02. Linux, ROS alapismeretek

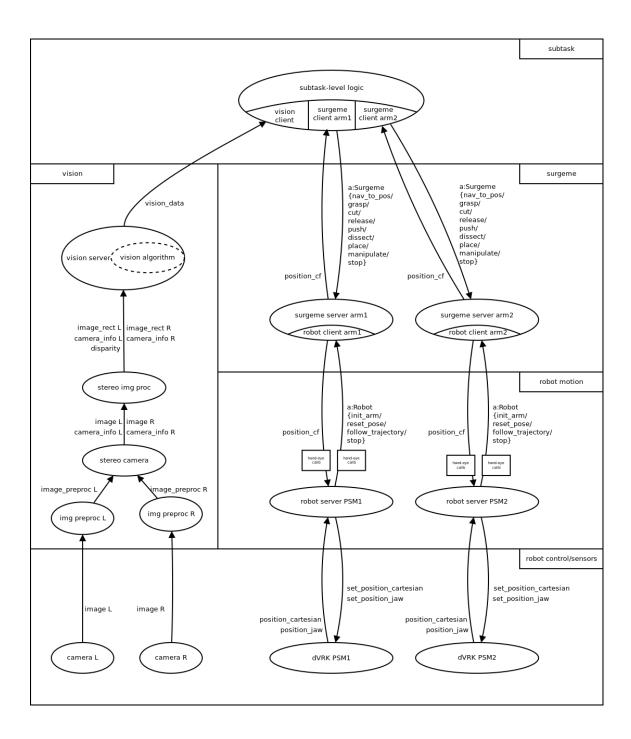
Elmélet

ROS $1 \rightarrow ROS 2$

- ROS 2 was rewritten from scratch
- More modular architecture
- Improved support for real-time systems
- Support for multiple communication protocols
- Better interoperability with other robotic systems
- Focus on standardization and industry collaboration
- No ROS Master
- No Devel space
- rclpy, rclcpp
- More structured code (Node class)
- Different build system
- Platforms: Windows, OS X, Linux

ROS principles

ROS node



- Executable part of ROS:
 - python scripts
 - compiled C++ code
- A process that performs computation
- Inter-node communication:
 - ROS topics (streams)
 - ROS parameter server
 - Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)

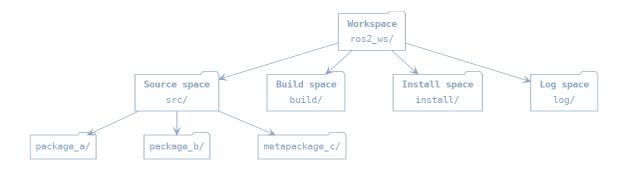
- · ROS services
- ROS actions
- Meant to operate at a fine-grained scale
- Typically, a robot control system consists of many nodes, like:
 - Trajectory planning
 - Localization
 - · Read sensory data
 - Process sensory data
 - Motor control
 - User interface
 - etc.

ROS workspace



Colcon workspace

A folder where packages are modified, built, and installed.



- Source space:
 - Source code of colcon packages
 - Space where you can extract/checkout/clone source code for the packages you want to build
- · Build space
 - Colcon is invoked here to build packages
 - Colcon and CMake keep intermediate files here

- Install space:
 - Each package will be installed here; by default each package will be installed into a separate subdirectory
- Log space:
 - Contains various logging information about each colcon invocation

ROS package principle

Enough functionality to be useful, but not too much that the package is heavyweight and difficult to use from other software.

ROS dependencies

After cloning a new package, use the following command to install depenencies:

rosdep install --from-paths src --ignore-src -r -y

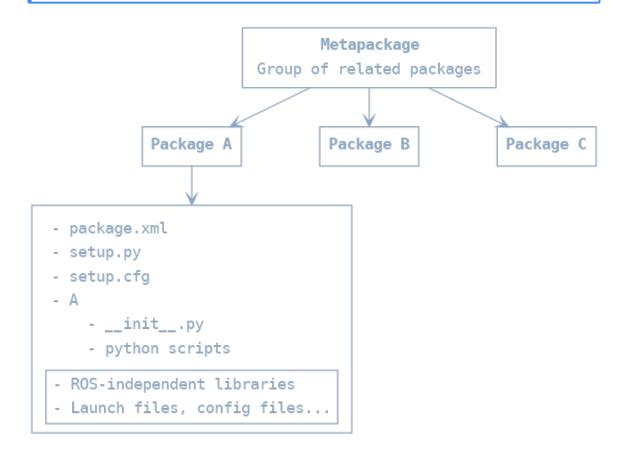
ROS package

- · Main unit to organize software in ROS
- Buildable and redistributable unit of ROS code
- Consists of (in the case of Python packages):
 - package.xml file containing meta information about the package
 - name
 - version
 - · description
 - dependencies
 - etc.
 - setup.py containing instructions for how to install the package
 - setup.cfg is required when a package has executables, so ros2 run can find them
 - /<package_name> a directory with the same name as your package, used by ROS 2 tools to find your package, contains init .py

- Anything else
- ros2 run turtlesim turtlesim_node

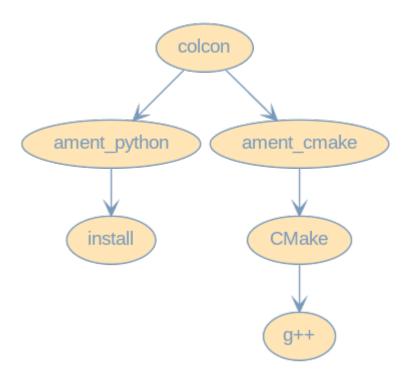


For CMake packages (C++), the package contents will be different.



ROS build system---Colcon

• System for building software packages in ROS



Linux principles



- (Was) the only OS supported by ROS
- Security
- Efficieny
- Open-source
- Community support
- User freedom

- Distributions: **Ubuntu**, Linux Mint, Debian, etc.
- Terminal usage more dominant

Suggestion

Install **Terminator** terminal emulator:

sudo apt update sudo apt install terminator

Linux commands

See some basic commands below:

- Run as administrator with sudo
- Manual of command man, e.g. man cp
- Package management apt, e.g. apt update, apt install
- Navigation cd
- List directory contents ls
- Create file touch
- Copy file cp
- Move file mv
- Remove file rm
- Make directory mkdir
- Remove directory rmdir
- Make a file executable chmod +x <filename>
- Safe restart: Crtl + Alt + PrtScr + REISUB
- If not sure, just google the command

Environmental setup file

- setup.bash
- generated during init process of a new workspace

- extends shell environment
- ROS can find any resources that have been installed or built to that location

source ~/ros2_ws/install/setup.bash

Gyakorlat

1: Linux gyakorlás

1. Hozzunk létre egy új mappát a home könyvtárban a mkdir parancs segítségével.

```
mkdir ~/test_folder
```

2. Navigáljunk a létrehozott mappába a cd parancs használatával.

```
cd ~/test_folder
```

3. Hozzunk létre egy új Python fájlt a touch parancs segítségével, nevezzük el "hello.py"-nek.

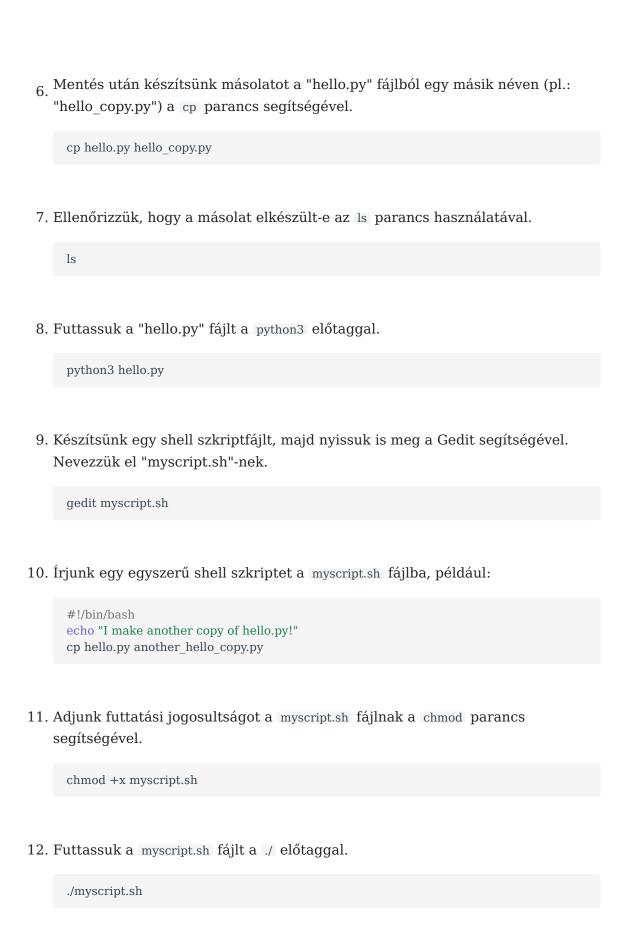
```
touch hello.py
```

4. Nyissuk meg a "hello.py" fájlt a Gedit szövegszerkesztővel, használjuk a gedit parancsot.

```
gedit hello.py
```

5. Írjunk egy egyszerű Python programot a "hello.py" fájlba, például:

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
print("Hello, World!")
```



13. Ellenőrizzük, hogy az újabb másolat elkészült-e az ls parancs használatával.

2: Turtlesim

1. Indítsuk el a turtlesim_node -ot és a turtle_teleop_key node-ot az alábbi parancsokkal, külö-külön terminál ablakokban:

ros2 run turtlesim turtlesim_node

ros2 run turtlesim turtle teleop key



Terminator-ban Ctrl-Shift-O , Ctrl-Shift-E billentyű kombinációkkal oszthatjuk tovább az adott ablakot. Ctrl-Shift-W bezárja az aktív ablakot.

Futtatás megszakítása

Ctrl-C

2. Az alábbi ROS parancsok futtatása hasznos információkkal szolgálhat:

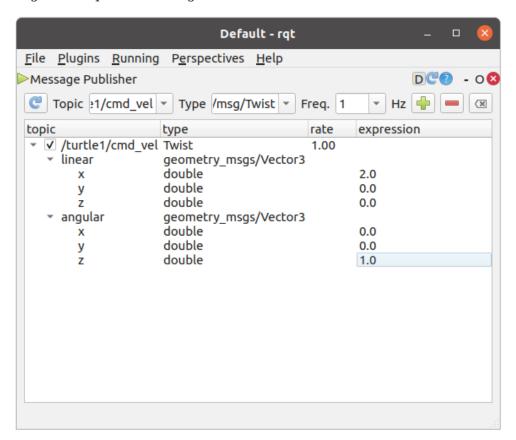
```
ros2 wtf
ros2 node list
ros2 node info /turtlesim
ros2 topic list
ros2 topic info /turtle1/cmd_vel
ros2 interface show geometry_msgs/msg/Twist
ros2 topic echo /turtle1/cmd_vel
```

3. Az alábbi paranccsal indítsuk el az rqt gui -t:

```
ros2 run rqt_gui rqt_gui
```

4. Jelenítsük meg a futó node-okat és topic-okat rqt_gui -ban: Plugins → Introspection → Node Graph.

5. Publikáljunk a /turtle1/cmd_vel topic-ba szintén az rqt_gui felhasználásával: Plugins → Topics → Message Publisher.



3: ROS 2 workspace létrehozása

1. Hozzunk létre új ROS2 workspace-t ros2_ws névvel.

```
mkdir -p ~/ros2_ws/src
```

4: ROS 2 package létrehozása

1. Hozzunk létre új ROS2 package-et ros2_course névvel és egy Hello World-del.

```
cd ~/ros2_ws/src
ros2 pkg create --build-type ament_python --node-name hello ros2_course
```



ros2 pkg create --build-type ament python <package name>

2. Build-eljük a workspace-t.

```
cd ~/ros2_ws
colcon build --symlink-install
```

Symlink

A --symlink-install opció az Install space-be belinkeli a forrás script-eket, így módosítás után nem kell újra build-elnünk.

3. A ~/.bashrc fájl végére illesszük be az alábbi sorokat:

```
source ~/ros2_ws/install/setup.bash
export ROS_DOMAIN_ID=12
```

Importálás QtCreator-ba

New file or project \rightarrow Other project \rightarrow ROS Workspace. Válasszuk ki a Colcon-t, mint Build System, és a ros2_ws-t, mint Worksapce path.

Importálás CLion-ba

Állítsuk be a Python interpretert Python 3.10-re, /usr/bin/python3.10 . Adjuk hozzá akövetkező elérési utat: /opt/ros/humble/lib/python3.10/site-packages . Hozzuk létre a compile_commands.json fájlt a ~/ros2_ws/build könyvtárban az alábbi tartalommal:

[

4. Teszteljük a Hello World működését:

ros2 run ros2_course hello

5: Publisher implementálása Python-ban

1. Navigáljunk a ros2_ws/src/ros2_course/ros2_course mappába és hozzuk létre a talker.py fájlt az alábbi tartalommal.

```
import rclpy
from rclpy.node import Node
from std_msgs.msg import String
class MinimalPublisher(Node):
  def init (self):
    super(). init ('minimal publisher')
    self.publisher = self.create publisher(String, 'chatter', 10)
     timer period = 0.5 # seconds
    self.timer = self.create_timer(timer_period, self.timer_callback)
    self.i = 0
  def timer callback(self):
    msg = String()
     msg.data = 'Hello World: %d' % self.i
    self.publisher .publish(msg)
    self.get_logger().info('Publishing: "%s"' % msg.data)
    self.i += 1
def main(args=None):
  rclpy.init(args=args)
  minimal publisher = MinimalPublisher()
  rclpy.spin(minimal publisher)
  # Destroy the node explicitly
  # (optional - otherwise it will be done automatically
  # when the garbage collector destroys the node object)
  minimal publisher.destroy node()
  rclpy.shutdown()
if \_name\_ == '\_main\_':
  main()
```

2. A setup.py fájlban adjunk meg egy új entry point-on:

```
'talker = ros2_course.talker:main',
```

3. Build-eljük és futtassuk a node-ot:

```
cd ~/ros2_ws
colcon build --symlink-install
ros2 run ros2_course talker
```

4. Ellenőrizzük le a node kimenetét a ros2 topic echo parancs vagy az rqt_gui használatával.

6: Subscriber implementálása Python-ban

1. Navigáljunk a ros2_ws/src/ros2_course/ros2_course mappába és hozzuk létre a listener.py fájlt az alábbi tartalommal.

```
import rclpy
from rclpy.node import Node
from std_msgs.msg import String
class MinimalSubscriber(Node):
  def init (self):
    super().\_init\_('minimal\_subscriber')
    self.subscription = self.create_subscription(
       'chatter',
       self.listener_callback,
    self.subscription # prevent unused variable warning
  def listener callback(self, msg):
     self.get_logger().info('I heard msg: "%s"' % msg.data)
def main(args=None):
  rclpy.init(args=args)
  minimal subscriber = MinimalSubscriber()
  rclpy.spin(minimal subscriber)
  # Destroy the node explicitly
  # (optional - otherwise it will be done automatically
  # when the garbage collector destroys the node object)
  minimal subscriber.destroy node()
  rclpy.shutdown()
if \_name\_ == '\_main\_':
  main()
```

2. A setup.py fájlban adjunk meg egy új entry point-on:

```
'listener = ros2_course.listener:main',
```

3. Build-eljük és futtassuk mind a 2 node-ot:

```
cd ~/ros2_ws
colcon build --symlink-install
ros2 run ros2_course talker

ros2 run ros2_course listener
```

4. Az rqt_gui használatával jeleníttessük meg a futó rendszer node-jait és topic-jait:

```
ros2 run rqt_gui rqt_gui
```

Hasznos linkek

- ROS 2 Tutorials
- What is a ROS 2 package?