SERVICES

ROBOTICS

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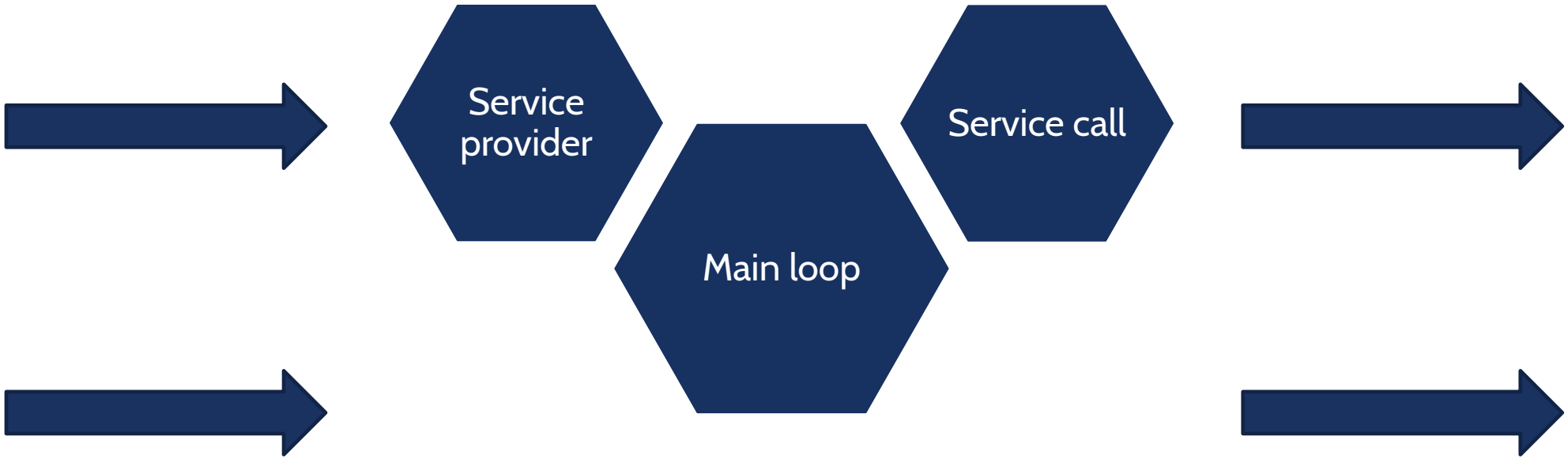
INSIDE THE NODE



SERVICES

The service creation process is similar to the custom messages, first we create a srv folder where we insert the structure of the service, in our example we create the file AddTwoInts.srv

```
int64 a
int64 b
---
int64 sum
```

SERVICES (Server)

Than we create the service server, create a file add_two_ints.cpp in the src folder

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "service/AddTwoInts.h"
```

Standard ROS include

Include the header file generated from the AddTwoInts.src

SERVICES (Server)

Standard main where we initialize ROS and create the node handle

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
  ros::init(argc, argv, "add_two_ints_server");
  ros::NodeHandle n;
```

SERVICES (Server)

Next we create the service server:

```
ros::ServiceServer service = n.advertiseService("add_two_ints", add);
```

Name of the service

Callback function

SERVICES (Server)

And we start spinning

```
  ROS_INFO("Ready to add two ints.");
  ros::spin();

  return 0;
}
```

SERVICES (Server)

Last we write the callback function, differently from the subscriber we have two fields, one for the inputs and one for the outputs:

```
bool add(service::AddTwoInts::Request &req,service::AddTwoInts::Response &res)
```

Type of the service

Pointer to the input

Pointer to the output

SERVICES (Server)

Inside the callback we compute the output value, print some information for debug and return:

```
res.sum = req.a + req.b;
ROS_INFO("request: x=%ld, y=%ld", (long int)req.a, (long int)req.b);
ROS_INFO("sending back response: [%ld]", (long int)res.sum);
return true;
```

SERVICES (Client)

Now we can write the client, as for the server we have to include the service header

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "service/AddTwoInts.h"
```

SERVICES (Client)

Next we initialize ROS and check if the node was properly started passing the two integers to sum

```
 int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
  ros::init(argc, argv, "add_two_ints_client");
  if (argc != 3)
  {
    ROS_INFO("usage: add_two_ints_client X Y");
    return 1;
  }
```

SERVICES (Client)

Then we create the node handle and a service client using the service type and its name. Next we create the service object and set the input fields

```
 ros::NodeHandle n;
ros::ServiceClient client = n.serviceClient<service::AddTwoInts>("add_two_ints");
  service::AddTwoInts srv;
  srv.request.a = atoll(argv[1]);
  srv.request.b = atoll(argv[2]);
```

SERVICES (Client)

Last we try calling the server and if we get a response we print it

```
if (client.call(srv))
  {
    ROS_INFO("Sum: %ld", (long int)srv.response.sum);
  }
  else
  {
    ROS_ERROR("Failed to call service add_two_ints");
    return 1;
  }
```

SERVICES (CMakeLists.txt)

We also have to do some changes in the CMakeLists.txt; first add

“`message_generation`” on the find_package function

Then add the service file

```
add_service_files(
  FILES
  AddTwoInts.srv
)
```

SERVICES (CMakeLists.txt)

Next we also have to set:

```
generate_messages(
   DEPENDENCIES
   std_msgs
)
```

And:

```
catkin_package(CATKIN_DEPENDS message_runtime)
```

SERVICES (CMakeLists.txt)

Last, to make sure that the header file are generated before compiling the nodes we add:

```
add_dependencies(add_two_int ${catkin_EXPORTED_TARGETS})
add_dependencies(client ${catkin_EXPORTED_TARGETS})
```

After the add_executable and target_link_libraries call

SERVICES (Package.xml)

We also have to edit the Package.xml to add the new dependencies, insert:

```
<build_depend>message_generation</build_depend>
<exec_depend>message_runtime</exec_depend>
```

PARAMETERS

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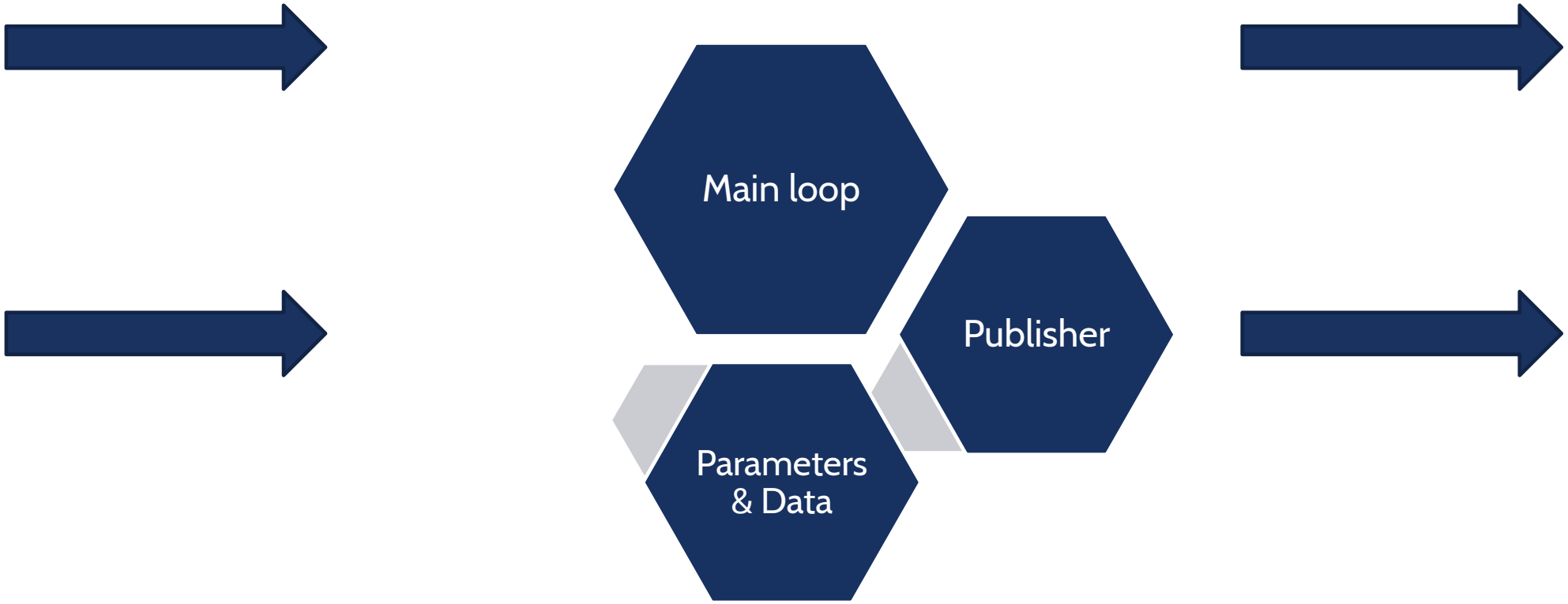
INSIDE THE NODE



USING PARAMETERS

2 ways to use parameters:

- Look at the value before entering main loop
- Add callback to parameters change

3 ways to set parameters:

- command line
- launch file
- rqt_reconfigure

PARAMETER CHECK BEFORE MAIN LOOP

Similar code tu publisher/subscriber example:

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "std_msgs/String.h"

#include <sstream>
```

} Standard include

PARAMETER CHECK BEFORE MAIN LOOP

Similar code tu publisher/subscriber example:

```
int main(int argc, char **argv){

    ros::init(argc, argv, "param_first");
    ros::NodeHandle n;

    ros::Publisher chatter_pub = n.advertise<std_msgs::String>("parameter",
1000);
    std::string name;
    (...)
```

ros initialization

Publisher creation

PARAMETER CHECK BEFORE MAIN LOOP

Similar code tu publisher/subscriber example:

```
n.getParam("/name", name);
```
← get parameter value

```
ros::Rate loop_rate(10);
```
← set loop rate

PARAMETER CHECK BEFORE MAIN LOOP

Similar code tu publisher/subscriber example:

```
while (ros::ok()){
        std_msgs::String msg;
      msg.data = name;
      ROS_INFO("%s", msg.data.c_str());
      chatter_pub.publish(msg);
      ros::spinOnce();
      loop_rate.sleep();

  }
```

Main loop, not different from previous example

PARAMETER CHECK BEFORE MAIN LOOP

Add the new file to CMakeLists.txt, as we did in pub/sub example

```
add_executable(param_first src/param_first.cpp)
target_link_libraries(param_first ${catkin_LIBRARIES})
```

Compile the new node

PARAMETER CHECK BEFORE MAIN LOOP

Start the node:

- If no parameter is previously set the node will publish an empty string
- Set the parameter value using: “ rosparam set name "first" ”
- Now the node will publish “first” string
- If you change again the value while the node is running it will have no effect because the node looks at the value only once

SETTING PARAMETER VALUE INSIDE THE LAUNCH FILE

A good practice with parameter is to set the value directly inside the launch file, so the user doesn't have to initialize the values using command line tools, add the line:

```
<param name="name" value="value" />
```

Inside a Launch file to set a parameter

SETTING PARAMETER VALUE INSIDE THE LAUNCH FILE

Create a param_set.launch file inside a launch folder

```
<launch>
 <param name="name" value="second" />
 <node pkg="parameter_test" name="param_first" type="param_first"
output="screen"
/>

</launch>
```

Set the parameter value

Redirect the output of ROS_INFO to the terminal

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

Previous examples allowed us to set the parameter value only once, to change the value while the node is running it's not recommended to insert the getParam call inside the mail loop because it's resource consuming and inefficient, to achieve this task we use dynamic reconfigure

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

First create a cfg folder and inside a parameters.cfg file, than make it executable:

```
chmod +x parameters.cfg
```

Now we can start writing the configuration file; cfg file are not written in c++ but in python

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
PACKAGE = "parameter_test"

from dynamic_reconfigure.parameter_generator_catkin import *

gen = ParameterGenerator()
```

Set the package of the node

Import for dynamic reconfigure

Create a generator

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

To add a parameter we use the command:

```
gen.add (“name”, type, level, “description”,default, min, max)
```

In our case:

```
gen.add("int_param",    int_t,    0, "An Integer parameter", 50,  0, 100)
gen.add("double_param", double_t, 0, "A double parameter",    .5, 0,   1)
gen.add("str_param",    str_t,    0, "A string parameter",  "Hello World")
gen.add("bool_param",   bool_t,   0, "A Boolean parameter",  True)
```

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

We can also create multiple choice parameter using enum, first create an enum using a list of const; to create a constant:

```
gen.const (“name”, type, value, “description”)
```

Than create the enum:

```
my_enum = gen.enum([const_1, cosnt_2, ...], “description”)
```

Last we add the enum like previously

```
gen.add (“name”, type, level, “description”,default, min, max, edit_method = my_enum)
```

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

In our case we create a size parameter with four values:

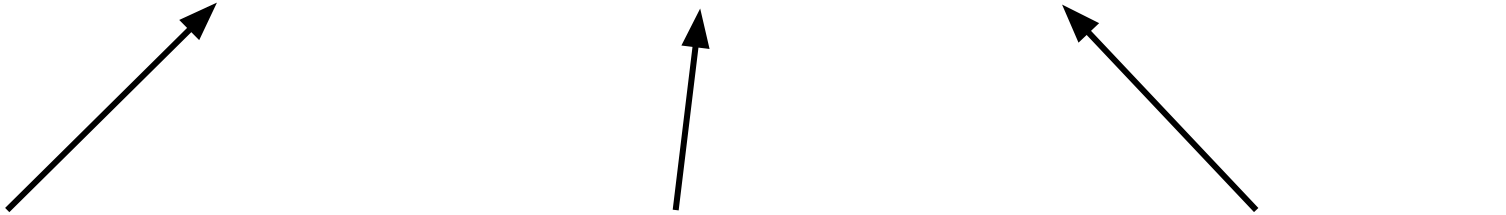
```
size_enum = gen.enum([ gen.const("Small",      int_t, 0, "A small constant"),
                       gen.const("Medium",     int_t, 1, "A medium constant"),
                       gen.const("Large",      int_t, 2, "A large constant"),
                       gen.const("ExtraLarge", int_t, 3, "An extra large
constant")],
                     "An enum to set size")

gen.add("size", int_t, 0, "A size parameter which is edited via an enum", 1,
0, 3, edit_method=size_enum)
```

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

Lastly we have to tell the generator to generate the files:

```
gen.generate(“package name”, "node_name", "prefix")
```



The prefix value is the string used to create the name of the header file you will have to include, with the name “`prefixConfig.h`”

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

In our case we write:

```
exit(gen.generate(PACKAGE, "param_second", "parameters"))
```

Now we can write a node using those parameters, create a file “param_second.cpp” in your src folder

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

```
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <dynamic_reconfigure/server.h>
```

} Standard include

```
#include <parameter_test/parametersConfig.h>
```

← Include the previously generated file

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  ros::init(argc, argv, "param_second");

  dynamic_reconfigure::Server<parameter_test::parametersConfig> server;

dynamic_reconfigure::Server<parameter_test::parametersConfig>::CallbackType f;
```

ROS initialization

Create the parameter server specifying the type of config

Create the callback

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

```
f = boost::bind(&callback, _1, _2);
```

← Bind the callback

```
server.setCallback(f);
```

← Set the server callback

```
ROS_INFO("Spinning node");
ros::spin();
return 0;
```

} keep spinning

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

```
void callback(parameter_test::parametersConfig &config, uint32_t level) {
```

Create the callback

Pointer to the parameters structure

Value of the level bitmask

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

Last we print all the parameters value

```
ROS_INFO("Reconfigure Request: %d %f %s %s %d",
            config.int_param, config.double_param,
            config.str_param.c_str(),
            config.bool_param?"True":"False",
            config.size);
```

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

We also have to edit the CMakeLists.txt, to the find_package call add: "`dynamic_reconfigure`"

Also add the .cfg file:

```
generate_dynamic_reconfigure_options(
  cfg/parameters.cfg
)
```

And to prevent to first create the header file and than compile our node use:

```
add_dependencies(param_second ${PROJECT_NAME}_gencfg)
```

DYNAMIC RECONFIGURE

The level bitmask can be used to get what parameter has changed, edit the parameters.cfg file and set unique values to the level field

In the param_second.cpp callback add:

```
ROS_INFO ("%d",level);
```

To print the index of the label of the level value of the changed parameter

TIMERS

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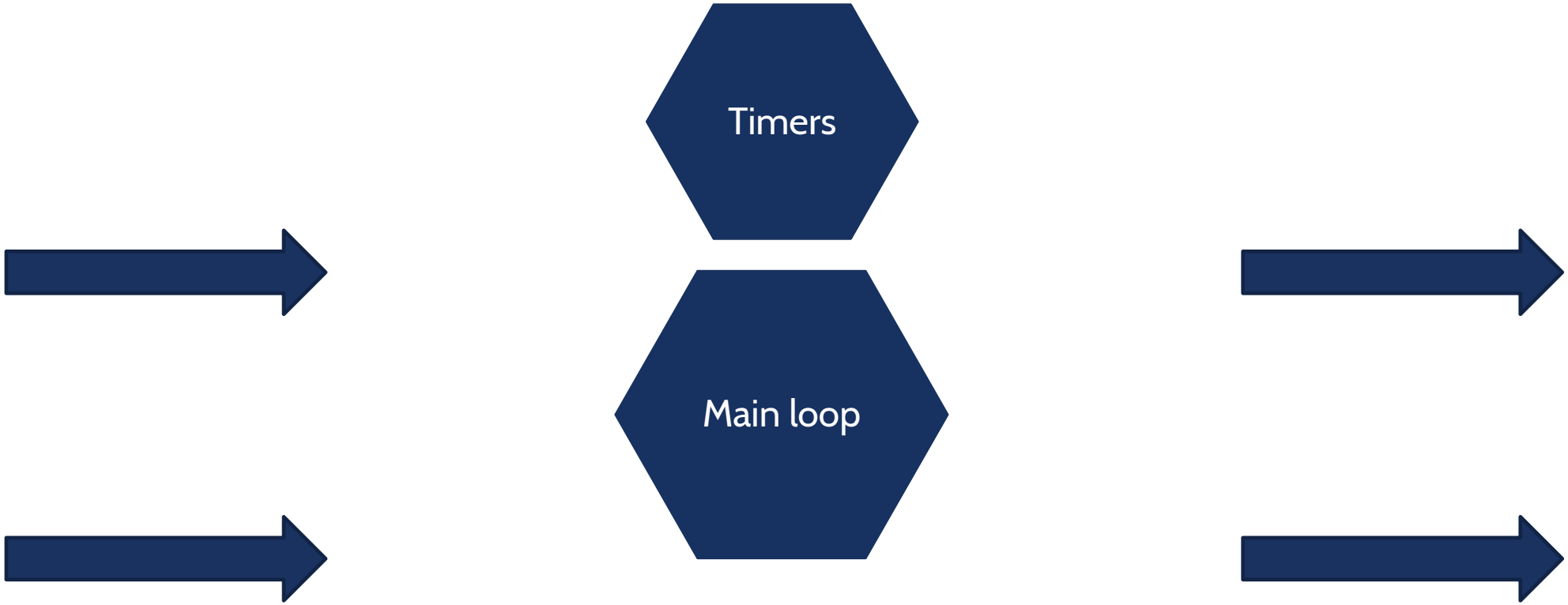
INSIDE THE NODE



TIMERS

Timers are similar to subscriber, we setup a callback which will be called at timer data rate

Create a file in your src folder called pub.cpp

TIMERS

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include <time.h>
```

Standard ROS include

Include time, only for debug purposes, not needed for timer usage

TIMERS

```
int main(int argc, char **argv){
    ros::init(argc, argv, "timed_talker");
    ros::NodeHandle n;

    ros::Timer timer = n.createTimer(ros::Duration(0.1), timerCallback);

    ros::spin();
    return 0;
}
```

Timer duration

Timer callback

Keep spinning

TIMERS

```
void timerCallback(const ros::TimerEvent& ev){

    ROS_INFO_STREAM("Callback called at time" <<  ros::Time::now());

}
```

Timer callback

Print to terminal

Get current time

TIMERS

Both CMakeLists.txt and Package.xml don’t require particular changes from the pub/sub example to work with timers

PUB/SUB in the same node (good practice)

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PUB-SUB

Up to now a node was a publisher or a subscriber, if we want to do both tasks in the same node we will need a more elaborated structure: good practice is to create a class which contains both the publisher and the subscriber

PUB-SUB

To test our publisher-subscriber node we will subscriber to two different unsynchronized topics and re-publish them at constant rate using the last message received.

First we create a test_pub.cpp file which will publish two topics

PUB

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include "std_msgs/String.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sstream>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ros::init(argc, argv, "publisher");
    ros::NodeHandle n;
    ros::Publisher chatter_pub = n.advertise<std_msgs::String>("chatter", 1000);
    ros::Publisher chatter_pub2 = n.advertise<std_msgs::String>("chatter2", 1000);
    ros::Rate loop_rate(100);
    int count = 0;
```

Standard ROS include
plus stdlib for random

we create two publisher

PUB

```
while (ros::ok())
    {
        std_msgs::String msg;
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << "hello world " << count;
        msg.data = ss.str();
        ROS_INFO("%s", msg.data.c_str());
        if (rand() % 10 <6){
            chatter_pub.publish(msg);
        }
        if (rand() % 10 <2){
            chatter_pub2.publish (msg);
        }
```

We randomly publish a message

PUB-SUB

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    ros::init(argc, argv, "subscribe_and_publish");
    pub_sub my_pub_sub;
    ros::spin();
    return 0;
}
```

In the main function we only initialize ROS, we don't create a NodeHandle, but we create the my_pub_sub object

PUB-SUB

```
class pub_sub
{
std_msgs::String messagio;
std_msgs::String messagio2;

private:
ros::NodeHandle n;

ros::Subscriber sub;
ros::Subscriber sub2;
ros::Publisher pub;
ros::Timer timer1;
```

All the ros code will be inside this class

Here we save the message that we want to republish

NodeHandle, publisher and subscriber are created here as private

PUB-SUB

```
public:
    pub_sub(){
    sub = n.subscribe("/chatter", 1, &pub_sub::callback, this);
    sub2 = n.subscribe("/chatter2", 1, &pub_sub::callback2, this);
    pub = n.advertise<std_msgs::String>("/rechatter", 1);
    timer1 = n.createTimer(ros::Duration(1), &pub_sub::callback1, this);
}
```

Here we set our two subscriber, the publisher and a timer at 1Hz

PUB-SUB

```
void callback(const std_msgs::String::ConstPtr& msg){
messagio=*msg;
}
void callback2(const std_msgs::String::ConstPtr& msg){
messagio2=*msg;
}
void callback1(const ros::TimerEvent&)
{
    pub.publish(messagio);
    pub.publish(messagio2);
    ROS_INFO("Callback 1 triggered");
}
```

First message callback

Second message callback

Timer callback which publish the two messages