

Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences



ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

Foundation Course

August 30, 2019

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1. Recap

- ROS nodes in Pythor
- 2.1 A simple ROS node in Python
- 2.2 Writing a publisher node in Pythor
- 2.3 How to use ROS messages
- 2.4 Writing a subscriber node in Python
- 2.5 General notes
- 3. Building / Compilation of Packages
- 4. Custom ROS Messages
- 5. Parameter Server
- 6. Names in ROS
- 7. ROS Launch Files







Recap

Summary of yesterday's session

- ROS is a collection of libraries and tools that helps you when you develop software for robots.
- ROS provides several ways to transfer data between nodes:
 - 1. ROS topics and messages (publish/subscribe).
 - ROS services (request/reply).
 - ROS actions (request/reply).
 - 4. Parameter server.





Recap

Summary of yesterday's session

• We will focus today on ROS topics and messages..

















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A simple ROS node

../scripts/00_simple_node.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from time import sleep
rospy.init_node("print_text")
while True:
    print "Hello world!"
    sleep(1)
```





A simple ROS node

../scripts/01_simple_node.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
rospy.init_node("print_text")
rate = rospy.Rate(1)
while not rospy.is_shutdown():
    print "Hello world!"
    rate.sleep()
```





../scripts/02_simple_publisher.py

```
rospy.init_node('node name')
```

 nodes name must be unique. If you want to make sure the name of the node is unique:

```
rospy.init_node('node name', anonymous= True)
```

node name will look like this: /print_text_19637_1567065017476





Three ways to run a node

ROS Nodes

There are 3 ways to run a node:

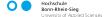
1. Like you normally do (not recommended). Example (in case of python node):

```
python <file name>
```

using rosrun command:

```
rosrun <package name> <node name>
```

3. Using launch files. (we'll see it later)





Let's create a package first!

ROS Nodes

- ROS commands find your files (python scripts, cpp files, launch files, message definitions) if they are located in a package inside the workspace.
- Normally, a package looks like this:





Let's create a package first!

ROS Nodes

• go to the README and do the steps for creating a package.



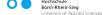


ROS commands

ROS Nodes

Navigate to a ROS package directly:

run a node without navigating to it's directory:





Let's create a package first!

ROS Nodes

• go to the README and do the steps for running a node.



More ROS commands

ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

List all the running nodes::

rosnode list

Get more info. about a certain node:

rosnode info <node name>





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ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

 Let's extend our previous node and make it publish a String ROS message.



../scripts/02_simple_publisher.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from std msgs.msg import String
rospy.init node('talker')
pub = rospy.Publisher('myFirstTopic', String, queue size=10)
rate = rospy.Rate(1)
my message = String()
my message.data = "Hello there! How are you?"
while not rospy.is shutdown():
    pub.publish (my message)
    rate.sleep()
```





../scripts/02_simple_publisher.py

```
rospy.Publisher(name, data_class, queue_size)
```

- name: Name of the topic to publish on.
- data_class: The type of message. It is a ROS message class.
- queue_size: The size of the outgoing message queue.





../scripts/02_simple_publisher.py

```
rospy.Publisher(
name,
data_class,
subscriber_listener=None,
tcp_nodelay=False,
latch=False,
headers=None,
queue_size=None
)
```



Things to note..

- ROS messages are implemented as classes.
- To publish a message you also need to define a Publisher class.
- Most of ROS concepts and functionalities are implemented as classes. This is why understanding OOP helps you understand ROS better.



ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

Go to the README file and do the instructions of section:
 some of ROS commands.





More ROS commands

ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

Get the current list of topics:

rostopic list

Print published messages:

rostopic echo <topic name>





More ROS commands

ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

Publish a message from terminal:

```
\verb"rostopic pub <topic name> <msg type> <msg>
```

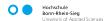
Get message type of a topic:

```
rostopic type <topic name>
```



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ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

- ROS messages are just classes with attributes you can fill.
- ROS messages are defined in a separate files and have to be placed in a package. (will be covered today).
- The following command can be used to see the class attributes, or the description, of a ROS message:

rosmsg show <package/msg>





Example

rosmsg show std_msgs/String

The output is:

string data

 It means ROS String message is a class with an attribute named data of type string (Python string).



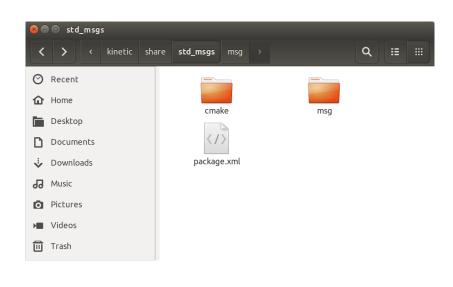


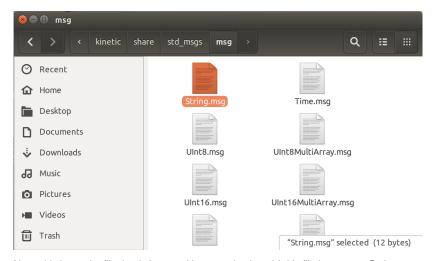
Importing a ROS message

• String message is located in the std_msgs package.









Note: this is not the file that is imported in our script though! this file is not even Python nor C++. We will see later what this file is.

Importing a ROS message

Python

from std_msgs.msg import String

C++

#include "std_msgs/String.h"





Exercise 1

- 2. ROS nodes in Python
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../scripts/03_simple_subscriber.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from std msgs.msg import String
def my_callback_function(msg):
    print msq
rospy.init node('listener')
rate = rospv.Rate(100)
sub = rospy.Subscriber('myFirstTopic', String,
                         callback=my callback function)
while not rospy.is shutdown():
    pass
```





../scripts/04_simple_subscriber.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
from std msgs.msg import String
def my callback function(msg):
    print msg
rospv.init node('listener')
rate = rospy.Rate(100)
rospy.Subscriber('myFirstTopic', String, callback=my_callback_function)
rospy.spin()
```





Subscriber class

go to the README, and let's do section:
 Simple subscriber







Subscriber class

```
rospy.Subscriber(
name,
data_class,
callback=None,
callback_args=None,
queue_size=None,
buff_size=65536,
tcp_nodelay=False
```



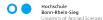
Subscriber class

go to the README, and let's do section:
 Simple subscriber





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General notes

more on ROS nodes

- You can define multiple publishers and subscribers in a node.
- You can call init_node function once only!
- To make your code look neat, you can wrap ROS stuff in a class and hide them!

Let's see an example with multiple publishers/subscribers and let's define them in a class...







Let's see script **05_node_example.py**

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- 3. Building / Compilation of Packages
- 4. Custom ROS Messages
- 5. Parameter Server
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- 2.3 How to use ROS messages
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- 2.5 General notes
- 3. Building / Compilation of Packages
- 4. Custom ROS Messages
- 5. Parameter Servei
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- 7. ROS Launch Files





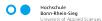


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- 3. Building / Compilation of Packages
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- 2.5 General notes
- 3. Building / Compilation of Packages
- 4. Custom ROS Messages
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rospy reference

 rospy full documentation (all the classes, all the functions ..etc):

http://docs.ros.org/kinetic/api/rospy/html/



