#### ROB - Basics of ROS

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## ROS intro



Today's lab will be focused on basics of ROS.

### What is ROS



- The Robot Operating System (ROS) is a set of software libraries and tools that help you build robot applications.
- It is used for prototyping and building robot applications
- Companies like Boston Dynamics or Kuka use ROS or ROS-derived tools

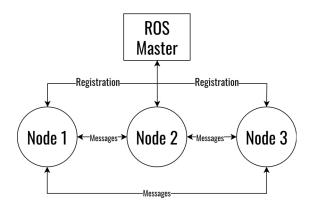




### ROS architecture



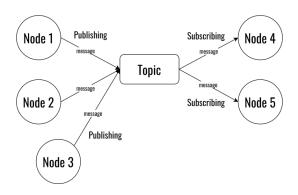
- Main parts of ROS architecture are: ROS master, Node, Topic, Message.
- Single instance of ROS master needs to run, created nodes are registered to ROS master



### ROS communication



- Nodes exchange messages through topics
- Node can either publish or subscribe messages to/from topic



### ROS commands



ROS offers command line tools for working/debugging in ROS environment:

- roscore Starts ROS master. Run this command in one terminal window and keep it running until you finish your work.
- **rosrun** (package) (node) Starts node. When starting node, package of the node must be specified.

## ROS debugging commands



Following commands can be used for displaying info about node/topic/message:

- rqt\_graph Opens new window where all Nodes and Topics are visualized.
- rosnode command-line tool that displays information about ROS Nodes.
- rostopic command-line tool that displays information about ROS topics.
- rosmsg command-line tool that displays information about ROS messages.

### Terminator



- It is good practice to have multiple terminal windows opened when working with ROS.
- This is the reason why application like Terminator where window can be split is good to use.



## Running ROS master



- Open new terminal using Terminator app
- Split the terminal into 4 parts.
- Click onto top left terminal and run roscore command
- You should see last line of the message say: "started core service [/rosout]"
- Do not exit this terminal, let it run and use other terminal windows

## Running simple ROS nodes



- Create publisher by running command: rosrun rospy\_tutorials talker
- In another window, create subscriber by running command: rosrun rospy\_tutorials listener
- Now, the publisher is sending messages and subscriber is listening to them
- Visualize this by running command: rqt\_graph
- A new window should open where you can see visual representation of your running nodes



## Getting info about ROS nodes



- Keep the talker and listener from last excercise running
- Run rosnode list to see running nodes
- Run rosnode info /[node name] where node name is name
  of one of the node listed by previous command (hint: you
  can use TAB to auto-complete node names)
- Run rostopic list to see active topics
- Run rostopic info /chatter to see type of message that this topic accepts and also publishers and subscribers that interact with this topic
- Run rosmsg list to see list of all message types
- Run rosmsg show std\_msgs/String to see info about one message type

### ROS and Python



- ROS offers a way to create custom nodes in c++ and Python
- In this lab ROS Python API will be used, called rospy

## ROS-Python publisher



#### Simplest ROS publisher can be written in Python as following:

```
5
     # Import everything important
 6
     import rospy
     from std msgs.msg import String
 8
 9
     # Start of the program
     if name == ' main ':
10
         # tell ROS name of this node
11
12
         rospy.init node('Basic Publisher')
13
14
         # Create publisher that sends messages to topic "/chatter" and message type is String
15
         pub = rospy.Publisher('/chatter', String, queue size=10)
16
17
         # Set message speed to 2Hz
18
         r = rospv.Rate(2)
19
         # Infinite loop while ROS is running
20
         while not rospy.is shutdown():
21
22
             # Send your own custom message
             pub.publish("Your message here")
23
24
             # Sleep for a given time
25
             r.sleep()
```

# ROS Python publisher - single message



Sometimes it is advantageous to write a publisher that sends only single message.

```
pub = rospy.Publisher('/chatter', String, queue_size=10)

while pub.get_num_connections() < 1:
    pass

pub.publish("Your message here")</pre>
```

### ROS Python subscriber



The simplest ROS subscriber can be written in Python as the following:

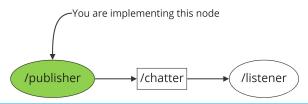
```
# Import everything important
     import rospy
     from std msgs.msg import String
 8
 9
     # Callback function that is called when subscriber gets data
10
     def callback(data):
11
12
         rospy.loginfo("Received data: %s", data.data)
13
14
15
     # Start of the program
16
     if name == ' main ':
         # tell ROS name of this node
17
         rospy.init node('Basic Subscriber', anonymous=True)
18
19
20
         # Create subscriber that subscribes messages from topic "/chatter" of type String
         # callback function is called when message is received
21
22
         rospy.Subscriber("/chatter", String, callback)
23
         rospv.spin()
```

### ROS Python - Publisher - Exercise



Create your own publisher that sends messages to topic /chatter

- If you have a talker running from the last exercise, kill it. Run only listener
- Open PyCharm by running command pycharm in terminal window
- Navigate to file basic\_publisher/src/publisher.py
- Implement publisher that publishes String message to /chatter topic every 2 seconds.
- Run the node by running rosrun basic\_publisher publisher.py
- Take a look at the listener it should be receiving your messages

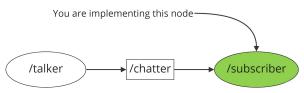


### ROS Python - Subscriber - Exercise



Create your own subscriber that subscribes messages from topic /chatter

- If you have a listener running from the last exercise, kill it.
   Run only talker
- Open PyCharm by running command pycharm in terminal window (or keep it open from last exercise)
- Navigate to file basic\_subscriber/src/subscriber.py
- Implement subscriber that subscribes String message from /chatter
- Run the node by running rosrun basic\_subscriber subscriber.py
- Take a look at the output from your code it should be receiving messages

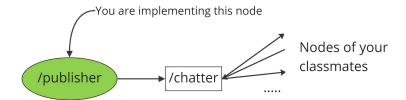




Modify publisher in a way, that user can write custom messages. Make it so that messages are shared between all students.

- Continue working in your previous publisher code, or open file basic\_publisher/src/publisher\_input.py
- Modify publisher by adding function input() that reads input from keyboard
- Change topic to /shared\_chatter
- Call the teacher in this step, or stop running the ROS master and change ROS\_MASTER\_URI in .bashrc file
- Run your node with rosrun basic\_publisher publisher\_input.py and write some messages







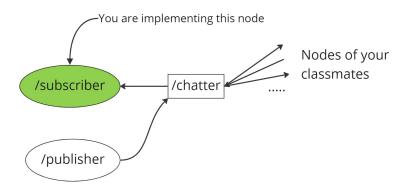
Modify subscriber in a way, so that you can receive messages from your classmates.

 Continue working in your previous publisher code, or open file:

#### basic\_subscriber/src/subscriber\_auto\_reply.py

- Change topic to /shared\_chatter
- Run your node with rosrun basic\_subscriber subscriber\_auto\_reply.py and write some messages using your previous publisher. You should see your messages and messages from your classmates





## Creating chat room - auto reply



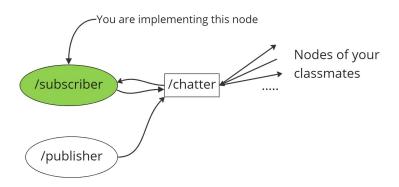
Modify subscribers callback function in a way, that it sends automatic response if it detects word "Hello". Respond by word "Hello" from your own language,

 Continue working in your previous publisher code, or open file:

#### basic\_subscriber/src/subscriber\_auto\_reply.py

- Modify your subscriber's callback function. Check if received string contains "Hello"
- If string contains "Hello" write single response that contains "Hello" in your own language
- You need to create a new publisher in callback function, that sends only one message.
- Test your implementation by writing "Hello" to the topic.





Thank You For Your Attention!