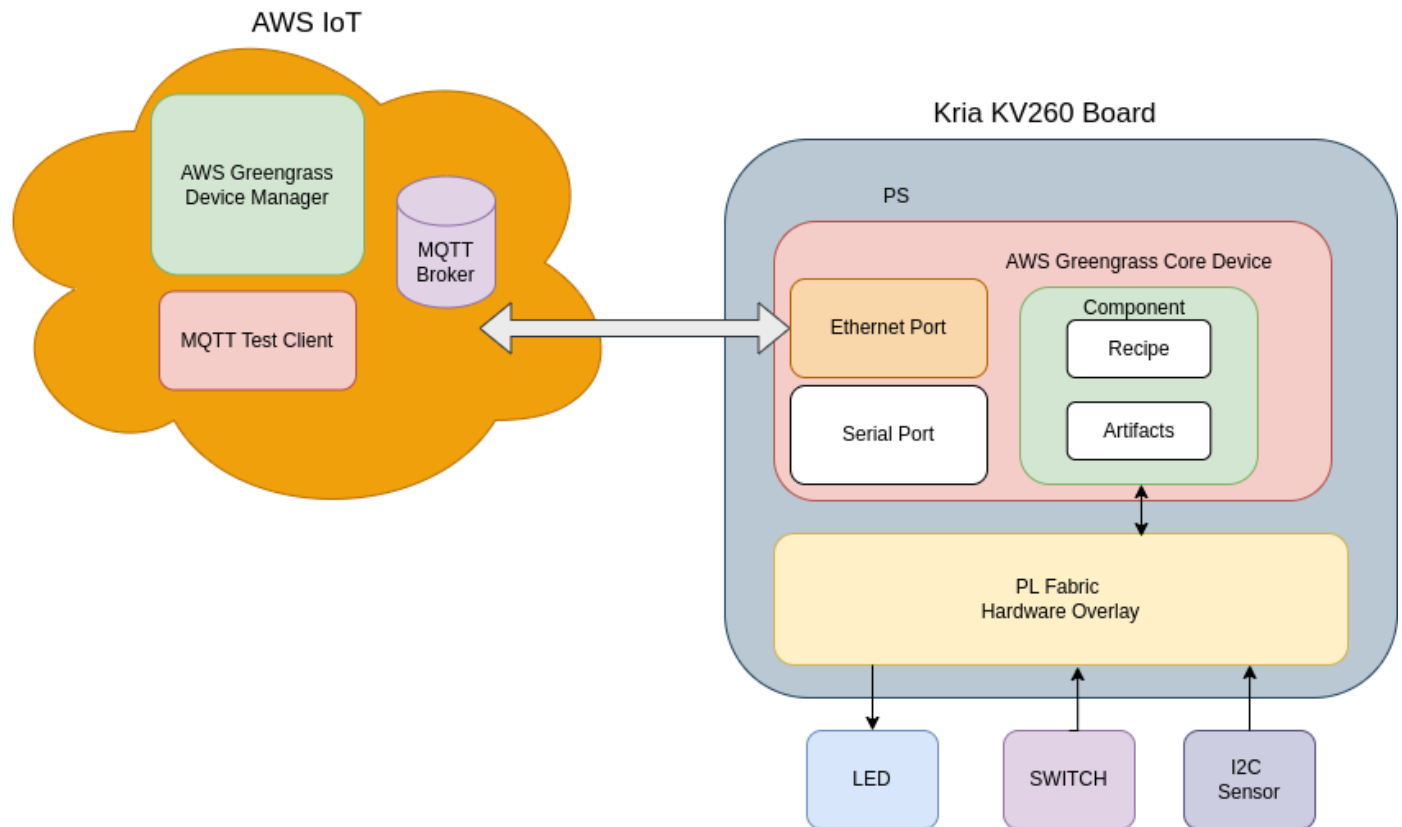


KV260 to AWS IoT Greengrass Architecture



This diagram shows the software and hardware architecture used in this tutorial. Kria KV260 board consists of Programmable Logic (PL) Fabric (FPGA) hardware overlay for interfacing LED, switch and I2C sensor. Further it runs AWS Greengrass Core Device Application which publish and subscribe message topics for actuating LED and monitoring sensors and switches. From AWS IoT MQTT Test Client KV260 LED will be controlled through subscribed topic and also publish Switch pressed event to AWS IoT cloud.

Preparing Ubuntu 22.04 OS for KRIA KV260 board

Download the Ubuntu 22.04 image from the [download link](#)

Ubuntu Desktop 22.04 LTS

The version of Ubuntu with up to 10 years of long term support, until April 2032.

Works on:

☒ KR260 Robotics Starter Kit

☒ KV260 Vision AI Starter Kit

ⓘ

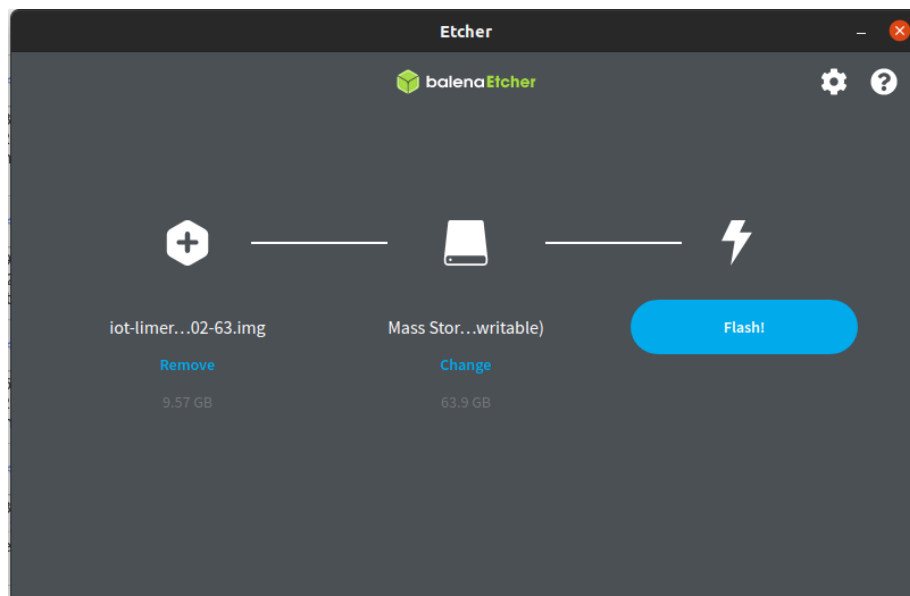
Please check the [AMD Kria™ Wiki](#) for the platform's latest boot firmware, technical documentation, and the [Ubuntu for AMD-Xilinx Devices Wiki](#) for known issues and limitations.

Download 22.04 LTS

[Kria™ KR260 Getting Started Guide for Ubuntu 22.04](#)

[Kria™ KV260 Getting Started Guide for Ubuntu 22.04](#)

Next, prepare the SD card with the above downloaded Ubuntu image using burning tools like Balena Etcher.



Now boot the KV260 with the SD card with Ethernet and USB to Serial cable connected to board. We will be using Serial console for initial access and debugging and Ethernet network for accessing through SSH and connect KV260 to internet.

For initial login here are the Login Details:

Username : ubuntu

Password: ubuntu

This will ask to change the password. So update the password and login the system.

After successful login, one can access the KV260 device console.

Installing hardware overlay in KV260

Get the KV260 firmware folder. It contains:

- kv260-gpio-i2c.bit.bin
- kv260-gpio-i2ci2c.dtbo
- shell.json

Copy these file to the KV260 board. For firmware to be loaded using xmutil (FPGA manager), one has to copy these file at “/lib/firmware/xilinx”.

For this create the folder at “kv260-gpio-i2c” at “/lib/firmware/xilinx” and copy the files in “kv260-gpio-i2c” folder.

```
cd /lib/firmware/xilinx
sudo mkdir kv260-gpio-i2c
sudo cp <kv260-firmware directory>/kv260-gpio-i2c* ./
sudo cp <kv260-firmware directory>/shell.json ./
```

Next, check the available fpga firmware using `xmutil listapps` command. `kv260-gpio-i2c` will be available in the list.

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo xmutil listapps
Accelerator          Accel_type          Base          Base_type          #slots(PL+AIE)          Active_slot
k26-starter-kits     XRT_FLAT            k26-starter-kits XRT_FLAT            (0+0)                   0,
kv260-gpio-i2c       XRT_FLAT            kv260-gpio-i2c  XRT_FLAT            (0+0)                   -1
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

Next load the `kv260-gpio-i2c` firmware, which contains necessary hardwares (gpio) and interfaces. In our Greengrass Demo we will be using these gpio to trigger the publishing data to AWS Greengrass IoT cloud server and also actuate GPIO on the message received from AWS cloud.

```
sudo xmutil unloadapp
sudo xmutil loadapp kv260-gpio-i2c
```

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo xmutil loadapp kv260-gpio-i2c
[ 1027.134932] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /fpga-full/firmware-name
[ 1027.145049] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /fpga-full/resets
[ 1027.154904] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/afi0
[ 1027.164406] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/clocking0
[ 1027.174332] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/clocking1
[ 1027.184267] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_intc_0
[ 1027.194279] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_intc_1
[ 1027.204304] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_gpio_0
[ 1027.214321] OF: overlay: WARNING: memory leak will occur if overlay removed, property: /__symbols__/axi_iic_0
kv260-gpio-i2c: loaded to slot 0
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

Now to access GPIO in user application, we will be using `gpiod` library.

Installing gpiod packages

GPIOD packages are required to access the GPIO channels. It also provides python binding for accessing GPIO in python programming. Install the package using apt-get:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt-get install gpiod python3-libgpiod
```

Now we can check the available gpio using gpiod applications:

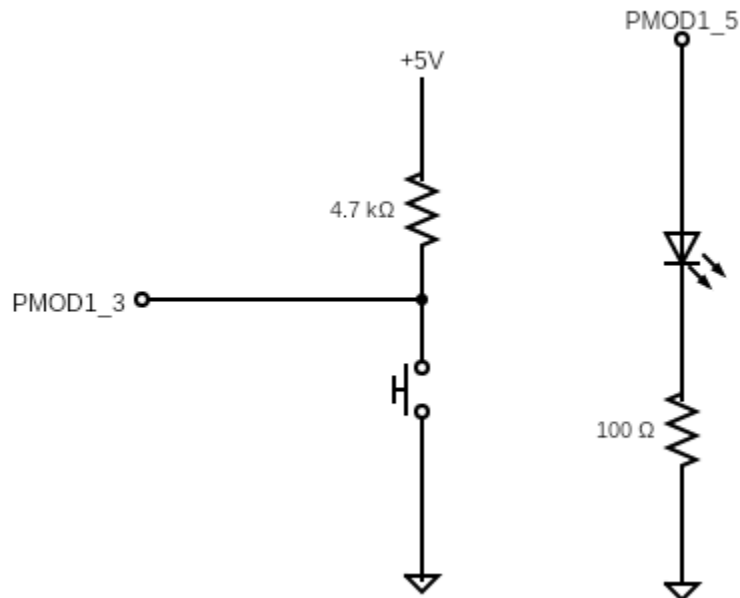
Using `gpiodetect` to get available gpio:

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo gpiodetect
gpiochip0 [firmware:zynqmp-firmware:gpio] (4 lines)
gpiochip1 [zynqmp_gpio] (174 lines)
gpiochip2 [80020000.gpio] (4 lines)
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

Here `gpiochip2` is the device corresponding to gpio in FPGA and it consists of 4 lines. Further these gpio lines are connected to PMOD 1 such that:

PMOD1-> 5 - gpiochip2 line 0

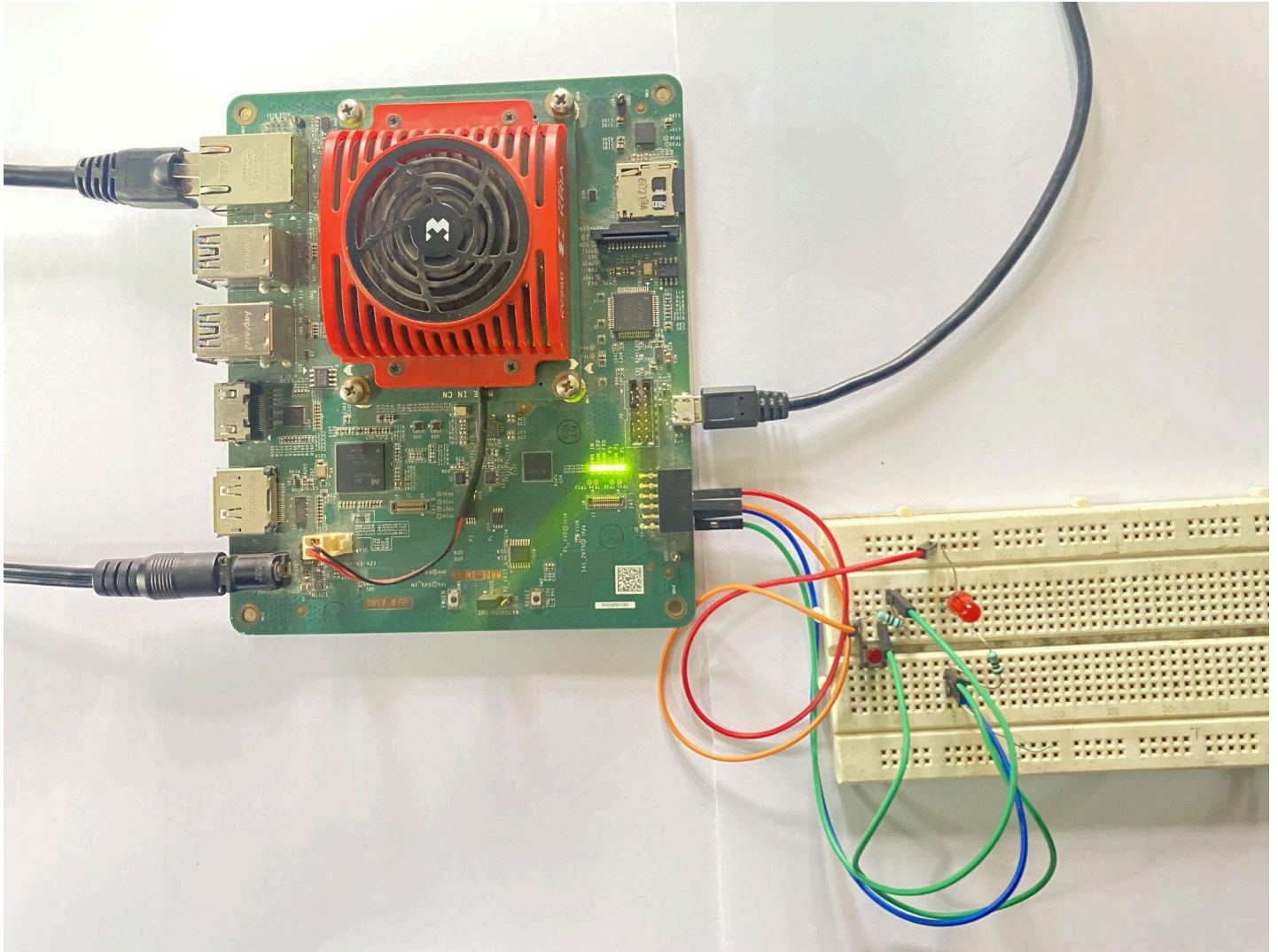
PMOD1-> 7 - gpiochip2 line 1



Schematic for LED and Switch Connection

11	9	7	5	3	1	PMOD UPPER
12	10	8	6	4	2	PMOD LOWER
Vcc	GND	I/O	I/O	I/O	I/O	

PMOD port numbering

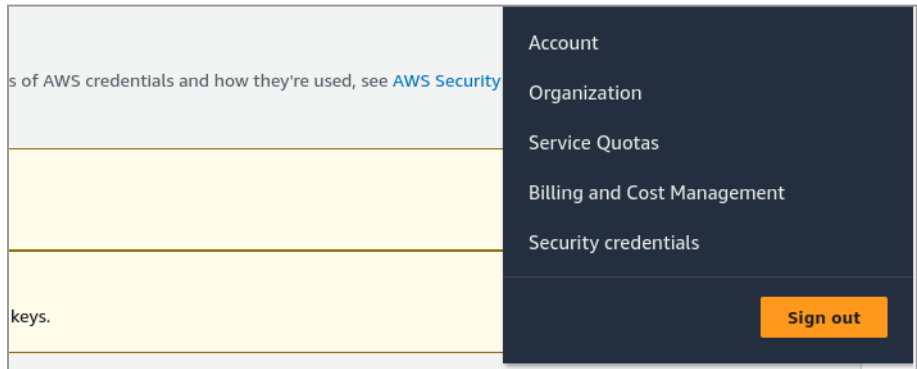


KV260 Board Connected to switch and LED through PMOD

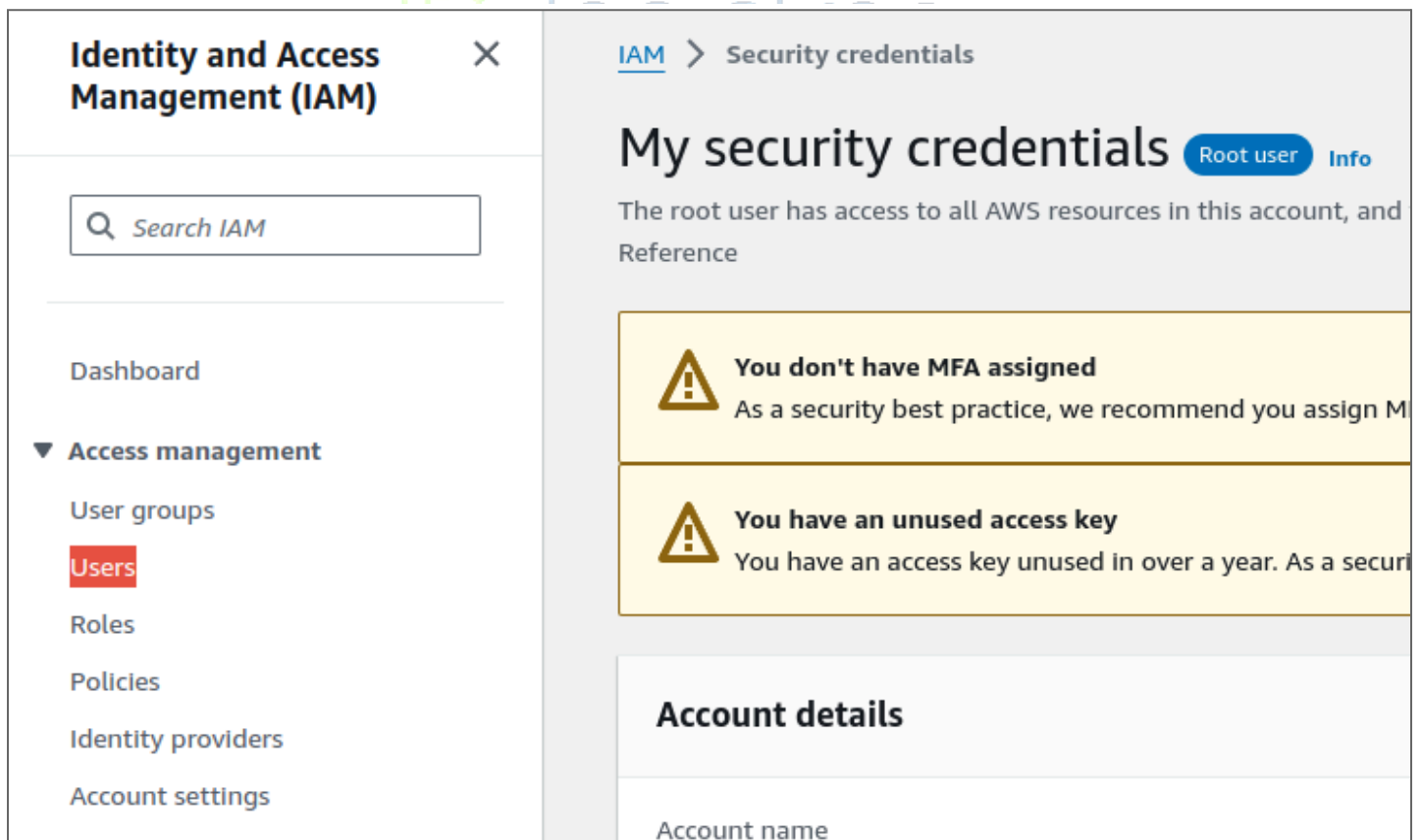
AWS IoT user creation

For and non human access to AWS services one has to create a user with required permissions.

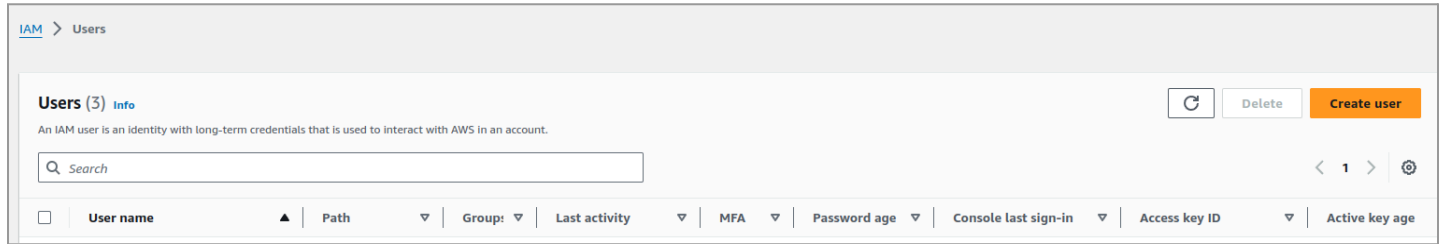
- Login to AWS console
- Next go to `Security credentials` link available at root user drop down at top right corner of the AWS console



- Next Go to User management page by clicking at the User link at IAM sidebar. This will list the available users.



- Now create a new user for KV260 device by clicking the "Create User" button.

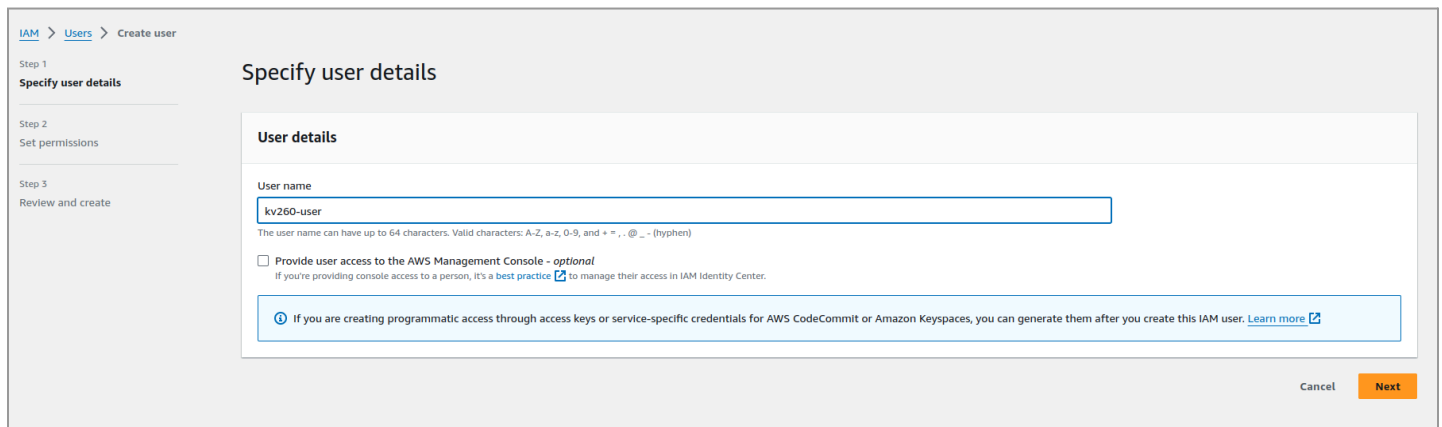


The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console 'Users' page. At the top, there's a breadcrumb 'IAM > Users'. Below it, a header shows 'Users (3)' with an 'Info' link. A description states: 'An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.' There are buttons for 'Refresh', 'Delete', and 'Create user'. A search bar is present. Below the search bar is a table with columns: 'User name', 'Path', 'Group', 'Last activity', 'MFA', 'Password age', 'Console last sign-in', 'Access key ID', and 'Active key age'. The table is currently empty.

This will lead to step wise User creation forms. So fill the User details,

This will lead to step wise User creation forms.

So fill the User details, leave the console access unchecked as user does not have to access the AWS console through web.



The screenshot shows the 'Specify user details' form in the AWS IAM console. The breadcrumb is 'IAM > Users > Create user'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Step 1: Specify user details', 'Step 2: Set permissions', and 'Step 3: Review and create'. The main form area is titled 'Specify user details' and contains a 'User details' section. It has a 'User name' field with the value 'kv260-user'. Below it, a note says: 'The user name can have up to 64 characters. Valid characters: A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and + = , . @ _ - (hyphen)'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Provide user access to the AWS Management Console - optional' with a note: 'If you're providing console access to a person, it's a best practice to manage their access in IAM Identity Center.' At the bottom, there's a blue box with an information icon and text: 'If you are creating programmatic access through access keys or service-specific credentials for AWS CodeCommit or Amazon Keyspaces, you can generate them after you create this IAM user. [Learn more](#)'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Next, update the Permissions options by attaching following policies:

- AWSGreengrassFullAccess
- IAMFullAccess
- AWSIoTFullAccess
- AmazonS3FullAccess

Set permissions

Add user to an existing group or create a new one. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage user's permissions by job functions. [Learn more](#)

Permissions options

☐ **Add user to group**
 Add user to an existing group, or create a new group. We recommend using groups to manage user permissions by job function.

☐ **Copy permissions**
 Copy all group memberships, attached managed policies, and inline policies from an existing user.

☒ **Attach policies directly**
 Attach a managed policy directly to a user. As a best practice, we recommend attaching policies to a group instead. Then, add the user to the appropriate group.

Permissions policies (3/1167)

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new user.

Filter by Type
All types
1 match

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AWSIoTFullAccess	AWS managed	1

► **Set permissions boundary - optional**

Cancel
Previous
Next

After finishing the above steps click "Create User" to finish the user creation.

IAM > Users > Create user

Step 1
[Specify user details](#)

Step 2
[Set permissions](#)

Step 3
Review and create

Review and create

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password, if enabled.

User details

User name	Console password type	Require password reset
kv260-user	None	No

Permissions summary

Name	Type	Used as
AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSGreengrassFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy
AWSIoTFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy
IAMFullAccess	AWS managed	Permissions policy

Tags - optional

Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.

No tags associated with the resource.

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel
Previous
Create user

IAM > Users

Users (1/6) [Info](#)

An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.

Search

	User name	Path	Group	Last activity	MFA	Password age	Console last sign-in
<input type="checkbox"/>	dev-user	/	0	23 hours ago	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	kd240-user	/	0	-	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	kr260_dev	/	0	27 days ago	-	-	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	kv260-user	/	0	-	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	laxmi	/	1	558 days ago	-	659 days	June 17, 2022, 16:24 (U
<input type="checkbox"/>	monika	/	1	521 days ago	-	659 days	July 24, 2022, 13:51 (U

Next get the access token and access key for the user. For this open the user details by clicking on the user link in the above table.

And go to "Security credentials" for creating the Access Key for the user.

Permissions | Groups | Tags | **Security credentials** | Access Advisor

Console sign-in

Select access key for command line based access control for user.

Use case

☒ **Command Line Interface (CLI)**
You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.


☐ **Local code**
You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.

☐ **Application running on an AWS compute service**
You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.

☐ **Third-party service**
You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.

☐ **Application running outside AWS**
You plan to use this access key to authenticate workloads running in your data center or other infrastructure outside of AWS that needs to access your AWS resources.

☐ **Other**
Your use case is not listed here.


Alternatives recommended

- Use [AWS CloudShell](#), a browser-based CLI, to run commands. [Learn more](#)
- Use the [AWS CLI V2](#) and enable authentication through a user in IAM Identity Center. [Learn more](#)

Confirmation

☐ I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

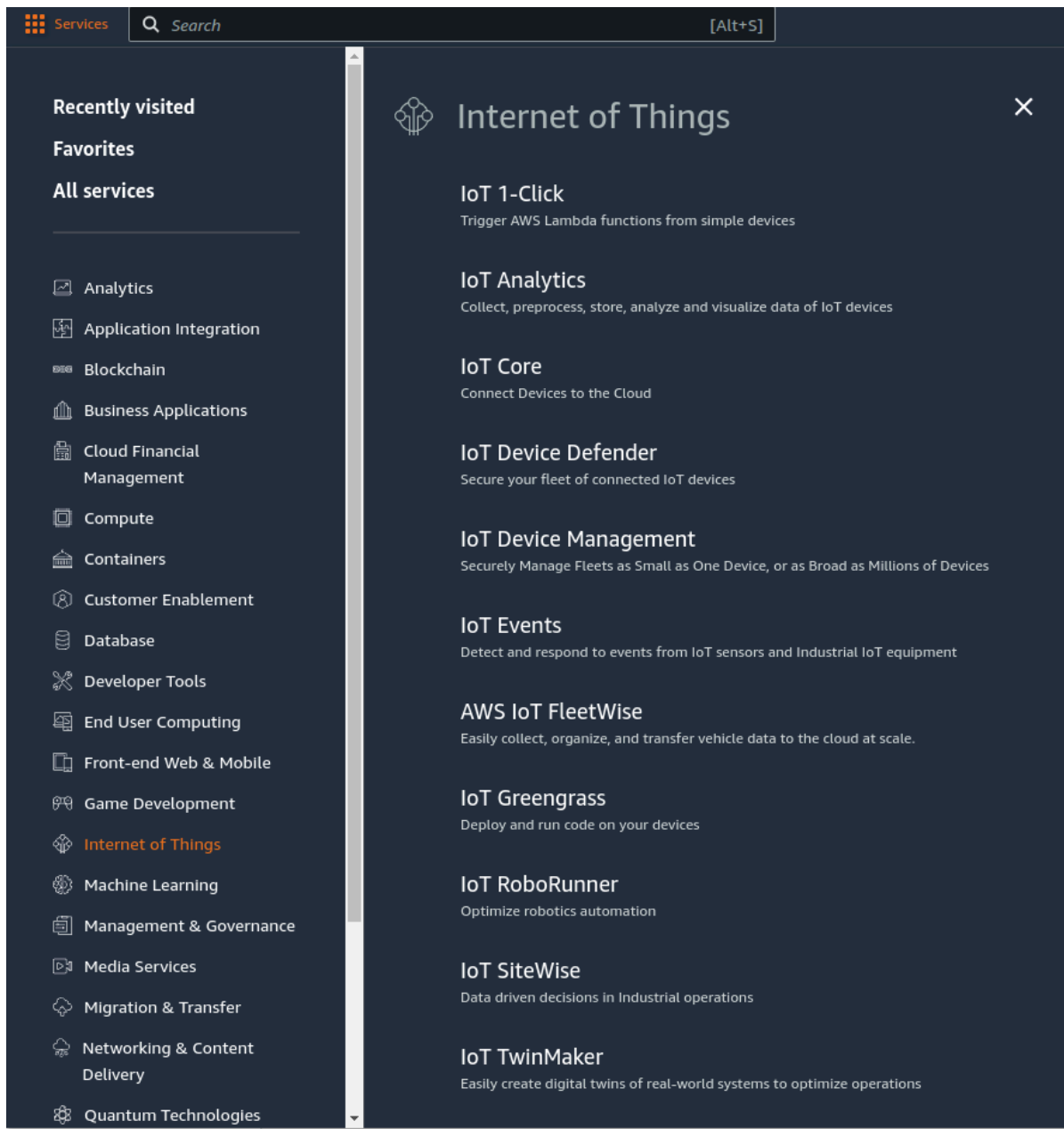
Cancel

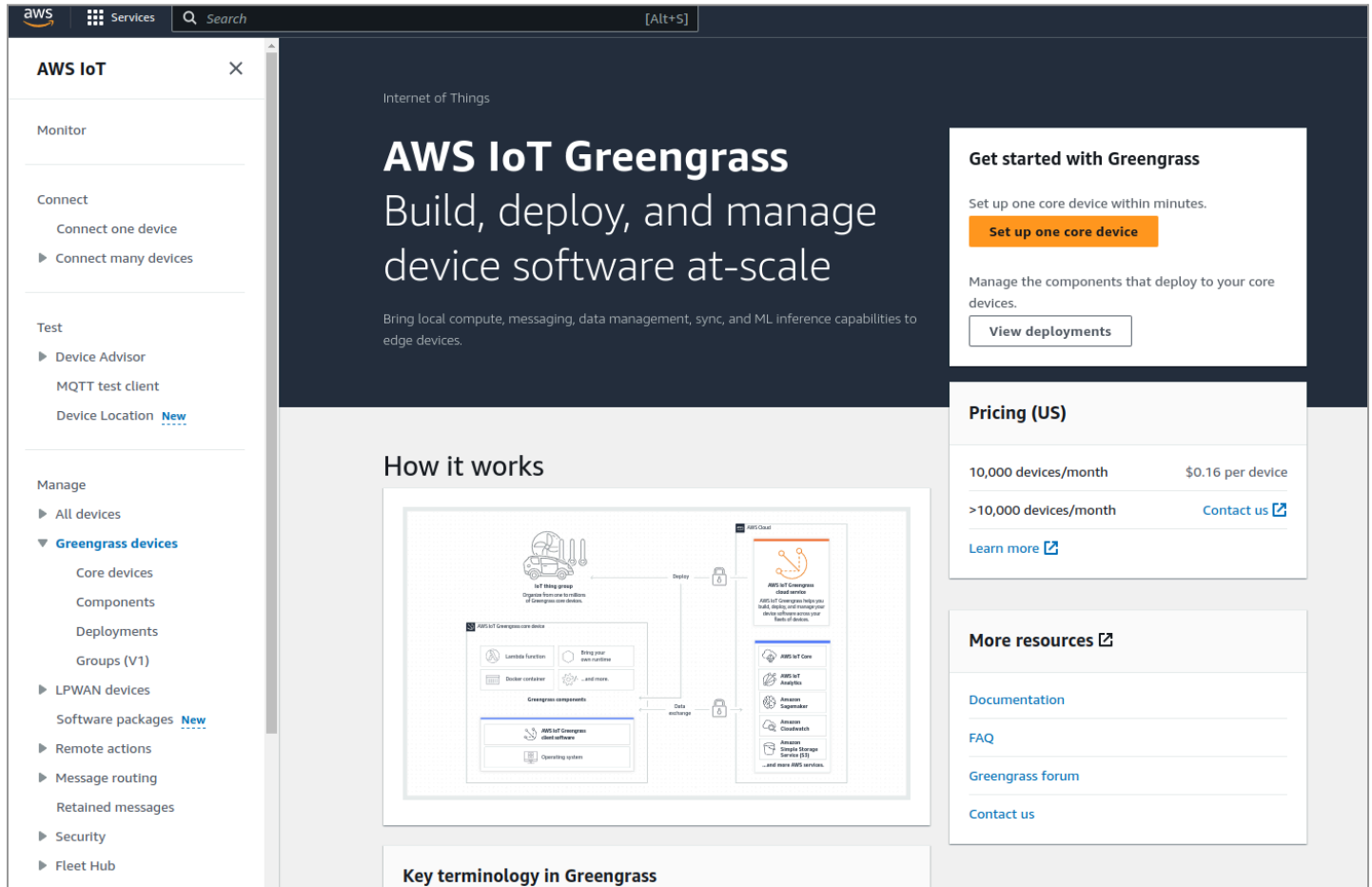
Next

Next save the "Access Key" and "Secret Access Key" . We will need this later while using greengrass CLI in KV260 console or downloading the csv file.

Installing Greengrass CLI

Steps and scripts for installing greengrass device is provided by AWS Greengrass dashboard in AWS web console. So first access the AWS Greengrass IoT page, go to AWS Services -> Internet of Things -> IoT Greengrass link





The screenshot shows the AWS IoT Greengrass console. On the left is a navigation menu with sections: Monitor, Connect (with sub-items 'Connect one device' and 'Connect many devices'), Test (with sub-items 'Device Advisor', 'MQTT test client', and 'Device Location'), and Manage (with sub-items 'All devices', 'Greengrass devices' (expanded to show 'Core devices', 'Components', 'Deployments', and 'Groups (V1)'), 'LPWAN devices', 'Software packages', 'Remote actions', 'Message routing', 'Retained messages', 'Security', and 'Fleet Hub'). The main content area has a header 'Internet of Things' and 'AWS IoT Greengrass' with the tagline 'Build, deploy, and manage device software at-scale'. Below this is a 'How it works' diagram showing the flow from 'IoT things group' to 'AWS IoT Greengrass core device' and then to 'AWS IoT Greengrass cloud service'. The 'Pricing (US)' table shows two tiers: 10,000 devices/month at \$0.16 per device, and >10,000 devices/month with a 'Contact us' link. A 'More resources' section includes links to 'Documentation', 'FAQ', 'Greengrass forum', and 'Contact us'.

Get started with Greengrass

Set up one core device within minutes.

[Set up one core device](#)

Manage the components that deploy to your core devices.

[View deployments](#)

Pricing (US)

Devices per month	Price
10,000 devices/month	\$0.16 per device
>10,000 devices/month	Contact us

[Learn more](#)

More resources

- [Documentation](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Greengrass forum](#)
- [Contact us](#)

How it works

The diagram illustrates the Greengrass architecture. It shows an 'IoT things group' containing 'Edge runtime for devices of Greengrass core devices'. This group is connected to an 'AWS IoT Greengrass core device'. The core device contains 'Greengrass components' (Lambda function, Docker container, and AWS IoT Greengrass client software) and an 'Operating system'. The core device is connected to the 'AWS IoT Greengrass cloud service' via a 'Data exchange'. The cloud service is part of the 'AWS Cloud' and includes services like 'AWS IoT Core', 'AWS IoT Analytics', 'Amazon SageMaker', 'Amazon CloudWatch', 'Amazon S3', and 'Amazon Kinesis'.

Key terminology in Greengrass

Now click on “Set up one core device” button

This will open the Greengrass core device setup page:

Here you change the Core device name like `kv260-ubuntu-dev1`”

[AWS IoT](#) > [Greengrass](#) > [Core devices](#) > Set up one Greengrass core device

Set up one Greengrass core device

Step 1: Register a Greengrass core device

Greengrass core devices are AWS IoT things. Enter a thing name to be used to create a Greengrass core device.

Core device name
The name of the AWS IoT thing to create. We generated the following name for you.

The name can be up to 128 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscore (_), and hyphen (-).

Step 2: Add to a thing group to apply a continuous deployment

Add your Greengrass core device to an AWS IoT thing group. If the thing group has an active Greengrass deployment, your new core device receives and applies the deployment when you finish the setup process. To deploy to only the core device, select No group.

Thing group

☒ Enter a new group name
☐ Select an existing group
☐ No group

Thing group name
The name of the AWS IoT thing group to create.

The name can be up to 128 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscore (_), and hyphen (-).

Now in KV260 terminal console run following commands and scripts:

```
export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=<AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID>
export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=<AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY>
```

Greengrass CLI depends on Java. So to install the dependency run the following:

```
sudo apt install default-jre
sudo apt install default-jdk
```

Download and install Greengrass core software as instructed in

```
curl -s https://d2s8p88vqu9w66.cloudfront.net/releases/greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip > greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip && unzip greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip -d GreengrassInstaller
```

Download the installer

Run the following command on the device to download the AWS IoT Greengrass Core software.

```
curl -s https://d2s8p88vqu9w66.cloudfront.net/releases/greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip > greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip && unzip greengrass-nucleus-latest.zip -d GreengrassInstaller
```

 Copy

Next install the Greengrass core device:

```
sudo -E java -Droot="/greengrass/v2" -Dlog.store=FILE -jar ./GreengrassInstaller/lib/Greengrass.jar --aws-region us-east-1 --thing-name kv260-ubuntu-dev1 --thing-group-name kv260UbuntuGroup --component-default-user ggc_user:ggc_group --provision true --setup-system-service true --deploy-dev-tools true
```

Run the installer

The AWS IoT Greengrass Core software is a JAR file that installs the software when you run it for the first time. Run the following command on the device.

```
sudo -E java -Droot="/greengrass/v2" -Dlog.store=FILE -jar ./GreengrassInstaller/lib/Greengrass.jar --aws-region us-east-1 --thing-name kv260-ubuntu-dev1 --thing-group-name kv260UbuntuGroup --component-default-user ggc_user:ggc_group --provision true --setup-system-service true --deploy-dev-tools true
```

 Copy

Here is the console log after running above command:

```
Creating group ggc_group
ggc_group created
Added ggc_user to ggc_group
Provisioning AWS IoT resources for the device with IoT Thing Name: [kv260-ubuntu-dev1]...
Found IoT policy "GreengrassV2IoTThingPolicy", reusing it
Creating keys and certificate...
Attaching policy to certificate...
Creating IoT Thing "kv260-ubuntu-dev1"...
Attaching certificate to IoT thing...
Successfully provisioned AWS IoT resources for the device with IoT Thing Name: [kv260-ubuntu-dev1]!
Adding IoT Thing [kv260-ubuntu-dev1] into Thing Group: [kv260UbuntuGroup]...
Successfully added Thing into Thing Group: [kv260UbuntuGroup]
Setting up resources for aws.greengrass.TokenExchangeService ...
Attaching TES role policy to IoT thing...
No managed IAM policy found, looking for user defined policy...
IAM policy named "GreengrassV2TokenExchangeRoleAccess" already exists. Please attach it to the IAM role if not already
Configuring Nucleus with provisioned resource details...
Downloading Root CA from "https://www.amazontrust.com/repository/AmazonRootCA1.pem"
Created device configuration
Successfully configured Nucleus with provisioned resource details!
Creating a deployment for Greengrass first party components to the thing group
Configured Nucleus to deploy aws.greengrass.Cli component
Successfully set up Nucleus as a system service
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

Now in Greengrass set up page, one can view the Greengrass core devices and find above `kv260-ubuntu-dev` in the list.

Greengrass core devices Info		
Greengrass core devices (7) <div> <input type="text" value="Search by core device name"/> </div>		
Name	Status	Status reported
kr260-dev1	✓ Healthy	13 days ago
kr260-peta-dev1	✓ Healthy	13 days ago
kd240-ubuntu-dev1	✓ Healthy	23 hours ago
kv260-peta-dev1	✓ Healthy	2 hours ago
kr260-ubuntu-dev1	✓ Healthy	10 days ago
kv260-ubuntu-dev1	✓ Healthy	7 seconds ago
kd240-dev2	✗ Unhealthy	2 days ago

In KV260 terminal one can get the device components by using `greengrass-cli`:

```
sudo /greengrass/v2/bin/greengrass-cli component list
```



```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo /greengrass/v2/bin/greengrass-cli component list
Components currently running in Greengrass:
Component Name: aws.greengrass.Nucleus
  Version: 2.12.1
  State: FINISHED
  Configuration: {"awsRegion":"us-east-1","componentStoreMaxSizeBytes":"1000000000","greengrassDataPlanePort":"8443","httpClient":{"},"iotCredEndpoint":"cluwavs4w","log.store=FILE","logging":{"},"mqtt":{"spooler":{"}},"networkProxy":{"proxy":{}}
Component Name: UpdateSystemPolicyService
  Version: 0.0.0
  State: RUNNING
  Configuration: null
Component Name: aws.greengrass.Cli
  Version: 2.12.1
  State: RUNNING
  Configuration: {"AuthorizedPosixGroups":null,"AuthorizedWindowsGroups":null}
Component Name: FleetStatusService
  Version: null
  State: RUNNING
  Configuration: null
Component Name: DeploymentService
  Version: 0.0.0
  State: RUNNING
  Configuration: null
Component Name: TelemetryAgent
  Version: 0.0.0
  State: RUNNING
  Configuration: null
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

We will be adding component to publish and subscribe the topic to the AWS cloud Broker.

Installing the component

Get the `components` folder and copy in the KV260 home directory.

It contains:

artifacts

- com.example.mqtt
- 1.0.0
- mqtt.py (This python code published the data on button press and actuates gpio on receiving the data in subscribed topic)

recipe

- com.example.mqtt-1.0.0.json

To install the above component run the following in the KV260 terminal:

```
sudo /greengrass/v2/bin/greengrass-cli deployment create \  
--recipeDir ~/components/recipe \  
--artifactDir ~/components/artifacts \  
--merge "com.example.mqtt=1.0.0"
```

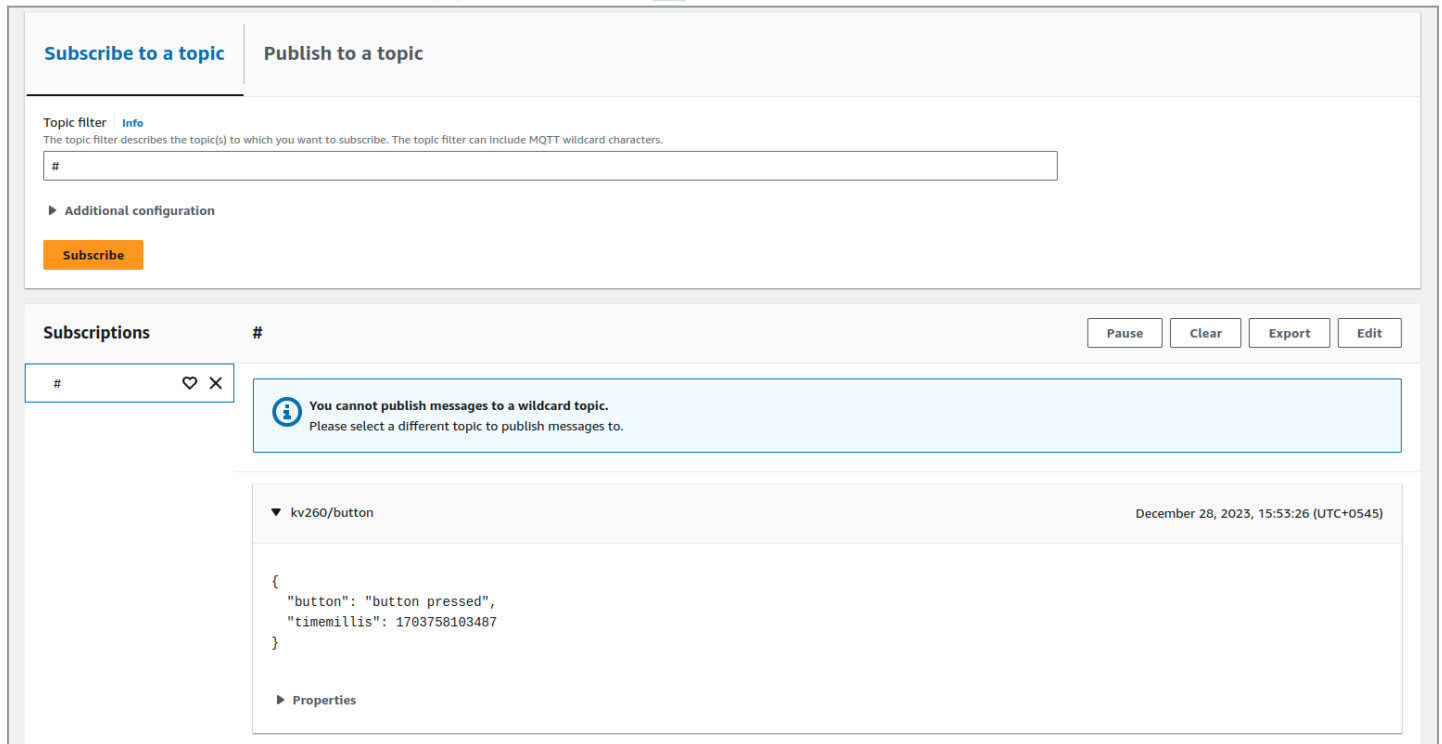
```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo /greengrass/v2/bin/greengrass-cli deployment create \  
--recipeDir ~/components/recipe \  
--artifactDir ~/components/artifacts \  
--merge "com.example.mqtt=1.0.0"  
Local deployment submitted! Deployment Id: 51255b6b-795d-43f7-a84a-d0b7a3d561fd  
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

Now check the installed component is in "running state"

```
sudo /greengrass/v2/bin/greengrass-cli component list
```

```
ubuntu@kria:~$ sudo /greengrass/v2/bin/greengrass-cli component list
Components currently running in Greengrass:
Component Name: com.example.mqtt
Version: 1.0.0
State: RUNNING
Configuration: {"accessControl":{"aws.greengrass.ipc.mqttproxy":{"com.example.mqtt:mqttproxy:1":{"operation
ces":["kv260/mqtt","kv260/button"]}}},"message":"hello"}
Component Name: aws.greengrass.Nucleus
Version: 2.12.1
State: FINISHED
Configuration: {"awsRegion":"us-east-1","componentStoreMaxSizeBytes":"10000000000","deploymentPollingFreque
t":"","greengrassDataPlanePort":"8443","httpClient":{"},"iotCredEndpoint":"cluwyavs4wpxg.credentials.iot.us-eas
ions":{"-Dlog.store=FILE","logging":{"},"mqtt":{"spooler":{"},"networkProxy":{"proxy":{"},"platformOverride":{"},"
Component Name: UpdateSystemPolicyService
Version: 0.0.0
State: RUNNING
Configuration: null
Component Name: aws.greengrass.Cli
Version: 2.12.1
State: RUNNING
Configuration: {"AuthorizedPosixGroups":null,"AuthorizedWindowsGroups":null}
Component Name: FleetStatusService
Version: null
State: RUNNING
Configuration: null
Component Name: DeploymentService
Version: 0.0.0
State: RUNNING
Configuration: null
Component Name: TelemetryAgent
Version: 0.0.0
State: RUNNING
Configuration: null
ubuntu@kria:~$
```

Now in aws IoT console, open “MQTT test client” and subscribe to “#”



You can see the “button pressed” message once the button is pressed.

Now to control the LED, publish the message to “kv260/mqtt” topic. Here is the screenshot of the message which switch on the LED.

Subscribe to a topic

Publish to a topic

Topic name

The topic name identifies the message. The message payload will be published to this topic with a Quality of Service (QoS) of 0.

Q kv260/mqtt

Message payload

```
{
  "ledon": true
}
```

Additional configuration

Publish

Subscriptions

#

Pause

Clear

Export

Edit

#

♡

×

You cannot publish messages to a wildcard topic.

Please select a different topic to publish messages to.

▼ kv260/mqtt

December 28, 2023, 15:54:38 (UTC+0545)

```
{
  "ledon": true
}
```

Now to switch off the LED send “false” message in the “kv260/mqtt” topic.

Subscribe to a topic

Publish to a topic

Topic name

The topic name identifies the message. The message payload will be published to this topic with a Quality of Service (QoS) of 0.

Q kv260/mqtt

Message payload

```
{
  "ledon": false
}
```

Additional configuration

Publish

Subscriptions

#

Pause

Clear

Export

Edit

#

♡

×

You cannot publish messages to a wildcard topic.

Please select a different topic to publish messages to.

▼ kv260/mqtt

December 28, 2023, 15:55:08 (UTC+0545)

```
{
  "ledon": false
}
```

Properties