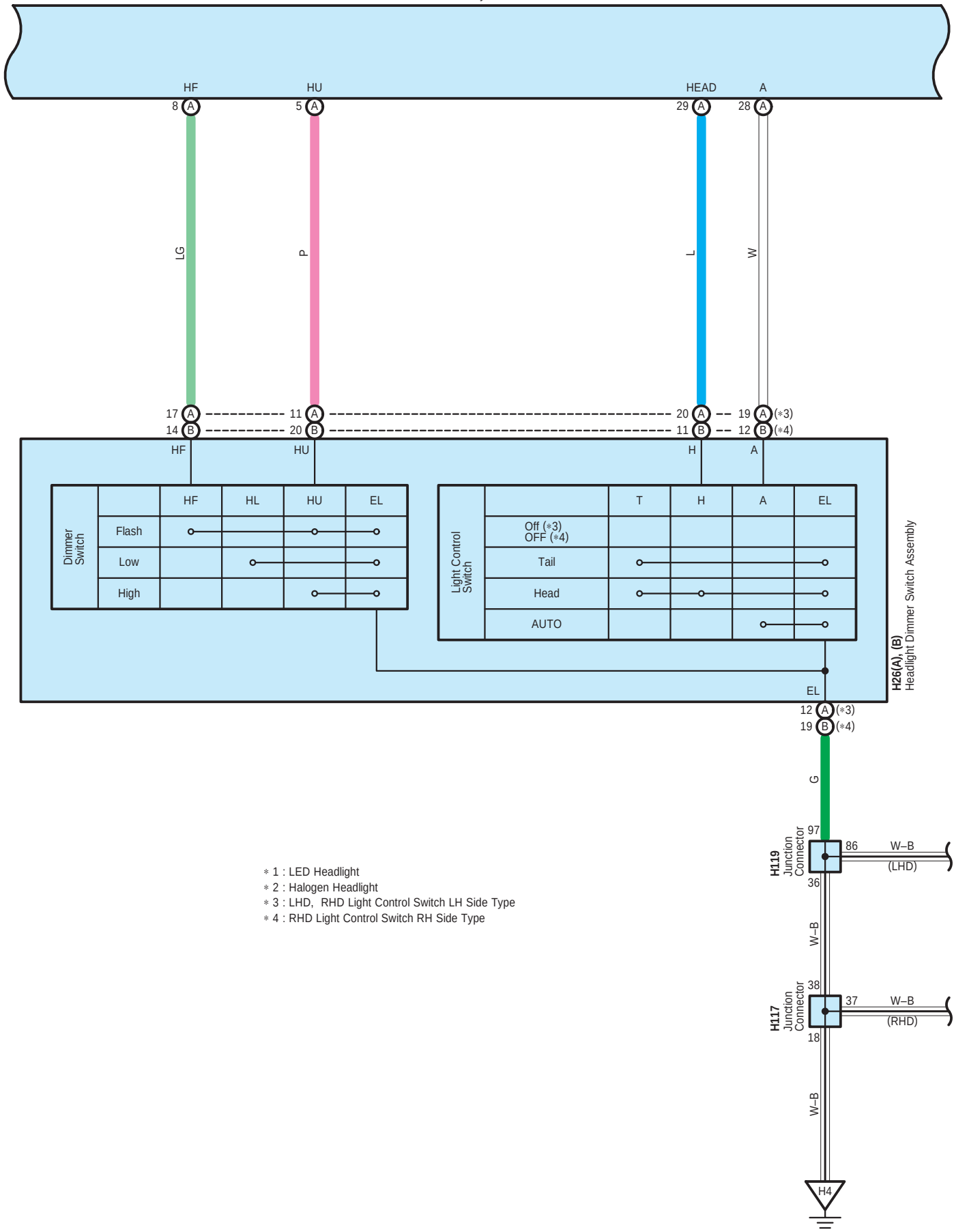
Headlight

H16(A), H17(B)
Main Body ECU



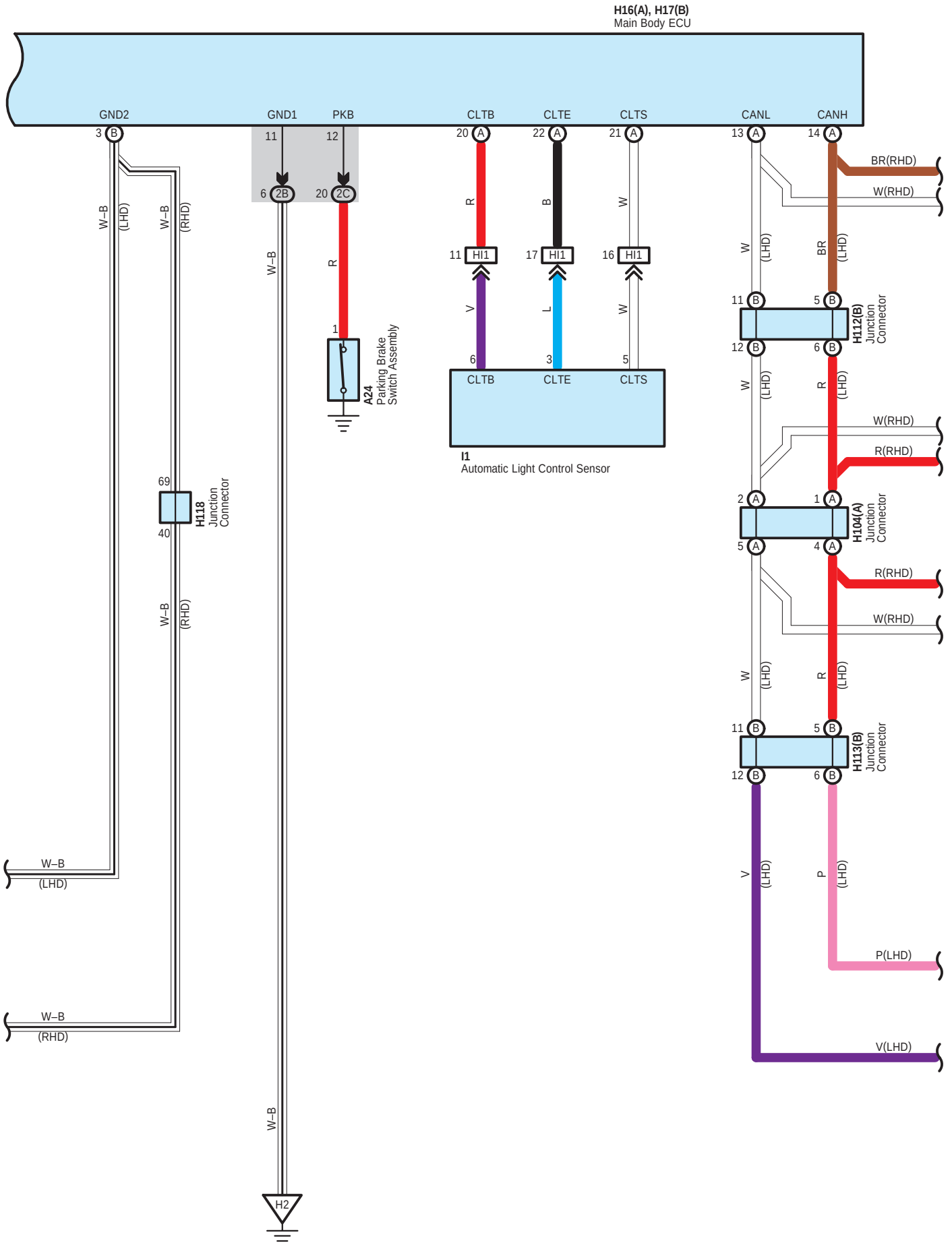
Headlight

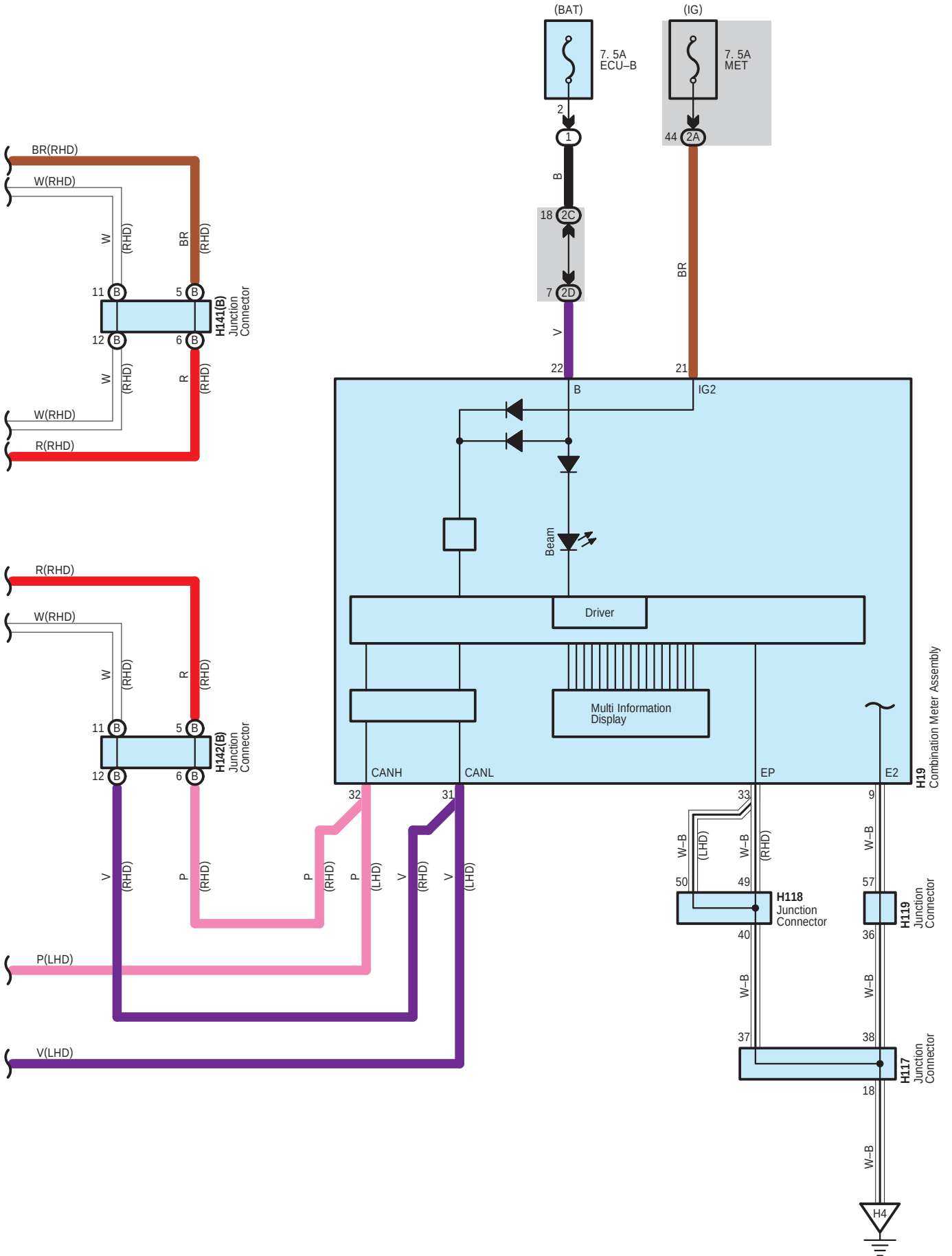
H16(A), H17(B)
Main Body ECU



- * 1 : LED Headlight
- * 2 : Halogen Headlight
- * 3 : LHD, RHD Light Control Switch LH Side Type
- * 4 : RHD Light Control Switch RH Side Type

Headlight

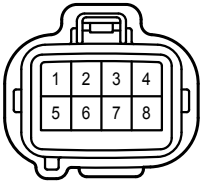




Headlight

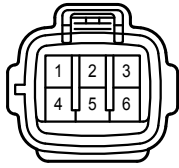
A 8

Black



A 9

Gray



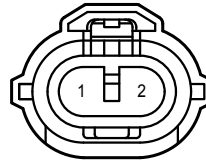
A 10

Gray



A 11

Black



A 24

White



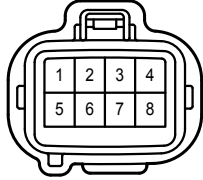
A 38

Gray



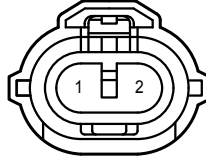
A 39

Black



A 40

Black



A 41

Gray



A 47

Gray



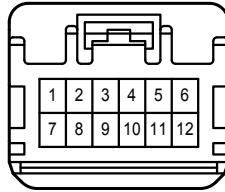
A 48

Gray



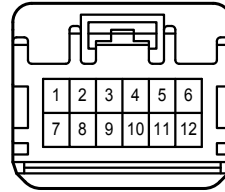
A 51

White



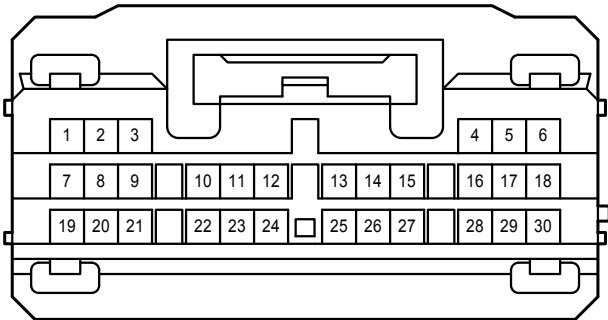
A 55

Black



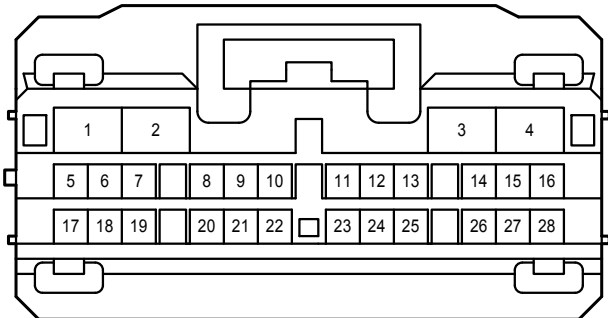
H 16

Black



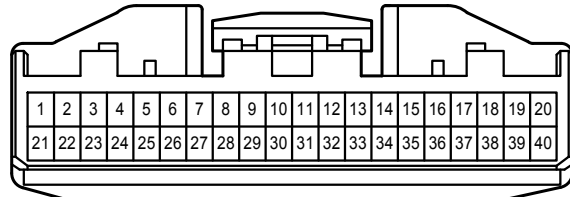
H 17

White



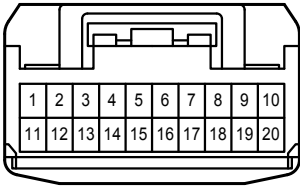
H 19

White

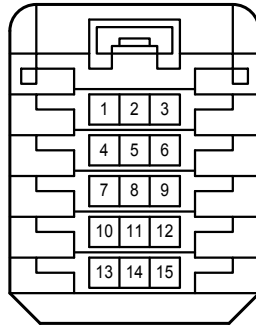


Headlight

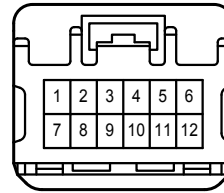
H 26
Black



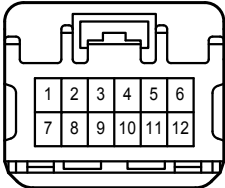
H104
White



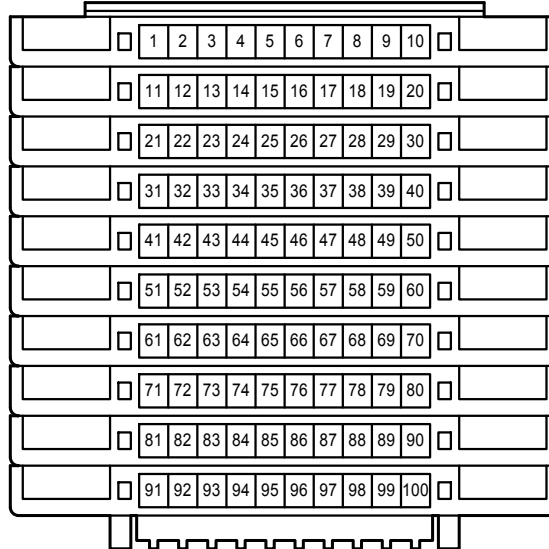
H112
Blue



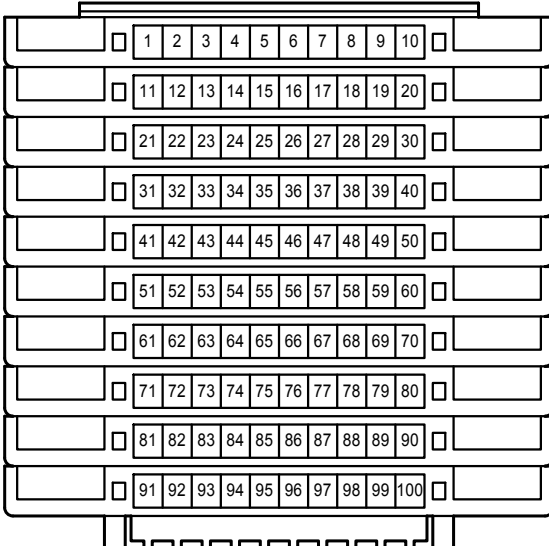
H113
Gray



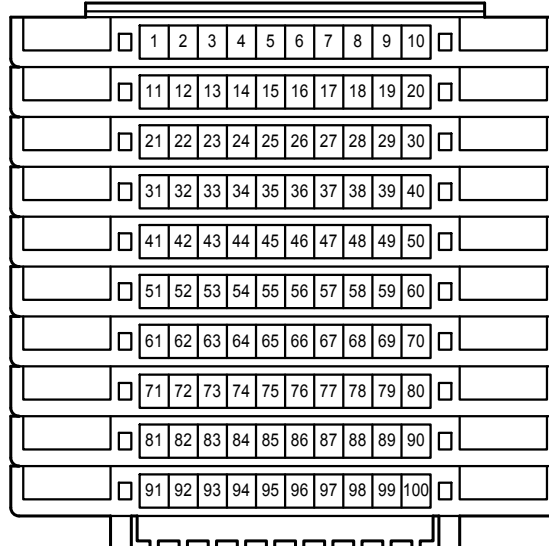
H117
White



H118
White



H119
White



A stylized illustration of a calculator keypad. It features a numeric grid with two rows of six buttons each, numbered 1 through 12. The grid is surrounded by other calculator controls like a display screen at the top and various function buttons on the sides and bottom.

A diagram showing a 2x3 grid of cells. The cells are labeled 1 through 6. The top row contains cells 1 and 2. The middle row contains cells 3 and 4. The bottom row contains cells 5 and 6. The cells are arranged in two columns and three rows.

A diagram of a 26-key piano keyboard layout. The keys are arranged in two rows. The top row has six keys labeled 1 through 6. The bottom row has 17 keys labeled 7 through 26. The layout is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	

A diagram of a 10-pin D-sub connector. The pins are numbered 1 through 10. Pins 1, 2, 3, and 4 are on the top row. Pins 5, 6, 7, and 8 are on the bottom row. Pins 9 and 10 are on the right side. The connector has a D-shaped shield and a central pin.

The diagram illustrates a 56-bit bus architecture. It features three main data paths, each 16 bits wide, and a 7-bit control path. The data paths are labeled 1 through 14, with the last path being 7 bits wide. The control path is labeled 15 through 21. The bus is shown as a central horizontal line with various control signals branching off. The data paths are represented by rectangular blocks with internal bit numbering. The control path is represented by a smaller block with internal bit numbering.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

The diagram shows a 40-unit apartment building layout. The building is divided into two main sections. The left section contains 16 units (1-16) arranged in a 4x4 grid. The right section contains 24 units (17-40) arranged in a 4x6 grid. The building has a central corridor and several entrances.

The diagram shows a classroom layout with 36 seats arranged in three rows. The front row has 12 seats numbered 1 to 12. The middle row has 18 seats numbered 13 to 30, with a gap between seat 18 and seat 19. The back row has 12 seats numbered 31 to 36. There are several aisles: one between the front and middle rows, one between the middle and back rows, and one on the right side of the room. The layout is designed to maximize seating while providing adequate space for movement.

The diagram illustrates a 32-bit bus architecture with three 16-bit data paths. Each path is connected to a central 32-bit bus. The left path contains three 16-bit blocks with addresses 1-6, 17-25, and 41-49. The middle path contains three 16-bit blocks with addresses 7-10, 26-31, and 50-55. The right path contains three 16-bit blocks with addresses 11-16, 32-40, and 56-64. Each path is connected to a central 32-bit bus.

Top view of the PCB showing the component layout. The board is rectangular with various components and connectors. The component layout is as follows:

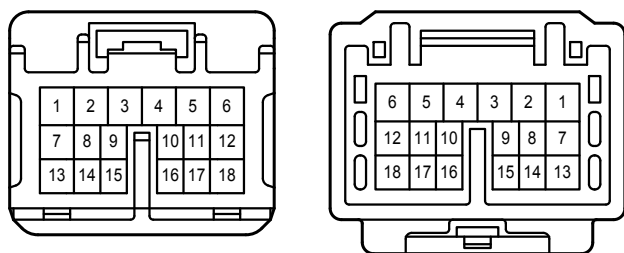
- Top edge:** A large rectangular component (likely a microcontroller or memory chip) is centered.
- Bottom edge:** A large rectangular component (likely a microcontroller or memory chip) is centered.
- Left edge:** A connector (likely a USB or similar) is located near the bottom.
- Right edge:** A connector (likely a USB or similar) is located near the bottom.
- Internal components:** Three groups of components are arranged horizontally.
 - Group 1 (left):** A 2x6 grid of components.

16	15	14	13	12	11
40	39	38	37	36	35
64	63	62	61	60	59
 - Group 2 (middle):** A 2x6 grid of components.

10	9	8	7		
31	30	29	28	27	26
55	54	53	52	51	50
 - Group 3 (right):** A 2x6 grid of components.

6	5	4	3	2	1
25	24	23	22	21	20
49	48	47	46	45	44

AH7
Gray



H11
White

