
grs documentation

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Software and Controls Group

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INTRODUCTION

This document describes the use of the *grs* (GMT Runtime System) tool.

THE GRS COMMAND LINE TOOL

The `grs` utility allows interacting and communicating with remote component instances. The utility has several commands that are explained in the following sections. The `send` and `listen` commands are mostly used for debugging purposes, while the `get`, `set` and `inspect` commands are intended to interact with a remote component during operation. The `compile` command process the configuration file of a given component so it's ready to be consumed during the start up of a component. This removes the need for sending the configuration of a component to the configuration port after starting the component.

The `grs` common options are described at the end of this document. The `grs help` command provides a brief description of the utility:

```
$ grs --help

grs [command]

Commands:
grs send [instance]          send a message to a port of a remote instance
↪[aliases: push]
grs listen [instance]       listen to messages from a port of the instance
grs compile [instance]      compile the configuration of an instance.
↪Compiled files are          saved in $GMT_LOCAL
grs info [instance]         displays configuration information for a given
↪instance
grs get [instance]          displays the value of a feature of a remote
↪Component instance
grs set [instance]          sets the value of a feature in a remote
↪Component instance
grs inspect [instance]      continuously display the values of all the
↪features of a remote       Component instance

Options:
--version      show version number
↪             [boolean]
--name         name of the configurable entity
↪[string] [default: "grs"]
--scope        scope to load the configuration file
↪[string] [default: ""]
--config       name of the component configuration to be applied [string]
↪[default: "default"]
--auto_conf    load the configuration from file if it exists
↪[boolean] [default: true]
--logging      logging level [string]
↪[default: "info"]
```

```

--help      show help
↪          [boolean]

Examples:
grs send -i x_ctrl -p position -m 25.01

For more information, find our manual at https://gmto.github.io/gmt\_docs/

```

2.1 grs send

Description

The `send` command sends messages to a running component instance. The receiver endpoint can be specified in two ways:

- Using the instance, the port and the configuration (this last one is optional).
- Using the url of the receiver port.

The help options displays an overview of the send command:

```

$ grs send --help

grs send [instance]

Send a message to the port of the instance

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
↪             [string]
--delay, -d     Delay between messages                [number]
↪             [default: 1]
--port, -p     name of the port
↪             [string]
--url, -u      url of the port
↪             [string]
--msg, -m      message(s) to be send
↪             [array]
--file, -f     Name of the file to send
↪             [string]
--repeats, -r  Number of times the message is send    [number]
↪             [default: 1]
--conf, -c     name of the configuration              [string]
↪             [default: "default"]

```

Options

--instance, -i the name of the receiver component instance.

--delay, -d the delay between messages in milliseconds if case more than one message is sent (see option `--repeats`)

--port, -p the name of the receiver component port

--url, -u the url of the receiver port

--msg, -m the message(s) to be send. The messages are separated by an space.

```
$ grs send -i test_cmp -p position_goal -m 1 2 3 -d 100

# will send 3 messages (1 -> a), (2 -> b), (3 -> c) with a delay of 100 ms
↪between them
```

The following data types are supported:

- string: 'message content'
- array: '[1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]'
- struct: '{one: 1, two: "two", three: [1, 2, 3]}'
- number: 10

--file, -f name of the file to be send

--repeats, -r Number of times that the message(s) is send.

--conf, -c the name of the configuration of the receiver component

Examples

2.2 grs listen

Description

The `listen` command listens to messages from a running component instance. Like in the `send` command is possible to address a remote endpoint by giving the instance, port and configuration or by using directly the url of the remote port.

```
$ grs listen --help

grs listen [instance]

Listen to messages from the port of the instance

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
↪ [string]
--port, -p      name of the port [string] [default:
↪ "sd_rep_out"]
--url, -u       url of the port
↪ [string]
--conf, -c      name of the configuration [string]
↪ [default: "default"]
```

Options

--instance, -i the name of the remote component instance.

--port, -p the name of the remote component port

--url, -u the url of the remote port

--conf, -c the name of the configuration of the remote component

2.3 grs compile

Description

The `compile` commands process the configuration file of a given component so it's ready to be consumed during the start up of a component. This removes the need for sending the configuration of a component to the configuration port after starting the component. The compiled configuration is saved in the same location as the configuration file (e.g: `$GMT_LOCAL/etc/conf/<subsystem>`) with the extension `.cfg`

```
$ grs compile --help

grs compile [instance]

Compile the configuration of an instance. Compiled files are saved in $GMT_
↪LOCAL/etc/conf/subsystem/

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
↪      [string]
--conf, -c      name of the configuration      [string]
↪[default: "default"]
```

Options

--instance, -i the name of the component instance.

--conf, -c the name of the configuration of the component instance

2.4 grs info

Description

The `info` command displays the configuration information of a component instance, showing what features are defined. This information can be used in the `get`, `set` commands.

```
$ grs info --help

grs info [instance]

displays configuration information for a given instance

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
↪      [string]
--conf, -c      name of the configuration      [string]
↪[default: "default"]
```

Options

--instance, -i the name of the remote component instance.

--conf, -c the name of the configuration of the remote component

Examples

```
$ grs info -i x_ctrl

Configuration: default
```

```

{ properties:
{ host:
  { name: 'host',
    default_value: '127.0.0.1',
    type: 'string',
    desc: '' },
  port:
  { name: 'port', default_value: 12200, type: 'integer', desc: '' },
  scan_rate:
  { name: 'scan_rate', default_value: 1, type: 'integer', desc: '' } },
state_vars:
{ position:
  { name: 'position',
    default_value: 1.1,
    min: -100,
    max: 100,
    type: 'float',
    blocking_mode: 'sync',
    desc: 'Axis position' } },
inputs:
{ encoder:
  { name: 'encoder',
    default_value: 1.1,
    min: -100,
    max: 100,
    type: 'float',
    blocking_mode: 'sync',
    desc: 'Axis encoder input' } },
outputs:
{ motor:
  { name: 'motor',
    default_value: 1.1,
    min: -100,
    max: 100,
    type: 'float',
    blocking_mode: 'sync',
    desc: 'Axis motor demand' } },
faults:
{ motor_over_heat:
  { name: 'motor_over_heat',
    default_value: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
    kind: 'primary',
    level: 'CRITICAL',
    detection_latency: 1,
    type: 'string',
    parent: 'axis_fault',
    desc: 'Motor Overheat' },
encoder_fault:
  { name: 'encoder_fault',
    default_value: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
    kind: 'primary',
    level: 'CRITICAL',
    detection_latency: 1,
    type: 'string',
    parent: 'axis_fault',
    desc: 'Encoder not responding' },
motor_fault:
  { name: 'motor_fault',

```



```

        default_value: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
        kind: 'primary',
        level: 'CRITICAL',
        detection_latency: 1,
        type: 'string',
        parent: 'axis_fault',
        desc: 'Motor not responding' },
axis_fault:
{ name: 'axis_fault',
  default_value: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
  kind: 'or',
  level: 'CRITICAL',
  detection_latency: 1,
  type: 'string',
  parent: null,
  desc: 'Axis fault' } },
alarms:
{ axis_malfunction_alarm:
  { name: 'axis_malfunction_alarm',
    default_value: 'NORM',
    type: 'string',
    desc: 'The X Axis is not operational' } },
connectors: []
Proxy ports:
{ sd_req_in: 'tcp://127.0.0.1:12204',
  sd_rep_out: 'tcp://127.0.0.1:12203',
  sd_req_out: 'tcp://127.0.0.1:12201',
  sd_rep_in: 'tcp://127.0.0.1:12202' }

```

2.5 grs get

Description

The `get` command retrieves information about the state of a component. If not feature is specified it will display all the features of the component.

```

$ grs get --help

grs get [instance]

displays the value of a feature of a remote Component instance

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
→ [string]
--conf, -c      name of the configuration           [string]
→ [default: "default"]
--feature, -f   name of the feature
→ [string]
--slice, -s     name of the attribute to slice the collection
→ [string]

```

Options

--instance, -i the name of the remote component instance.

--conf, -c the name of the configuration of the remote component

--feature, -f the name of the feature to be get from the remote component. The feature is specified by defining its path: <feature_set>/<feature_name>/<feature_attribute>, where

- feature_set: the category of the component feature, eg.: state_vars, inputs
- feature_name: the name of the feature, e.g: op_state
- feature_attribute: the name of the attribute of the feature e.g: value, goal, desc

--slice, -s the name of the slice

Examples

```
$ grs get -i x_ctrl
# will display all the features of the x_ctrl component

$ grs get -i x_ctrl -f state_vars
# will display all the values of all the state variables of x_ctrl

$ grs get -i x_ctrl -f state_vars -s desc
# will display all the descriptions of all the state variables of x_ctrl

$ grs get -i x_ctrl -f state_vars/position
# will display all the attributes of the x_ctrl position state variable

$ grs get -i x_ctrl -f state_vars/position/goal
# will display the goal of the x_ctrl position state variable
```

2.6 grs set

Description

The set command sets the value of a feature in a remote component

```
$ grs set --help

grs set [instance]

Sets the value of a feature in a remote Component instance

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
→ [string]
--conf, -c      name of the configuration           [string]
→ [default: "default"]
--feature, -f   name of the feature
→ [string]
--value, -v     New value
→ [array]
```

Options

--instance, -i the name of the remote component instance.

- conf, -c** the name of the configuration of the remote component
- feature, -f** the name of the feature to be set in the remote component
- value, -v** the new value to be set in the remote component feature

```
$ grs set -i x_ctrl -f state_vars/position/goal -v 1.5

# will set the goal of the remote component position state variable to 1.5
```

The following data types are supported:

- string: 'value content'
- array: '[1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]'
- struct: '{one: 1, two: "two", three: [1, 2, 3]}'
- number: 10

2.7 grs inspect

Description

The inspect continuously retrieve the values of all the features of a remote component instance

```
$ grs inspect --help

grs inspect [instance]

retrieves the values of all the features of a remote Component instance

Options:
--instance, -i  name of the instance
↪ [string]
--feature, -f  name of the feature
↪ [string]
--rate, -r      Scan rate, 0 = 1 shot
↪ [default: 10] [number]
--conf, -c      name of the configuration
↪ [default: "default"] [string]
```

Options

- instance, -i** the name of the remote component instance.
- feature, -f** the name of the feature to retrieve from the remote component. If this parameter is passed grs inspect will update only the value of the specified feature
- rate, -r** the rate at which grs inspect will retrieve and display the remote information
- conf, -c** the name of the configuration of the remote component

The following example shows the output of the inspect command for a component implemented in nodeJS:

```
$ grs inspect cartesian_ctrl

Timestamp: Mon Jul 01 2019 17:37:21 GMT-0700 (Pacific Daylight Time) hb
↪ #: [0]
{ properties:
  { name: 'cartesian_ctrl',
```

```

scope: '',
config: 'default',
auto_conf: true,
uri: '',
host: '127.0.0.1',
port: 12500,
scan_rate: 1,
auto_start: false,
auto_init: false,
auto_halt: true,
auto_shutdown: true },
state_vars: { op_state: 'RUNNING', position: 0.01 },
inputs:
{ x_position_in: 18.499999999999996,
  y_position_in: 1.1,
  z_position_in: 18.499999999999996 },
outputs:
{ x_position_out: 17.699999999999998,
  y_position_out: 17.699999999999998,
  z_position_out: 17.699999999999998 },
faults:
{ x_axis_fault: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
  y_axis_fault: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
  z_axis_fault: 'NOT_ACTIVE',
  stage_fault: 'NOT_ACTIVE' },
alarms: {},
connectors: { },
proxies: { x_ctrl: null, y_ctrl: null, z_ctrl: null } }
Enter <CTRL-C> to exit

```

2.8 grs options

The following options can be used in combination with the previous commands

-V, --version The grs command will print the version number

-l, --logging <level> Activates <level> logging. The following table describes the different values available for the logging option

| <level> | Abbr | Description |
|---------|------|---|
| fatal | FTL | fatal - errors which make the application unusable |
| error | ERR | error - errors that preclude to achieve an specific request |
| warning | WRN | warning - problems that may caused that the result achieved may not be the expected |
| info | INF | info - information about the general execution of the application |
| debug | DBG | debug - information to provide an understanding of the internal of the application |
| trace | TRC | trace - information that may server to identify a potential problem |
| metric | MET | metric - information to record performance metrics relative to the execution of the application |

auto_conf Loads and applies the grs application configuration file if it exists.

config Name of the grs application configuration file

scope Scope used to load the grs configuration file

-h, --help output usage information