



Hochschule  
Bonn-Rhein-Sieg  
University of Applied Sciences



# ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages

Foundation Course

August 29, 2019

Hassan Umari

# 1. Recap

## 2. ROS nodes in Python

2.1 A simple ROS node in Python

2.2 Writing a publisher node in Python

# 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**).
  2. ROS services (**request/reply**).
  3. ROS actions (**request/reply**).
  4. Parameter server.

# Recap

## *Summary of yesterday's session*

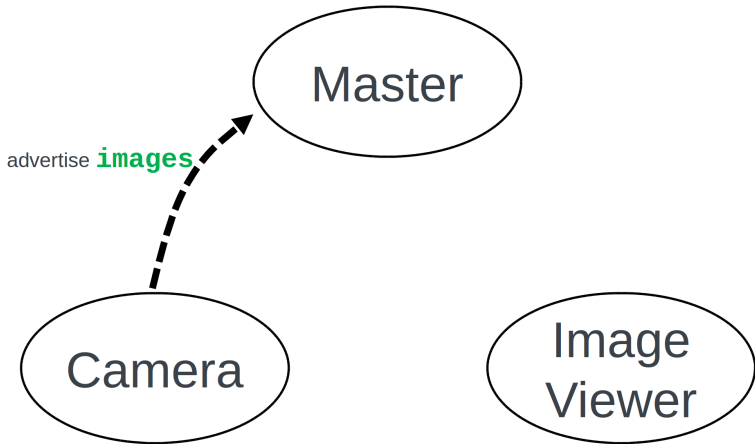
- We will focus today on ROS topics and messages..

```
graph TD; Master([Master]); Camera([Camera]); ImageViewer([Image Viewer]);
```

Master

Camera

Image  
Viewer









## 1. Recap

## 2. ROS nodes in Python

### 2.1 A simple ROS node in Python

### 2.2 Writing a publisher node in Python



## 1. Recap

## 2. ROS nodes in Python

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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()
```

# Writing a publisher node in Python

*../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>
```

2. 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:

```
roscd <package name>
```

- run a node without navigating to it's directory:

```
roslaunch <package name> <executable>
```

# Let's create a package first!

## *ROS Nodes*

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

## 1. Recap

## 2. ROS nodes in Python

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# Writing a publisher node in Python

*ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages*

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

# Writing a publisher node in Python

*../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()
```

# Writing a publisher node in Python

*../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.

# Writing a publisher node in Python

*../scripts/02\_simple\_publisher.py*

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

# Writing a publisher node in Python

*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.



# Writing a publisher node in Python

*ROS Nodes, Topics, and Messages*

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