03. Python principles, ROS Publisher, ROS Subscriber

Theory

Python principles



- Interpreted, high-level programming language
- Name tribute to the comedy group *Monty Python*
- Powerful, still easy to learn, easy to use
- Readability
- Whitespace indentation



- Dynamically-typed
- Garbage colector and reference counting
- Object oriented programming
- Used in: AI, web applications, scientific computing, and many other areas

• python3

Python syntax

```
import numpy as np
import math
class A:
  def __init__(self, name):
     self.name = name
  def do_something(self):
     # will do something
     print(self.name + " is doing something.")
  def count_to(self, n):
     # count to n, tell if the number is odd or even
     for i in range(n):
       if i % 2 == 0:
          print(i + ", it's even.")
          print(i + ", it's odd.")
if \__name\_\_ == "\__main\_\_":
  a = A("John")
  a.do_something()
  a.count\_to(10)
```

Practice

- 1: Hello, World!
 - 1. Navigate to the ~/catkin_ws/src/ros_course/scripts/ folder and create the file hello.py:

```
cd catkin_ws/src/ros_course/scripts
touch hello.py
```

2. Type or copy this line into the file hello.py:

```
print("Hello, World!")
```



In gedit: Fix whitespace handling in gedit: Preferences -> Editor -> Insert spaces instead of tabs.

3. To run the file, cd to the scripts directory and type:

python3 hello.py



Tip

In the case of issues with permissions, type the following to grant the file permission to execute: chmod + x hello.py

4. Modify the script to replace the word "World" with a command line argument:

```
import sys

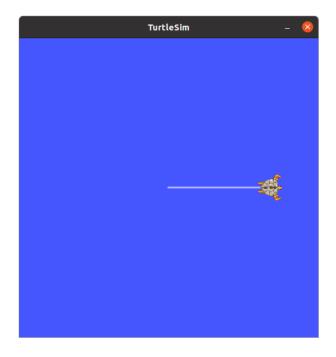
msg = sys.argv[1]
print("Hello,", msg, "!")
```

5. Run the file:

```
python3 hello.py John
```

2: Moving the turtle straight

1. Write a ROS node which communicates with the turtlesim_node and moves the turtle straight forward until it reaches the given distance. Open a terminal and create the file turtlesim_controller.py in the folder `~/catkin_ws/src/ros_course/scripts:



cd catkin_ws/src/ros_course/scripts
touch turtlesim_controller.py

2. Add turtlesim_controller.py to CMakeLists.txt:

```
catkin_install_python(PROGRAMS
    scripts/talker.py
    scripts/listener.py
    scripts/turtlesim_controller.py
    DESTINATION ${CATKIN_PACKAGE_BIN_DESTINATION}
)
```

3. Copy the skeleton of the program into turtlesim_controller.py:

```
import rospy
import math

class TurtlesimController:
    def __init__(self):
        # Call init node only once
        rospy.init_node('turtlesim_controller', anonymous=True)
        # Define publisher here

def go_straight(self, speed, distance, forward):
        # Implement straight motion here
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Init
    tc = TurtlesimController()
    # Send turtle on a straight line
    tc.go_straight(1, 4, True)
```

4. Launch a turtlesim_node, then find the topic we can use to control its movement. In three separate terminal windows:

```
roscore

rosrun turtlesim turtlesim_node

rostopic list
rostopic info /turtle1/cmd_vel
rosmsg show geometry_msgs/Twist
```

5. Import the message type <code>geometry_msgs/Twist</code> and create the publisher handle object for the topic named <code>turtlesim</code> controller.py:

```
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
#...
self.twist_pub = rospy.Publisher('/turtle1/cmd_vel', Twist, queue_size=10)
```

6. Implement the <code>go_straight</code> method. Calculate how much time it takes for the turtle to move to the given distance with the given velocity. Publish and repeat a message to set the velocity, and when the calculated time is up, send another message to set the velocity to 0. A little help on the usage of the API:

```
# Create and publish msg
vel_msg = Twist()
if forward:
    vel_msg.linear.x = speed
else:
    vel_msg.linear.x = -speed
vel_msg.linear.y = 0
vel_msg.linear.z = 0
vel_msg.angular.x = 0
vel_msg.angular.x = 0
vel_msg.angular.y = 0
vel_msg.angular.y = 0
vel_msg.angular.y = 0
rate = rospy.Rate(100) # Hz
```

```
# Publish first msg and note time
self.twist_pub.publish(vel_msg)
t0 = rospy.Time.now().to_sec()

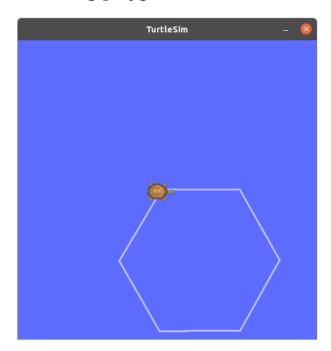
# Publish msg while the calculated time is up
while (some condition...) and not(rospy.is_shutdown()):
    self.twist_pub.publish(vel_msg)
    # ...and stuff
    rate.sleep() # loop rate

# Set velocity to 0
vel_msg.linear.x = 0
self.twist_pub.publish(vel_msg)
```

7. Launch the node:

rosrun ros_course turtlesim_controller.py

3: Drawing polygons



1. Implement a method to turn the turtle with a given angle in turtlesim_controller.py in a similar way to the straight movement. Omega refers to the angular velocity.

```
def turn(self, omega, angle, forward):
    # Implement rotation here
```

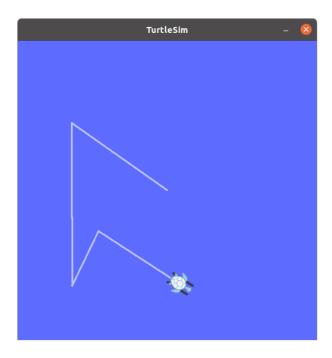
2. Implement a method that draws a square with the turtle. Use the methods go_straight and turn.

```
def draw_square(self, speed, omega, a):
```

3. Implement a method to draw arbitrary regular polygons.

```
def draw_poly(self, speed, omega, N, a):
```

4: Go to method



1. Search for the topic turtlesim which publishes the pose (position and orientation) of the turtle into:

```
rostopic list
rostopic info /turtle1/pose
rosmsg show turtlesim/Pose
```

 $_{
m 2.}$ Create a subscriber for the topic and write the callback function:

```
# Imports
from turtlesim.msg import Pose

# Constructor
self.pose_subscriber = rospy.Subscriber('/turtle1/pose', Pose, self.cb_pose)

# New method for TurtlesimController
def cb_pose(msg):
    self.pose = msg
```

3. Implement the method go to . Test it by calling from the main.

```
# ...

# Go to method

def go_to(self, speed, omega, x, y):
    # Stuff

# Main

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Init

    tc = TurtlesimController()
    # 1 sec sleep so subscriber can get msgs
    rospy.sleep(1)
    tc.go_to(1, 2, 2, 8)

tc.go_to(1, 2, 2, 2)

tc.go_to(1, 2, 3, 4)
    tc.go_to(1, 2, 6, 2)
```

Bonus exercise: Advanced go to

Write a more accurate go to method using proportional controller.

Useful links

- For loops in python
- Some python functions
- Turtlesim documentation
- atan2