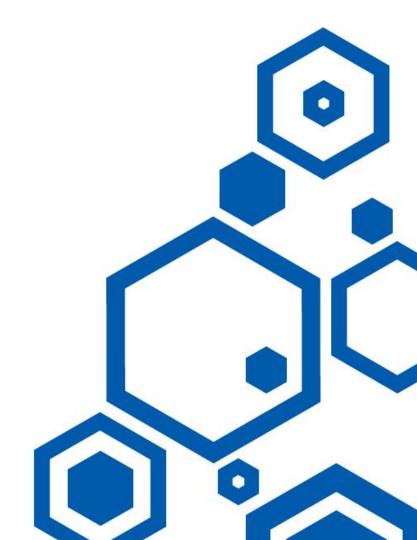


第三章 作业分享





纲要



- ▶第一题
- ▶第二题
- ▶第三题
- ▶总结



1. 创建一个节点,在其中实现一个订阅者和一个发布者,完成以下功能:

• 发布者:发布海龟速度指令,让海龟圆周运动

• 订阅者:订阅海龟的位置信息,并在终端中周期打印输出

●首先考虑发布者,发布的是速度信息,可以在turtlesim运行时使用 rostopic list确定海龟的速度topic为turtle1/cmd_vel,知道了消息的 名字还不够,我们还要进一步知道消息的类型和格式。



●接着查阅官方手册。当然也可直接搜索相应包中的头文件,或者利用命令中的自动补全,或者利用rostopic info,得知cmd_vel的类型为Twist,格式如左图,可以采用类似的方法得知位置的topic为turtle1/pos,类型为Pose,格式如右图。

geometry_msgs/Twist Message

File: geometry_msgs/Twist.msg

Raw Message Definition

This expresses velocity in free space broken into its linear and angular parts.
Vector3 linear
Vector3 angular

Compact Message Definition

geometry_msgs/Vector3 linear geometry_msgs/Vector3 angular

turtlesim/Pose Message

File: turtlesim/Pose.msg

Raw Message Definition

float32 x float32 y float32 theta float32 linear_velocity float32 angular velocity

Compact Message Definition

float32 x float32 y float32 theta float32 linear_velocity float32 angular_velocity



● 然后就可以愉快地编程啦。需要注意在一个节点里同时实现订阅者和发布者。在此给出两种实现。注意在头文件中包含 geometry_msgs/Twist和turtlesim/Pose.h,并在实现的时候根据消息的格式收发信息。

```
void chatterCallback(const turtlesim::Pose& msg){
   ROS_INFO("Turtle is at: [%lf,%lf,%lf]", (double)(msq.x), (double)(msq.y), (double)(msq.theta));
int main(int argc, char **argv){
   ros::init(argc, argv, "turtle_circle_position");
    ros::NodeHandle n;
   ros::Publisher turtle_circle_pub = n.advertise<geometry_msgs::Twist>("/turtle1/cmd_vel", 1);
   ros::Subscriber turtle_circle_sub = n.subscribe("/turtle1/pose", 1, chatterCallback);
   ros::Rate loop_rate(10);
   while(ros::ok()){
       geometry_msgs::Twist msg;
       msg.linear.x = 1;
       msg.linear.y = 0;
       msq.linear.z = 0;
       msg.angular.x = 0;
       msg.angular.y = 0;
       msq.angular.z = 1;
       ROS_INFO("Turtle is turning around with linear velocity(%lf,%lf,%lf) angular velocity(%lf,%lf,%lf)",
            (double)msq.linear.x,(double)msq.linear.y,(double)msq.linear.z,(double)msq.angular.x,(double)msq.angular.y,(double)msq.angular.y);
       turtle_circle_pub.publish(msg);
       ros::spinOnce();
       loop_rate.sleep();
    return 0;
```

第一种



● 采用了面向对象 的写法,参考了 ROS社区论坛的 帖子

第二种

```
class TurtleCirclePosition{
    TurtleCirclePosition(){
        pub_ = n_.advertise<geometry_msgs::Twist>("/turtle1/cmd_vel", 1);
        sub = n .subscribe("/turtle1/pose", 1, &TurtleCirclePosition::callback, this);
    void callback(const turtlesim::Pose& input){
        ROS_INFO("Turtle is at: [%lf,%lf,%lf]", (double)(input.x), (double)(input.y), (double)(input.theta));
        geometry_msgs::Twist msg;
        msg.linear.x = 1;
        msg.linear.y = 0;
        msg.linear.z = 0;
        msq.angular.x = 0;
        msg.angular.y = 0;
        msg.angular.z = 1;
        ROS INFO("Turtle is turning around with linear velocity(%lf,%lf,%lf) angular velocity(%lf,%lf,%lf)",
        (double) msg.linear.x, (double) msg.linear.y, (double) msg.linear.z, (double) msg.angular.x, (double) msg.angular.y, (double) msg.angular.y);
        pub_.publish(msg);
private:
    ros::NodeHandle n_;
    ros::Publisher pub_;
    ros::Subscriber sub_;
};
int main(int argc, char **argv){
    ros::init(argc, argv, "turtle_circle_position");
    TurtleCirclePosition TCPObject;
    ros::spin();
    return 0:
```

纲要



- ▶第一题
- ▶第二题
- ▶第三题

第二题



- 2. 创建另外一个节点,在其中实现一个客户端,完成以下功能:
 - 客户端:请求海龟诞生的服务,在仿真器中产生一只新的海龟
- ●参考第一题的方法定位到Spawn服务和它的消息类型及格式,如下图

turtlesim/Spawn Service

File: turtlesim/Spawn.srv

Raw Message Definition

```
float32 x float32 y float32 theta string name # Optional. A unique name will be created and returned if this is empty --- string name
```

Compact Message Definition

```
float32 x
float32 y
float32 theta
string name
```

第二题



●接着按照课程视频讲解的编写客户端即可,每启动一次客户端,就向服务器发送一次spwan服务请求。注意包含<turtlesim/Spawn.h>头文件。

```
int main(int argc, char** argv){
   ros::init(argc, argv, "turtle_spawner");
   ros::NodeHandle node;
   ros::service::waitForService("/spawn");
   ros::ServiceClient turtle_spawner = node.serviceClient<turtlesim::Spawn>("/spawn");
   //ROS INFO("%d,%s", argc, argv[1]);
   turtlesim::Spawn srv;
   srv.request.x = 1.0;
   srv.request.y = 1.0;
   if(argc > 1)srv.request.name = argv[1];
   ROS_INFO("Call service to spawn a turtle at[%lf,%lf], named %s",(double)srv.request.x, (double)srv.request.y, argv[1]);
   turtle spawner.call(srv);
   ROS_INFO("spawned a baby, OK");
   return 0:
```

纲要



- ▶第一题
- ▶第二题
- ▶第三题



3. 综合运用话题与服务编程、命令行使用,实现以下场景:

小R想要实现一个海龟运动控制的功能包,需要具备以下功能(以下指令的接收方均为该功能包中的节点):

- 通过命令行发送新生海龟的名字,即可在界面中产生一只海龟,并且位置不重叠;
- 通过命令行发送指令控制界面中任意海龟圆周运动的启动/停止,速度可通过命令行控制;

你可以帮助小R实现这个功能包么?

●要在命令行发送名字产生乌龟,其实就是向一个能产生乌龟的服务器请求服务。这个服务器需要能够产生一个位置不(与己有乌龟)重叠的海龟。实际上,对于turtlesim,要产生新乌龟,我们只能通过它自带的spawn service,所以我们需要编写的服务器,实际上只是个中介,本质还是要调用spawn service,只不过这个中介同时确保了位置不重叠。在服务消息的格式上,因为只需要一个名字,我们可以自定义一个TurtleSrv,request只包含名字字符串,response只包含结果字符串。



●调用spawn服务的部分和第二题几乎一样,不过位置要通过一些方法确保不重叠,比如和已产生的乌龟比较或者预先设定好随机序列或网格。

我采用的就是后一种办法。

```
//src/spawn_a_turtle.cpp
//该源文件可以提供服务来生成一只指定名字的海龟。
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <turtlesim/Spawn.h>
#include <turtle_controller/TurtleSrv.h>
#include <sstream>
//#include <stdlib.h>
```

注意包含头文件

```
int main(int argc, char** argv){
   ros::init(argc, argv, "spawn_a_turtle");
   ros::service::waitForService("/spawn");
   SpawnATurtle SATObject;
   ros::spin();
   return 0;
}
```

```
SpawnATurtle(){
    cli_ = n_.serviceClient<turtlesim::Spawn>("/spawn");
    ser = n_advertiseService("/spawn_a_turtle", &SpawnATurtle::callback, this);
    for(int i=0;i<100;i++){
        posRand[i]=i:
    std::random shuffle(posRand,posRand+100);
    posIdx = rand()%100:
    posIdv = rand()%100:
bool callback(turtle controller::TurtleSrv::Request &req.
    turtle_controller::TurtleSrv::Response &res){
    turtlesim::Spawn srv;
    srv.request.x = 0.5 + 0.1*posRand[posIdx];
    srv.request.y = 0.5 + 0.1*posRand[posIdy];
    srv.request.name = req.name;
    posIdx = (posIdx+1)%100;//防止索引溢出
    posIdy = (posIdy+1)%100;
    if(cli_.call(srv)){
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss<<"successufully spawn a turtle "<<srv.reguest.name<<" at ("<<srv.reguest.x<<","<<srv.reguest.y<<")";
        res.result = ss.str();
        res.result = "wrong! see errors in turtlesim console.";
ros::NodeHandle n :
ros::ServiceServer ser_;
ros::ServiceClient cli;
int posRand[100];
int posIdx, posIdy;
```



●至于控制指定乌龟的运动停止和速度,就需要写一个服务器,能向对应的cmd_vel发送速度指令。这里就要自定义一个TurtleControlSrv,然后我们的写的服务器收到名字和速度调整的命令,再根据名字发布到对应的cmd vel即可。

string name
string state
float64 c_velocity
--string result



●主要代码如下,根据不同的state命令来调整速度,然后发给对应名字

的cmd_vel。

```
//该源文件可以提供服务来控制任意一只海龟的启动停止,并调节速度。
#include <ros/ros.h>
#include <geometry_msgs/Twist.h>
#include <turtle_controller/TurtleControlSrv.h>
#include <sstream>
//#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int main(int argc, char** argv){
    ros::init(argc, argv, "turtle_control_circle");
    TurtleControlCircle TCCObject;
    ros::spin();
    return 0;
}
```

```
class TurtleControlCircle{
   TurtleControlCircle(){
       ser_ = n_.advertiseService("/turtle_control_circle", &TurtleControlCircle::callback, this);
   bool callback(turtle_controller::TurtleControlSrv::Request &req,
       turtle controller::TurtleControlSrv::Response &res){
       geometry msgs::Twist msg;
       if(reg.state=="start"){
           msg.linear.x = 1.0;msg.linear.y = 0.0;msg.linear.z = 0.0;
           msg.angular.x = 0.0;msg.angular.y = 0.0;msg.angular.z = 1.0;
       }else if(req.state=="stop"){
           msg.linear.x = 0.0;msg.linear.y = 0.0;msg.linear.z = 0.0;
           msq.angular.x = 0.0:msq.angular.v = 0.0:msq.angular.z = 0.0:
       }else if(reg.state=="adjust"){
           msg.linear.x = req.c_velocity;msg.linear.y = 0.0;msg.linear.z = 0.0;
           msg.angular.x = 0.0;msg.angular.y = 0.0;msg.angular.z = req.c_velocity;
       pub_ = n_.advertise<geometry_msgs::Twist>("/"+req.name+"/cmd_vel", 10);
       ros::Rate loop_rate(10);
           pub_.publish(msg);
           ros::spinOnce();
           loop_rate.sleep();
   ros::NodeHandle n :
   ros::ServiceServer ser ;
   ros::Publisher pub_;
   ros::Subscriber sub :
```

总结

• 通信编程的核心还是节点间的关系(发布、订阅;服务、客户)以及话题消息的格式。调试的时候耐心一点,总能搞定的!

在线问答







感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

