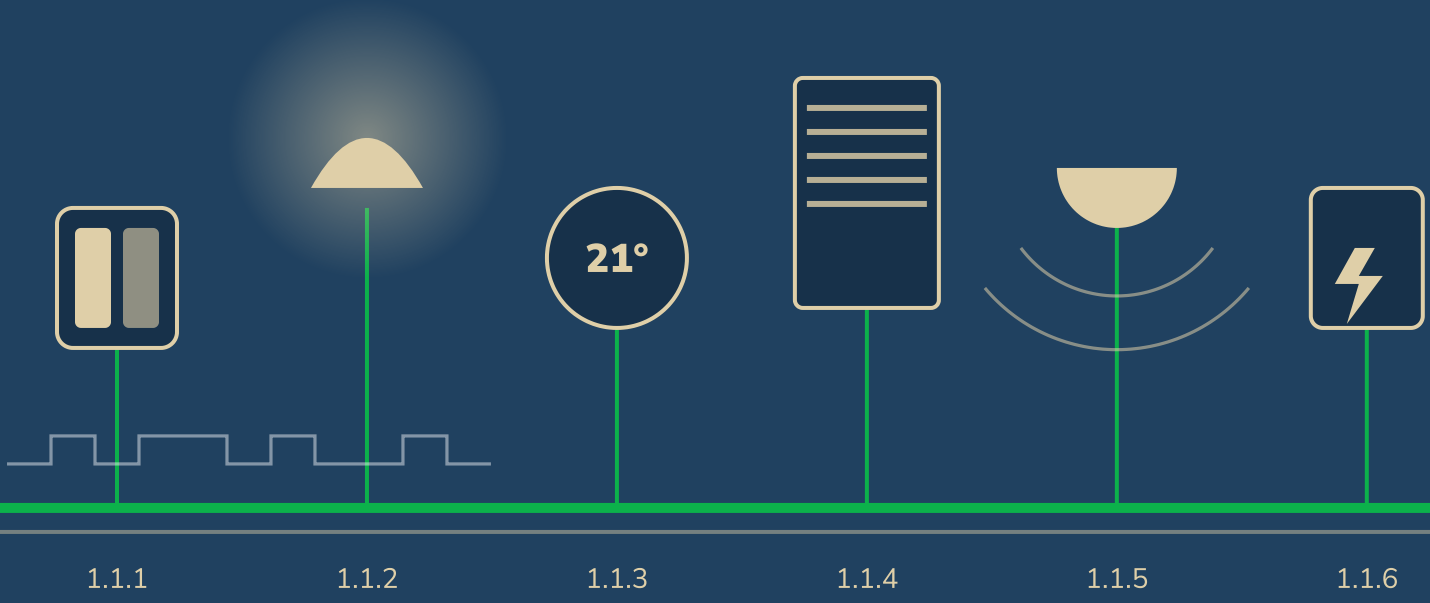
New Forest Technology Services
Premium Integrated Solutions

KNX CERTIFIED KNX PARTNER

A FREE GUIDE · SMART BUILDING SERIES · NO. 2

KNX, explained.

A plain-English guide to the open standard that gives every building a backbone: lighting, heating, blinds, security and energy, all speaking the same language.



www.newforesttech.services

Edition 1 · November 2026

BEFORE WE START

Every building needs a backbone

Smart home apps come and go. Hubs get discontinued, cloud services switch off and that clever gadget from five years ago now needs "an update that isn't available for your device". The cables in your walls, meanwhile, stay put for thirty years or more.

So the most important decision in a smart home or smart building isn't which app or touchscreen you pick. It's what sits underneath: the layer that switches the lights, moves the blinds, runs the heating and keeps working when the Wi-Fi has a sulk.

For us, that layer is **KNX**. It's an open, worldwide standard, used in homes, hotels, offices, hospitals and airports, and supported by hundreds of manufacturers. It has been quietly doing its job since the early 1990s.

We wrote this guide because we explain KNX to homeowners, architects, developers and electricians most weeks. It starts simple and gets steadily more detailed. The boxes marked **GOING DEEPER** are for the technically curious. Skip them and you'll still understand everything that matters.

No sales pitch, promise. Well, maybe a small one on the back page.

— The team at New Forest Technology Services, Lymington

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01

SECTION ONE

What is KNX?

Not a brand. Not a box. A shared language that lets a whole building talk to itself.

KNX is an open, international standard for controlling buildings: lighting, heating and cooling, blinds and shutters, ventilation, security, audio and energy. It's published as ISO/IEC 14543-3 worldwide and EN 50090 in Europe.

That makes KNX less like a product and more like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. You don't buy "a Wi-Fi". You buy a laptop or a phone that speaks Wi-Fi. In the same way, you don't buy "a KNX". You choose switches, sensors, thermostats and controllers from any certified maker, and they all understand each other.



Open

More than 500 manufacturers build to the same specification, and every product carrying the KNX logo is independently tested and certified. Mix brands freely: a switch from one maker controls a dimmer from another.



Proven

KNX grew out of EIB, launched in 1990, and the KNX standard has kept backward compatibility ever since. Installations from the early 1990s can still be extended with devices bought today.



Decentralised

There's no central computer doing the thinking. Each device has its own small processor and memory. Lose one device and the rest carry on as normal.



One tool

Every KNX system in the world, from every manufacturer, is set up with the same software: **ETS**. So any certified KNX Partner can open your project and look after it.

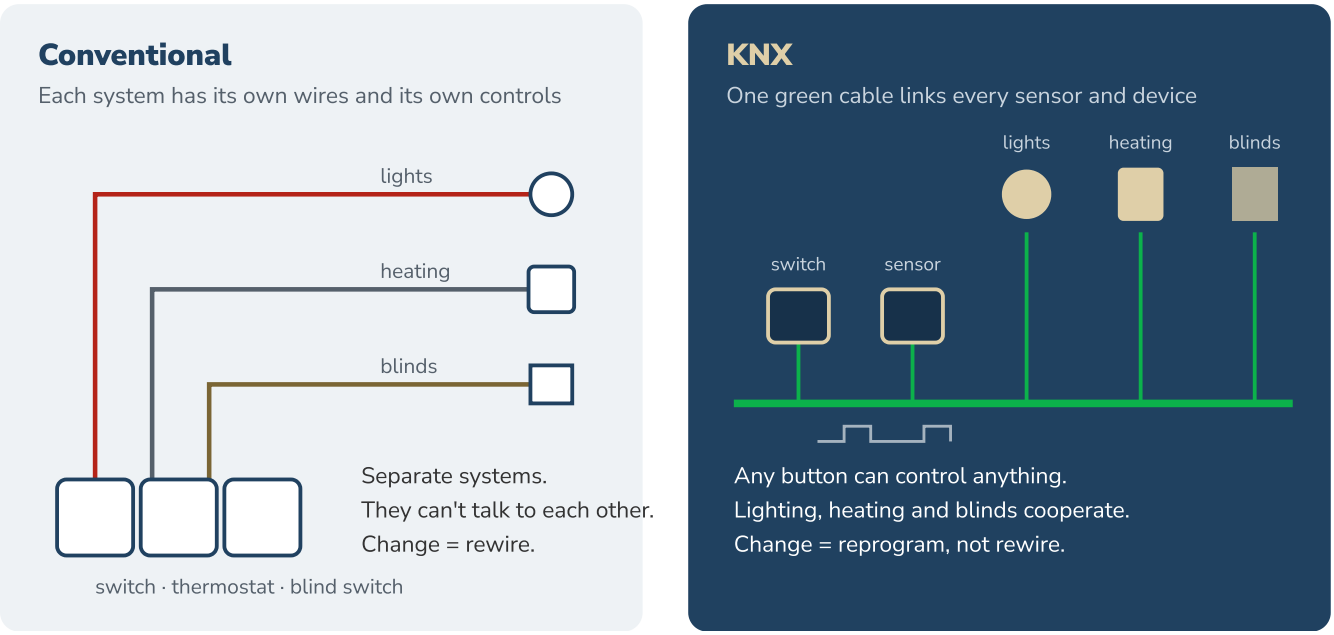
500+	8,000+	30+ yrs	1	0
member manufacturers	certified products	of backward compatibility	tool for every brand (ETS)	clouds or subscriptions needed

Figures from KNX Association, Brussels, which looks after the standard. Up-to-date numbers at www.knx.org.

BEFORE AND AFTER

Why not just use switches?

With conventional wiring, the cable *is* the control. If the switch by the door works the kitchen downlights, it's because a switched live runs from that switch to those lights. Want it to do something different? Out come the floorboards.



Same house, two philosophies. On the right, lights, heating and blinds keep their normal mains supply from actuators in the consumer unit, and the green KNX cable carries the instructions between every device.

What about "smart" bulbs and plugs?

Wireless gadgets are great for a rented flat or a single room. But each brand has its own app and its own hub, many depend on a cloud service, and the batteries, firmware and support all have a shelf life. For a whole building that you'll live in or own for decades, that's a fragile foundation.

What KNX adds

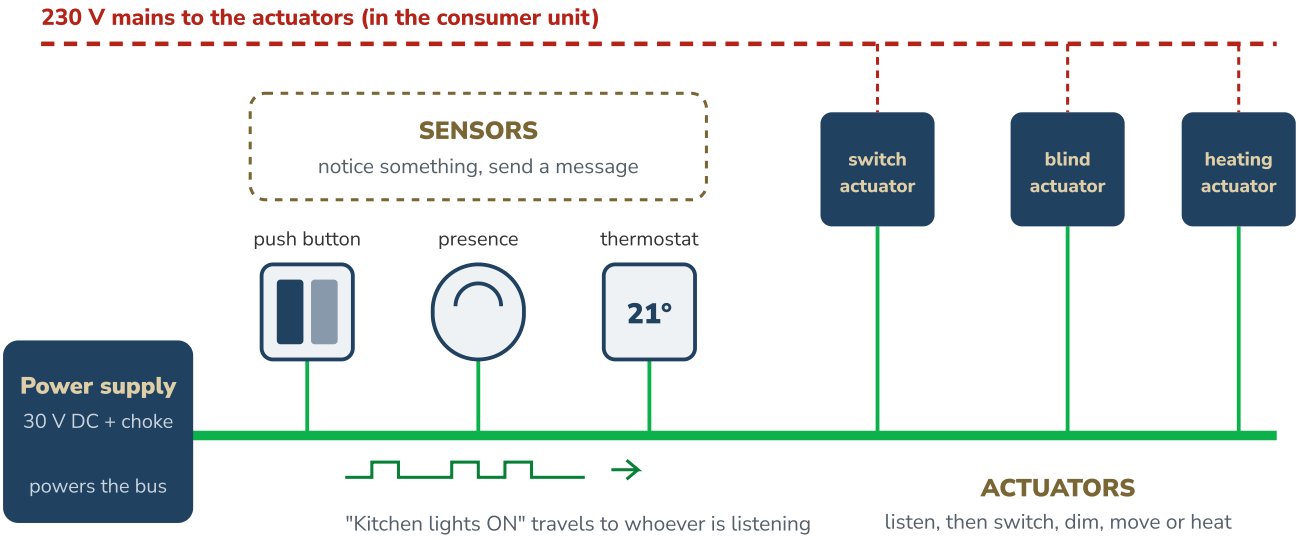
- **Everything on one system**: lighting, heating, blinds, ventilation, security and energy.
- **Functions that cooperate**: one "leaving home" button can switch off lights, set back heating and close blinds.
- **Flexibility**: give any switch a new job in minutes, without touching a wall.
- **Reliability**: wired, local and decentralised.
- **Choice**: any certified brand, any certified integrator.

02

SECTION TWO

How KNX works

Sensors ask, actuators act, and a thin green cable carries the conversation.



The KNX bus (green): one two-core cable, 30 V DC, data and power together

The smallest possible KNX system: a power supply, one sensor and one actuator, joined by the bus. Real installations simply add more of each.

Sensors and actuators

Sensors notice things: a button being pressed, someone walking in, the room getting cold, the sun coming out, a window opening. When they do, they send a short message.

Actuators do things: they switch or dim a circuit, drive a blind motor, open a radiator valve. They usually live in the consumer unit, next to the breakers, and listen for the messages meant for them.

The green cable

KNX twisted pair is a thin, green, two-core cable (plus a spare pair) that runs alongside the mains wiring. It carries both the messages and the low-voltage power most sensors need, so a light switch needs no mains at all behind it.

> GOING DEEPER
>
> The bus runs at 30 V DC SELV from a KNX power supply with a choke. Up to 64 devices per line segment as standard, 1,000 m of cable per segment, and no terminating resistors. Branch it however you like: line, tree or star, but never a closed ring.

WHO AND WHAT

Two kinds of address

KNX keeps two things separate that ordinary wiring muddles together: which device something is, and which function it takes part in.

Individual address: who you are

Every device gets one unique address, like a house number, written as three numbers: `1.1.12` means area 1, line 1, device 12. It's used when the device is being programmed, and then it mostly stays out of the way.

Group address: what you do

A group address is a function, like `1/0/5 Kitchen downlights on/off`. Any number of devices can join it. Press a button that sends to 1/0/5 and every device listening to 1/0/5 reacts. That's the whole trick.

One button, three jobs. One job, three buttons.



Lines are links set up in ETS, not cables. Re-link them and the building behaves differently.

A message on the bus

When you press a button, it sends a **telegram**: a short digital message that says, in effect, "from device 1.1.12, to group 1/0/5, value ON". It takes about 20 milliseconds. Every device on the line hears it; those linked to 1/0/5 act, and the rest ignore it.

The same idea carries dimming levels, temperatures, wind speeds, blind positions, energy readings and scene numbers. Each type of value has an agreed format, so a temperature from one brand means exactly the same to another.

GOING DEEPER

Twisted-pair KNX runs at 9,600 bits per second. That sounds slow, but telegrams are tiny: a line handles a few dozen a second, far more than a building needs. Devices take turns politely (CSMA/CA), so messages never get scrambled, and each one is acknowledged and repeated if needed.

Values use standardised **datapoint types** (DPTs): 1.001 for on/off, 5.001 for 0–100 %, 9.001 for °C, 13.013 for kWh, 20.102 for heating modes, and hundreds more.

Status, not guesswork

Actuators report back what they actually did. So a touch panel shows the light really is on, and the app knows the blind really is closed.

SECTION THREE

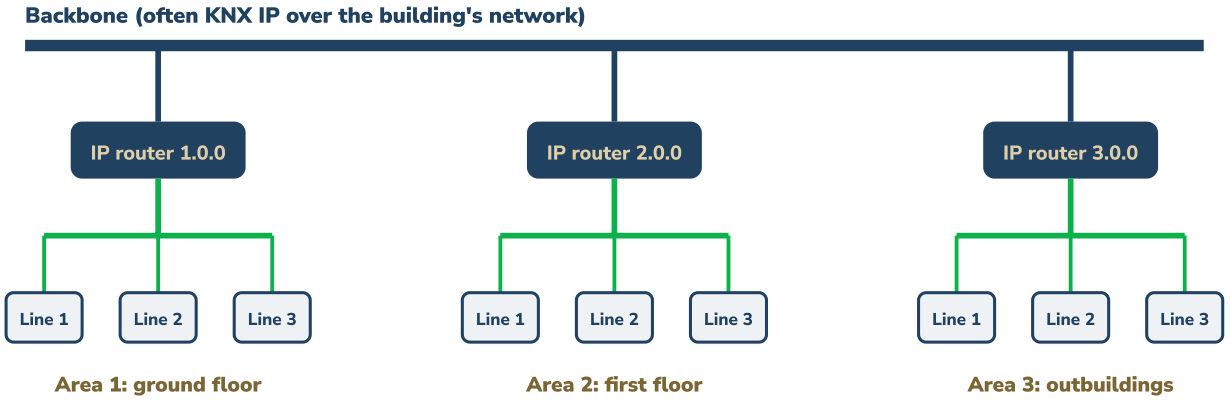
03 Cables, radio and networks

One language, several ways to carry it, from a single flat to an airport.

Medium	How it travels	Best for
Twisted pair (TP)	The green two-core bus cable	New builds and major renovations. The most used and most reliable option.
KNX IP	Ethernet and Wi-Fi networks	A fast backbone between floors or buildings, and connecting apps and visualisation.
KNX RF	Radio (868 MHz)	Places a cable can't reach: listed buildings, retrofits, extensions.
KNX IoT	IPv6, including Thread and Ethernet	The newest member of the family, for wired and wireless devices on modern networks.
Powerline (PL)	The mains wiring	A legacy, specialist option with few products today.

How a big building is organised

Devices are grouped into **lines**, lines into **areas**, and areas join on a **backbone**. Couplers or IP routers sit at each junction and act like traffic police: messages only cross where they're needed, so a busy floor doesn't slow down the rest of the building.



Up to 15 areas of 15 lines. Most homes need only one line or two; a large office may use dozens.

A typical home

One or two TP lines in the consumer unit area, an IP interface or router for apps and programming, and perhaps a few RF devices for awkward spots.

A typical office or hotel

A line or area per floor or wing, an IP backbone over the building's network, and visualisation or a building management system (BMS) on top.

SECTION FOUR

04 Eight reasons to choose KNX

Why we recommend it as the backbone of almost every building we work on.

1

You're never locked in to one brand

Hundreds of manufacturers make certified KNX products, from push buttons and thermostats to weather stations and touch panels. They all work together. If a maker discontinues a product, another brand's equivalent drops in. Your building isn't tied to one company's business plan.

2

Anyone certified can look after it

Every KNX system is programmed with the same software, ETS. If your installer retires, moves away or goes out of business, any certified KNX Partner can open the project file and carry on. KNX Association even publishes a directory of certified partners at knx.org.

Ask for this at handover

The ETS project file (and, for secure systems, the keyring and passwords). It's the master copy of how your building is set up. Without it, the next integrator has to start by reverse-engineering.

3

No single point of failure

There's no central controller that the whole building depends on. Each device has its own processor and memory, and its own copy of the instructions it needs. If one device fails, only that device stops; the switches on the wall still turn on the lights and the heating still heats.

4

It works without the internet

KNX runs locally, on its own cable, inside your building. No cloud account, no subscription, no server on another continent that might be switched off one day. Phone apps, voice control and remote access are welcome extras on top, but the basics never depend on them.



The short version

Apps, screens and voice assistants will change many times over the life of a building. KNX is the part that doesn't need to. Choose it for the wiring, and you keep every option open for whatever comes next.

5

It saves energy by design

Because lighting, blinds, heating and ventilation share one system, they can cooperate. Lights dim when the sun does the work for free. Heating backs off when a window opens or a room is empty. Blinds keep summer heat out before the air conditioning has to fight it. Section 05 has the numbers.

6

It changes as your life changes

A new tenant on the second floor. A room adapted for an elderly parent. A nursery that becomes a home office. With KNX, changing what a switch does, adding a scene or moving a function is a job for a laptop, not a plasterer. The cables stay exactly where they are.

7

It's built to last decades

KNX has kept backward compatibility for more than 30 years. Devices from the early 1990s still talk to devices made today, and old projects still open in the latest ETS. That's a lifespan no app-based smart home platform has managed, or is likely to.

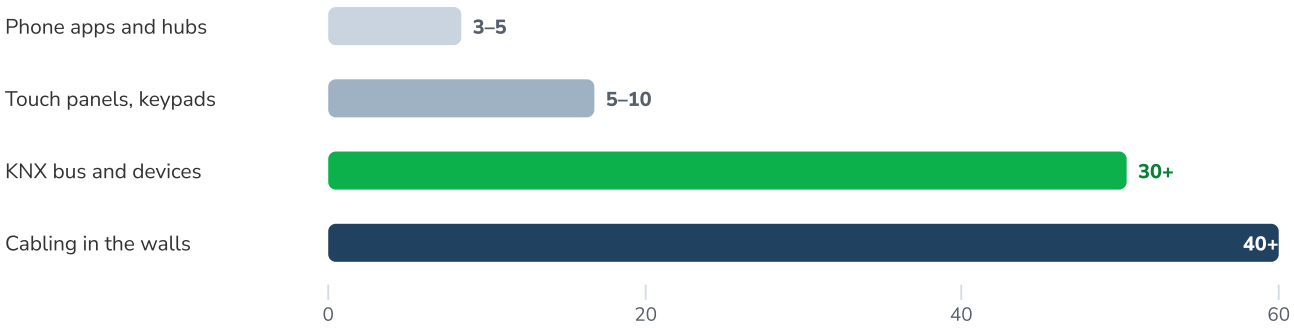
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It's secure

KNX Secure encrypts and authenticates messages on the cable and over the network, using AES-128. KNX IP Secure is published as EN ISO 22510. Set up properly, nobody can replay or forge a command, and remote access goes through a secure VPN, never straight onto the internet.

THE LIFESPAN PROBLEM, DRAWN

Typical working life of each layer in a building (years, approximate)



Build on the layer that lasts. Our rough rules of thumb, not a guarantee. KNX's 30+ years is its proven backward compatibility so far. Apps and screens on top can be replaced freely; the KNX layer underneath stays.

05

SECTION FIVE

Saving energy by design

The cheapest kilowatt-hour is the one a building doesn't waste.

Insulation and efficient boilers reduce how much energy a building *could* use. Automation reduces how much it *does* use, every hour of every day, by making sure nothing runs when it doesn't need to.

up to 75%
less lighting energy in offices with daylight-controlled ("constant light") lighting

30%+
less heating and cooling energy a year with room-by-room control and window contacts

up to 45%
savings in offices with automatically controlled louvre blinds

Figures from KNX Association publications. Real savings depend on the building, the climate and how it's used.

Where the savings come from

- **Presence**: lights and heating follow people, not timetables.
- **Daylight**: one sensor per façade lets lights dim as the sun comes in.
- **Windows**: a contact tells the heating to stop when a window opens.
- **Shading**: a weather station steers blinds to block summer heat and welcome winter sun.
- **Scheduling**: rooms warm up for when they're used, then step back to economy.
- **One "leaving" button**: everything that should be off goes off.

Seeing where it goes

KNX energy meters and actuators measure consumption per circuit, per room or per tenant. That turns a vague quarterly bill into a clear picture: which room, which device, which hour.

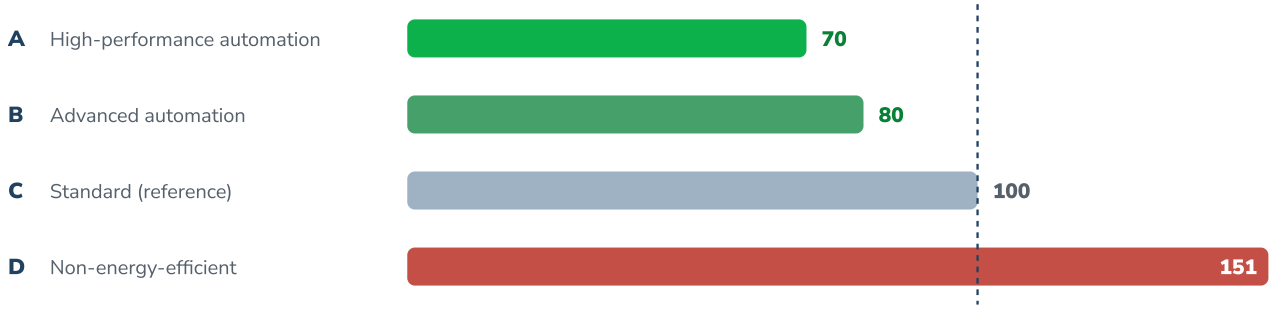
> GOING DEEPER
>
> Values like power (W, DPT 14.056) and energy (kWh, DPT 13.013) travel on the bus like any other message, so a touch panel, a visualisation server or a building management system can log and chart them. Meters for billing should be MID-approved.

RULES AND RATINGS

Automation now counts

Regulations have caught up with the idea that control matters as much as insulation. The standard **BS EN ISO 52120-1** (which replaced EN 15232) rates a building's automation and control from class A to D, and estimates how much energy each class uses compared with a basic reference (class C).

Heating and cooling energy by automation class, typical office (class C = 100)



A well-designed KNX installation with room control, presence, shading and monitoring can reach class A or B.

Indicative only. Typical thermal efficiency factors for offices from the EN 15232 tables (A 0.70, B 0.80, C 1.00, D 1.51). Your building's figures depend on its type and use.

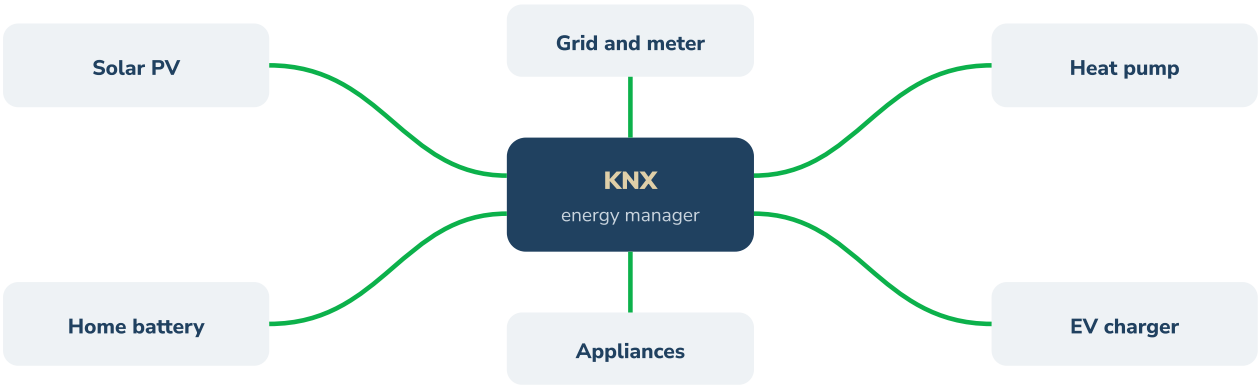
Bigger commercial buildings

In England, Approved Document L requires building automation and control for non-domestic heating or air-conditioning systems above 290 kW, mirroring the EU's buildings directive. KNX provides the functions those rules ask for: monitoring, logging, benchmarking and control.

Homes

No law requires automation in a house yet, but the same physics applies. Room-by-room heating, window contacts and smart shading save money in a home for exactly the same reasons as in an office.

SOLAR, BATTERIES, HEAT PUMPS AND CARS



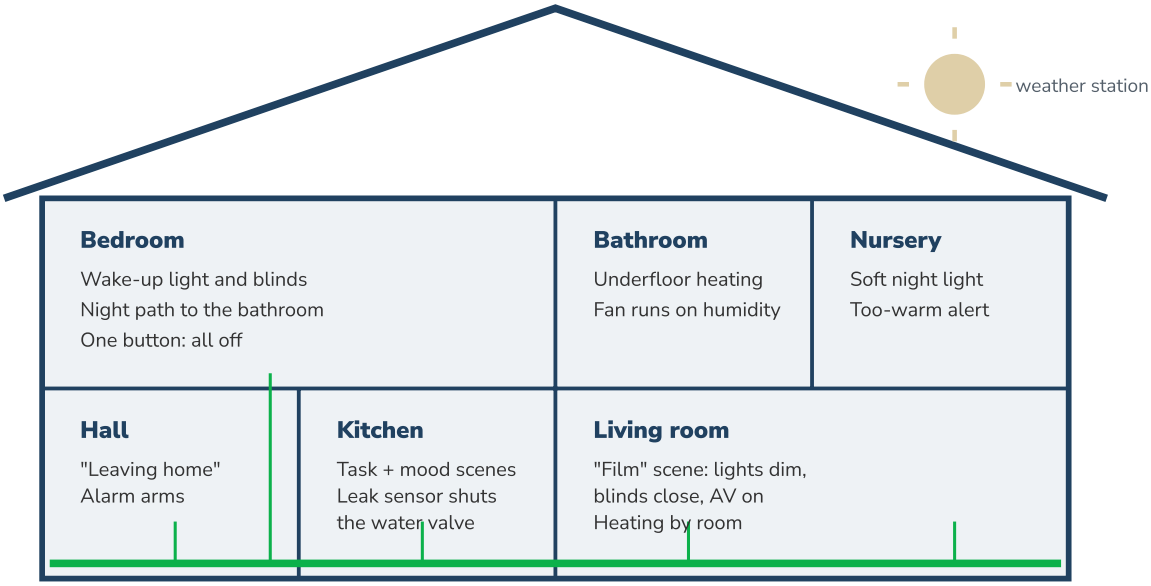
Use the sunshine you've already got. KNX can run the heat pump, charge the car or start the dishwasher when the panels are producing, and hold back when the house is drawing from the grid at peak rates.

06

SECTION SIX

KNX at home

What it actually does for you, room by room.



Everyday comfort

- **Scenes**: "Morning", "Dinner", "Film", "Goodnight", each setting lights, blinds and heating at once.
- **Fewer switches**: one tidy keypad replaces a bank of rockers, and every button is labelled.
- **Heating that knows the plan**: each room to its own temperature and timetable.
- **Phone, panel and voice**: apps, wall panels, Amazon Alexa, Google and Apple Home through the right gateway.

Peace of mind

- **Presence simulation**: lights and blinds behave as if you're home while you're away.
- **Alerts**: a leak, a window left open in the rain, a freezer that's warming up.
- **Panic and night buttons**: light the whole house, or just the route to the stairs.
- **Living well for longer**: reprogram for mobility or care needs, without rewiring.

OFFICES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, HEALTHCARE

KNX at work

Commercial buildings change hands, tenants and layouts far more often than homes. That's exactly where a system you reprogram instead of rewire pays for itself.

Offices

Constant-light control on every façade, presence detection in meeting rooms and toilets, desk-by-desk lighting and blinds, and a central "building closed" function at night. New tenant on floor two? New groups in ETS, same cables.

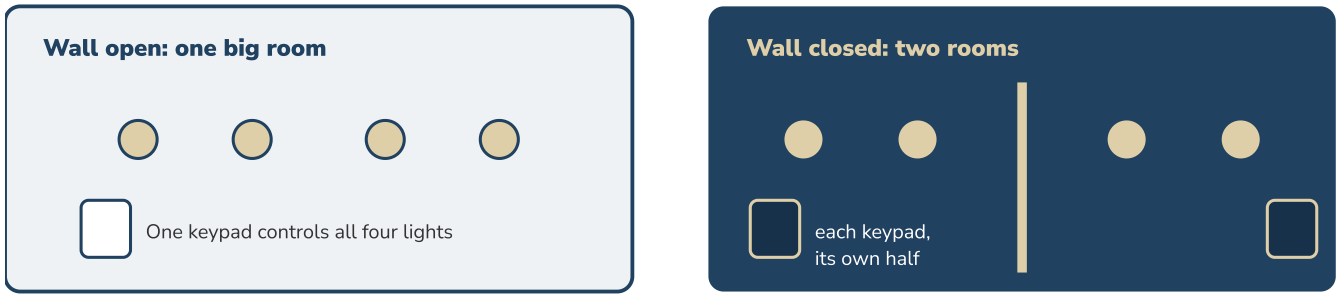
Hotels

A key-card switch wakes the room when a guest arrives and sets it back to economy when they leave. Reception sees which rooms are occupied, and housekeeping knows when "do not disturb" is on.

Schools and healthcare

Simple, robust controls, automatic switch-off in empty rooms, CO_2-led ventilation for clear heads, and status at a glance for the caretaker or facilities team.

The divisible meeting room



a contact on the partition tells KNX which layout is in use

No rewiring, no confusion. The moment the partition closes, KNX reassigns buttons, lights, blinds and heating to the right half automatically.

Facilities teams love

- A visualisation showing every room's status, fault and energy use.
- Alarms forwarded by email or text when something needs attention.
- Changes made in software, often remotely and securely.

Owners and developers love

- An open specification any qualified contractor can price and support.
- Energy reporting and control that help with regulations and ratings.
- Space that adapts to the next tenant without strip-out.

07

SECTION SEVEN

Secure and reliable

Locked doors on the network, and no single box that can bring the house down.

KNX Secure

Modern KNX devices can encrypt and authenticate their messages so that only devices that share the right keys can read or send them. There are two parts:

- **KNX Data Secure** protects messages end to end, wherever they travel: on the cable, by radio or over IP.
- **KNX IP Secure** protects the network connection itself, for routers, interfaces and apps on the building's network.

Both use AES-128 encryption with message counters, so a recorded command can't simply be replayed later. Each secure device ships with a unique factory key (printed as a QR code), and ETS manages the rest.

Reliable by design

- **Wired**: no radio congestion, no flat batteries in the walls.
- **Local**: no reliance on the internet or a cloud service.
- **Decentralised**: every device has its own brain and memory.
- **Graceful**: if a touch panel or server fails, the wall switches still work.
- **Tested**: every KNX-certified product has passed independent conformity tests.

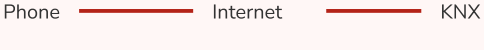
> GOING DEEPER
>
> Every device stores its own parameters and links after programming. ETS keeps the master project file. Keep a dated backup of it, off site, and update it whenever changes are made.

Remote access, done right

Being able to check the heating from the airport is lovely. Leaving your building's control network open to the internet is not. KNX over IP uses UDP port 3671, and it should **never** be port-forwarded on a router.

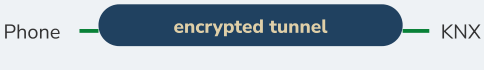
Use a VPN to your own router, or a KNX product designed for secure remote access, with strong passwords and KNX IP Secure where available. And don't let a KNX button disarm an intruder alarm unless the alarm's own standards allow it.

× Port forwarding



Anyone who finds the port can try their luck.

✓ VPN or secure gateway

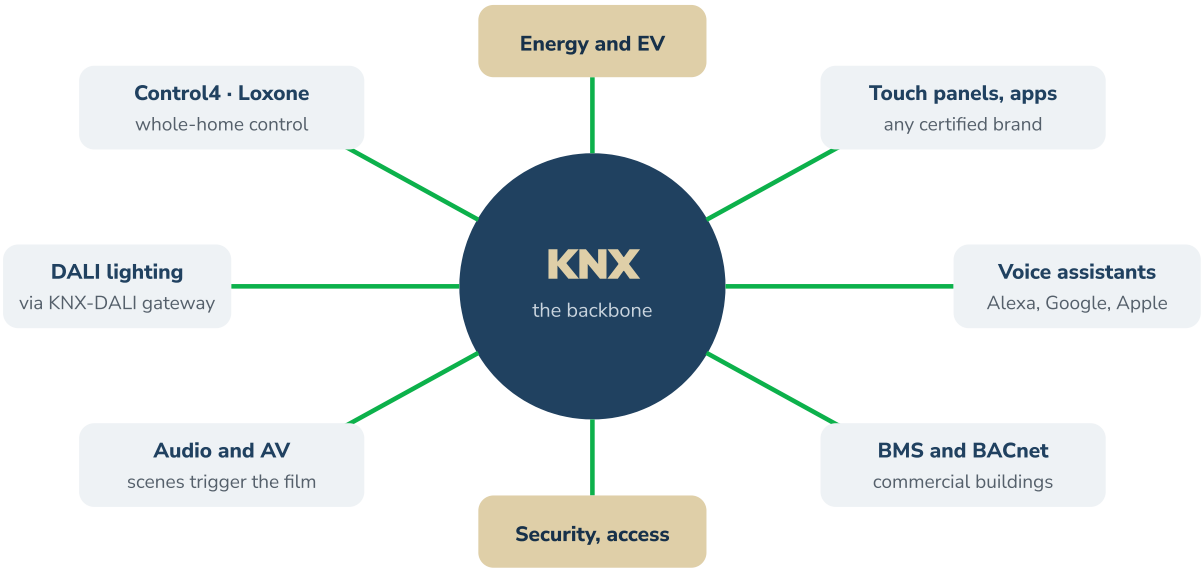


Only your devices, with your keys, get in.

THE BACKBONE AND THE BRAINS

KNX plays nicely with others

KNX does the essential, always-on work: switching, dimming, heating, shading, measuring. Systems that do clever things on top can plug straight into it.



Why not let the "brain" do everything?

Whole-home platforms like Control4 and Loxone are superb at the experience: one app, one remote, music, cinema, cameras and intercoms. We install and love both. Put KNX underneath them and you get the best of each: if the platform is ever replaced or upgraded, the lights and heating don't care.

And DALI?

DALI is a dedicated lighting standard with individual control of every light fitting. KNX often controls DALI lighting through a gateway, so keypads, sensors and scenes on KNX drive the DALI lights. They're teammates, not rivals. (We've written a free guide to DALI too.)

Open source too

Home Assistant, openHAB and Node-RED all speak KNX, so technically minded owners can build dashboards and automations of their own.

SIDE BY SIDE

KNX compared with the alternatives

An honest comparison. Each option has its place; the question is which one you want to build the next thirty years on.

	Conventional wiring	App-and-hub smart home	KNX
Who makes it	Any electrical brand	One company per ecosystem	**500+ makers, one open standard**
Lighting, heating, blinds together	**No**	**Sometimes, brand dependent**	**Yes, by design**
Needs the internet	**No**	**Often, for some functions**	**Never for core functions**
Single point of failure	**None**	**The hub or cloud**	**None**
Change what a switch does	**Rewire**	**In the app**	**In ETS, minutes**
If the maker stops support	Not applicable	**May need replacing**	**Swap in another brand**
Who can service it	Any electrician	Usually the original installer	**Any certified KNX Partner**
Energy metering and control	**No**	**Limited**	**Per circuit, per room**
Proven lifespan	Decades	**Years**	**30+ years backward compatible**
Up-front cost	**Lowest**	**Low to medium**	**Higher**
Best suited to	Simple rooms	Rentals, single rooms, add-ons	Whole buildings, new builds, renovations

Where KNX shines

New builds, major renovations and commercial fit-outs, where the walls are open and the building will be used for decades. That's when one extra cable costs very little and buys a lot.

Where something else may suit

A rented flat, a single room, or a finished house you don't want to disturb. Wireless products (including KNX RF) or a simpler platform may be the kinder choice. We'll tell you honestly.

08

SECTION EIGHT

Planning a KNX project

The best time to put KNX in is before the plasterer arrives.

The checklist

1. **Talk early.** Bring a KNX integrator in at design stage, alongside the architect, electrician and M&E consultant.
2. **Write down how you live.** Rooms, routines, scenes, who uses what. Functions first, products later.
3. **Agree the scope.** Lighting and heating first? Blinds, security, energy and AV now or later? KNX grows happily.
4. **Plan the cable.** Green bus cable to every switch, sensor, thermostat and window contact, plus space in the consumer unit for actuators.
5. **Choose the products.** Any certified brands that suit the design and budget.
6. **Programme in ETS.** Addresses, groups, scenes and logic, set up and tested.
7. **Commission and test.** Every function checked against the plan, with you.
8. **Handover.** Labelled schedules, a user guide and the ETS project file.

Cable checklist for the electrician

- Certified KNX bus cable (green, YCYM 2×2×0.8 or J-Y(St)Y equivalent).
- Keep bus cores at least 4 mm from mains cores, or use extra insulation, in line with BS 7671.
- Any shape of line, tree or star. Never a closed ring.
- No more than 1,000 m per line segment.
- Deep back boxes at keypads and thermostats; label everything.
- Run a spare: an extra cable to likely future spots costs pennies now.

> GOING DEEPER
>
> Size power supplies to the real device load with a reserve, put them near the middle of the load, and allow at most two per line segment. Plan the line, area and group address structure on paper before the first device is programmed.

What does it cost?

More than conventional switches, less than many people expect, and very dependent on scope. A common approach is to install the cable and a solid core (lighting and heating) now, then add blinds, energy and visualisation later, without disturbing a single wall. If the budget is tight, we redesign functions (for example switching instead of dimming) rather than cutting corners on the backbone.

HONEST ANSWERS

Myths and frequently asked questions

"KNX is only for mansions and office blocks."

It scales from a one-bedroom flat to an airport. In a smaller home you might start with lighting and heating only. The value is in the backbone, not the size.

"KNX is old technology."

It's mature, which is different. The standard keeps moving: KNX Secure, KNX IP, KNX IoT and the current ETS6 software all arrived long after 1990, while older devices still work alongside them.

"If my installer disappears, I'm stuck."

Not if you hold the ETS project file. Any certified KNX Partner can pick it up. That's one of the biggest differences from closed systems.

"It's wired, so I can't change it later."

The opposite. Because the cable carries messages rather than switched power, almost every change is software. You can also add radio (KNX RF) devices to a wired system.

"I'll need the internet for it to work."

No. All the core functions run locally. The internet is only for remote access, and that should always go through a secure VPN.

Can I use my phone and voice assistant?

Yes. There are many KNX apps and visualisation servers, and gateways link KNX to Amazon Alexa, Google and Apple Home.

What happens if a device breaks?

That one device is replaced, often with a choice of brands, and programmed from the ETS project. Everything else keeps running meanwhile.

Can I add KNX to an existing house?

Often, yes. Actuators fit in the consumer unit using existing circuits, and KNX RF or flush-mounted interfaces can avoid chasing walls. A survey tells us what's practical.

Is KNX the same as Control4 or Loxone?

No. KNX is an open standard many brands build to. Control4 and Loxone are complete platforms from single companies. They work very well together, with KNX underneath.

How do I find a qualified installer?

Look for a certified KNX Partner, who has passed KNX Association's training and exam. KNX Association lists them at www.knx.org.

THE NUMBERS

KNX at a glance

Standards	ISO/IEC 14543-3, EN 50090, EN 13321-1/-2, GB/T 20965; KNX IP Secure EN ISO 22510
Looked after by	KNX Association cvba, Brussels (www.knx.org)
Twisted-pair bus	30 V DC SELV, 9,600 bit/s, two cores (red +, black –)
Devices per line segment	64 as standard (more with the latest devices and couplers)
Cable per line segment	1,000 m total; 350 m power supply to device; 700 m device to device
Size of system	Up to 15 areas × 15 lines, plus backbone and main lines
Typical telegram	About 20 ms for a switching command
KNX IP	UDP port 3671; routing multicast 224.0.23.12
KNX RF	868 MHz band
Software	ETS6, one tool for every brand and every project
Security	KNX Data Secure and KNX IP Secure, AES-128

WORDS YOU'LL HEAR

Actuator	A device that does something: switches, dims, moves a blind or drives a valve.
Area / line	How larger installations are divided. Devices sit on lines; lines join into areas.
Bus	The shared cable (or network) that all KNX devices communicate on.
Coupler / IP router	A device joining lines or areas and filtering which messages pass.
DPT	Datapoint type: the agreed format for a value such as on/off, %, °C or kWh.
ETS	Engineering Tool Software: the one program used to design and configure all KNX systems.
Group address	A function, like "kitchen lights", that any number of devices can send to or listen to.
Individual address	A device's unique address, written area.line.device, for example 1.1.12.
KNX Partner	Someone who has passed KNX Association certified training.
KNX Secure	Encryption and authentication for KNX messages (Data Secure) and network connections (IP Secure).
Power supply	The unit that powers a KNX line at 30 V DC, with a built-in choke.
Scene	A stored set of levels and positions recalled with one button.
Sensor	A device that notices something and sends a message: button, detector, thermostat.
Telegram	A single KNX message on the bus.
Visualisation	A screen or app showing the building's status and giving control.

ABOUT US

We speak fluent geek, but translate to human.

New Forest Technology Services is a smart-home, AV, security and lighting-control company based in Lymington, working across the New Forest, Hampshire and the south coast.

We design, programme, install and look after KNX systems, and we're often the people called in when someone else's system has been left half-finished. We also integrate KNX with Control4, Loxone and DALI.

If this guide has left you wondering whether KNX is right for your new build, renovation or commercial project, give us a shout. No obligation, just friendly advice (and maybe a shared sigh about technology).

New Forest Technology Services is a certified KNX Partner, a registered Loxone partner and an authorised Control4 dealer.

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