Robot Operating System

安裝教學







ROS安裝步驟

46

安裝前的準備

2 安裝 ROS

3 設定 ROS 4 測試 ROS

選擇 ROS 版本 3 選擇 Ubuntu 版本 4 電腦硬體配置 5 安裝 VirtualBox 6 安裝與設定Ubuntu 20 安裝工具套件 3 安裝 ROS 系統

ROS 工作環境設定 ROS 相依套件安裝 啟動 ROS 系統 停止 ROS 系統



57

58



選擇ROS版本

Distro	Release date	Poster	Tuturtle, turtle in tutorial	EOL date
ROS Melodic Morenia	May, 2018	TBD	TBD	May, 2023
ROS Lunar Loggerhead	May 23rd, 2017	II ROS		May, 2019
ROS Kinetic Kame (Recommended)	May 23rd, 2016	II ROS AVAILA		April, 2021 (Xenial EOL)
ROS Jade Turtle	May 23rd, 2015	JADE TURTLE III ROS		May, 2017
ROS Indigo Igleo	July 22nd, 2014			April, 2019 (Trusty EOL)





選擇 Ubuntu 版本

ROS發布日 期	ROS版本	對應Ubutnu版本
2016.3	ROS Kinetic Kame	Ubuntu 16.04 (Xenial) / Ubuntu 15.10 (Wily)
2015.3	ROS Jade Turtle	Ubuntu 15.04 (Wily) / Ubuntu LTS 14.04 (Trusty)
2014.7	ROS Indigo Igloo	Ubuntu 14.04 (Trusty)
2013.9	ROS Hydro Medusa	Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (Precise)
2012.12	ROS Groovy Galapagos	Ubuntu 12.04 (Precise)





電腦硬體配置



作業系統: Windows 7、Windows 10 或 macOS

硬體需求:硬碟空間 100G以上、RAM 4G以上(8G以上為佳)

CPU I5, 2.6GHz 以上

電腦

額外配備:EDIMAX無線網卡,型號為EW-7822ULC





下載網址:https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads

額外安裝: Oracle VM VirtualBox Extension Pack



作業系統: Ubuntu 16.04 LTS

額外安裝: EW-7822ULC 驅動程式 ◆





ROS – kinetic完整安裝版本





安裝 Virtualbox

1.下載 Virtualbox安裝檔與Extension Pack

「載連結:https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads



About

Screenshots Downloads

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Community

Documentation

End-user docs

Technical docs

Download VirtualBox

Here, you will find links to VirtualBox binaries and its source code.

VirtualBox

VirtualBox binaries

By downloading, you agree to the terms and conditions of the respective license.

If you're looking for the VirtualBox 5.1.30 packages, see VirtualBox 5.1 builds. Consider upgr

VirtualBox 5.2.4 platform packages. The binaries are released under the terms of t

- □→Windows hosts r⇒OS ¥ hoete
- Linux distributions
- ⇒Solaris hosts

 VirtualBox 5.2.4 Oracle VM VirtualBox Extension Pack → All supported platforms Support for USB 2.0 and USB 3.0 devices, VirtualBox RDP, disk encryption, NVMe and F introduction to this Extension Pack.

The Extension Pack binaries are released under the VirtualBox Personal Use and Evalua Please install the extension pack with the same version as your installed version of Virt

1-1

選擇電腦的作業系統 下載安裝檔

> 1-2 下載







安裝 Virtualbox

2.安裝 Virtualbox



VirtualBox-5.2.0-118431-Win



點擊兩下安裝檔



2-1

遇到選項皆選擇「下一步」 若遇到授權問題,請點選「允許」



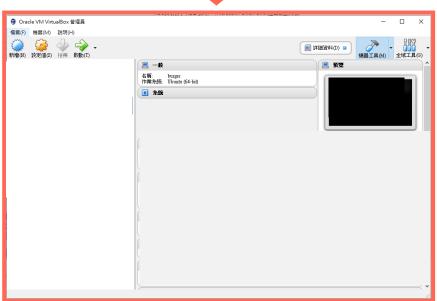


安裝 Virtualbox

2.安裝 Virtualbox



■ 點擊兩下執行檔開啟





- 一台虛擬主機
- 自由選擇作業系統
- 可與實體設備連結: 如USB、網路孔等等

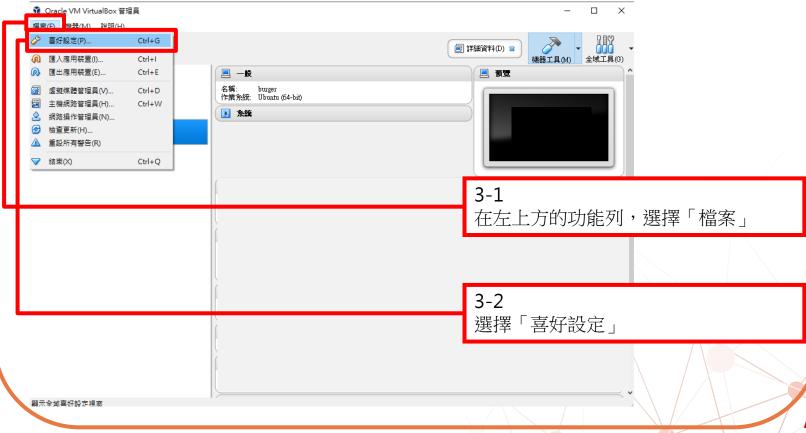






安裝 Virtualbox

3.安裝Extension Pack

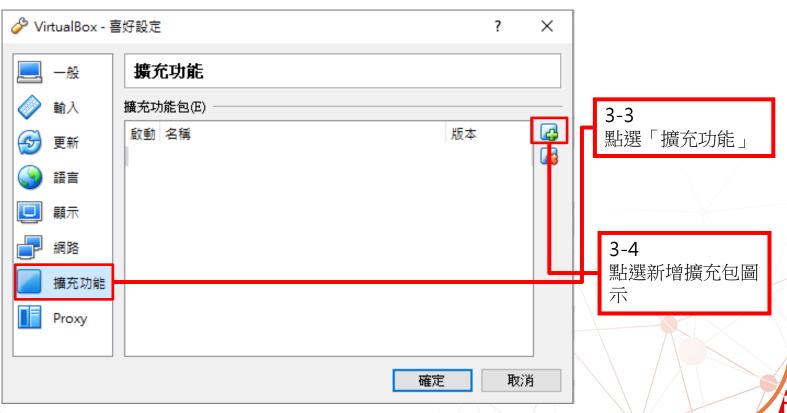






安裝 Virtualbox

3.安裝Extension Pack







安裝 Virtualbox

3.安裝Extension Pack

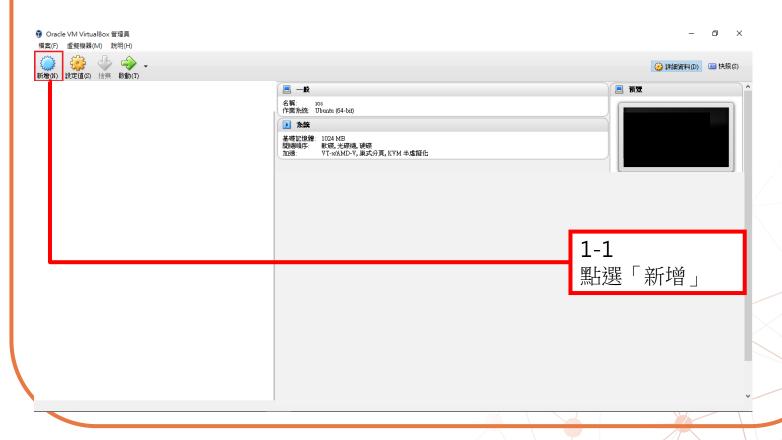






安裝 Virtualbox

1.新增虛擬機器



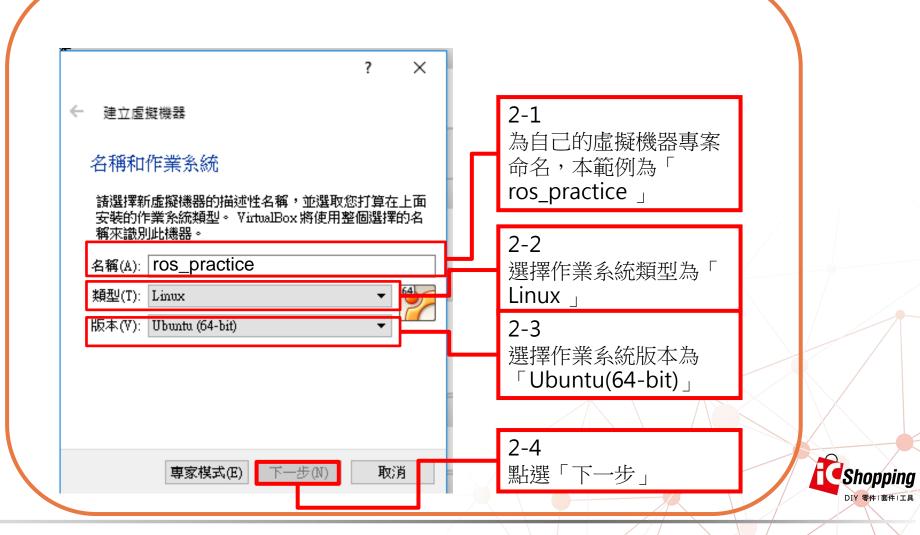




電腦 Win 10

安裝前的準備

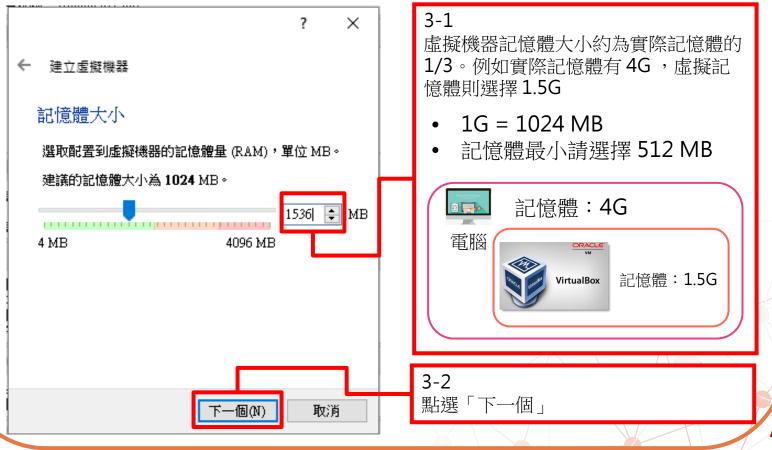
安裝 Virtualbox





安裝 Virtualbox

3.選擇記憶體(RAM)的大小







安裝 Virtualbox

DIY 零件 | 套件 | 工具

4.選擇硬碟配置





安裝 Virtualbox

DIY 零件|套件|工具

5.選擇虛擬硬碟使用的映像檔類型 建立虛擬硬碟 硬碟檔案類型 5-1 請選擇您希望新虛擬硬碟所使用的檔案類型。 如果您不需要與其 選擇 它虛擬化軟體使用,您可以保持此設定不變。 「VDI(VirtualBox 磁碟映像)」 ● VDI (VirtualBox 磁碟映像) 此選項所建立的映像檔只有 ○ VHD (虚擬硬碟) Virtualbox可以使用 YMDK (虚擬機器磁碟) 5-2 點選「下一個 下一個(N) 取消 専家模式(E) **Response**



安裝 Virtualbox

6.選擇硬碟配置

X 建立虏擬硬碟 實體硬碟中存放裝置 請選擇新虛擬硬碟檔案是否根據使用而成長 (動態配置) 或以最大 大小建立(固定大小)。 動**悲配置**硬碟檔案只使用實體硬碟的空間作為填滿 (直到最大的 固定大小),雖然有可用空間也不會再次自動伸縮。 固定大小硬碟檔案在某些系統需要花比較長的時間建立但通常用 起來比較快。 ● 動態配置(D) ○ 固定大小(F)

6-1 「動態配置 電腦 動態配置 VirtualBox 電腦 固定大小 VirtualBox 6-2

點選「下一個

■(N) 取消

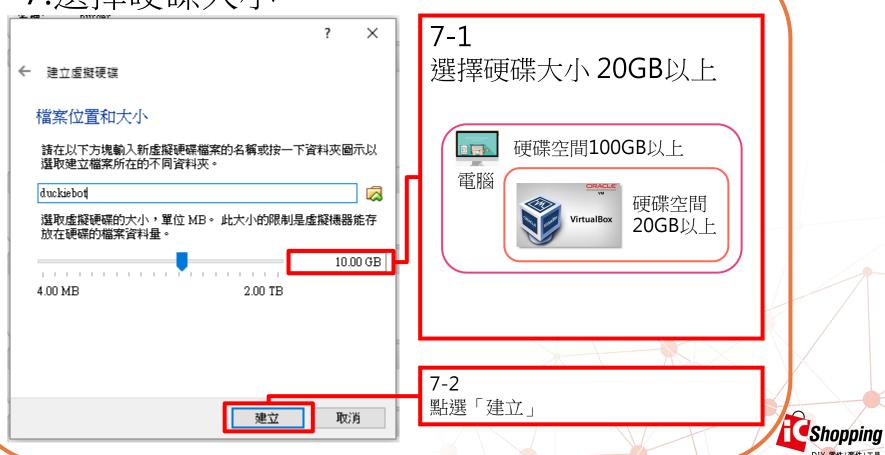
Shopping DIY 零件I套件I工具



安裝 Virtualbox

DIY 零件 套件 工具

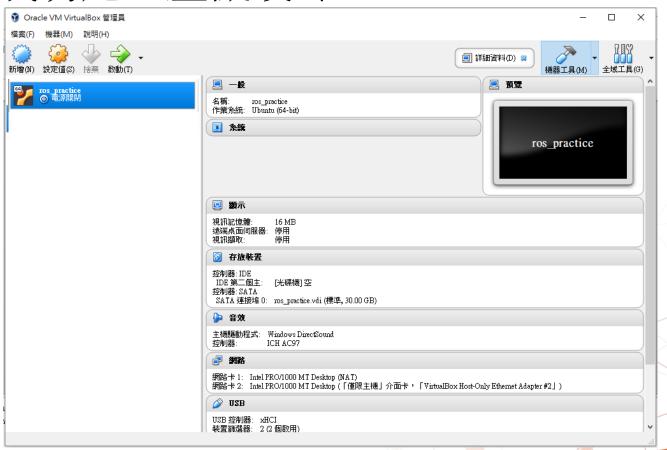
7.選擇硬碟大小





安裝 Virtualbox

8.成功建立虛擬硬碟







安裝 Virtualbox

9.下載「Ubuntu 16.04 LTS」映像檔

映像檔下載網址: https://www.ubuntu-tw.org/modules/tinyd0/

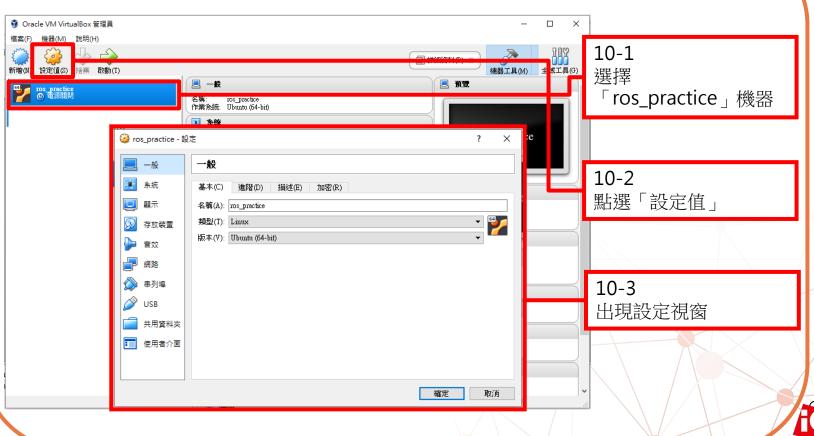






安裝 Virtualbox

10.掛載「Ubuntu 16.04 LTS」映像檔

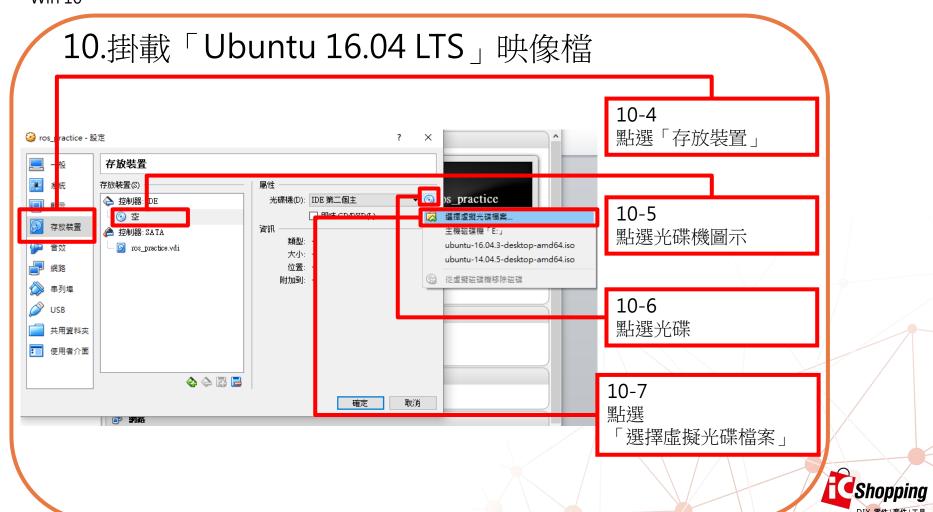






安裝 Virtualbox

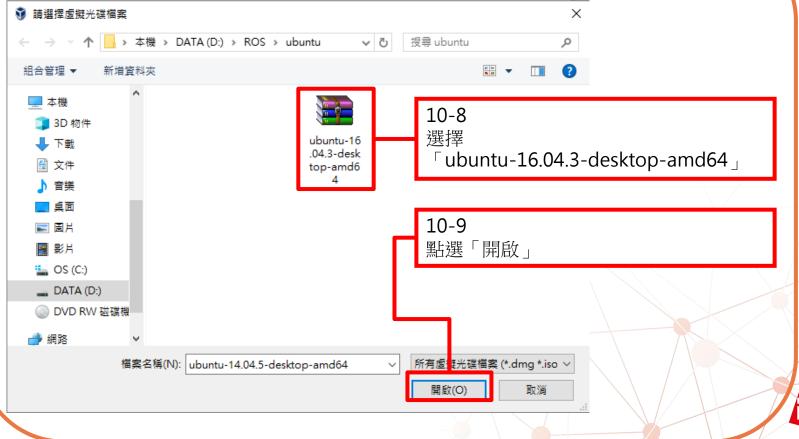
DIY 零件|套件|工具





安裝 Virtualbox

10.掛載「Ubuntu 16.04 LTS」映像檔

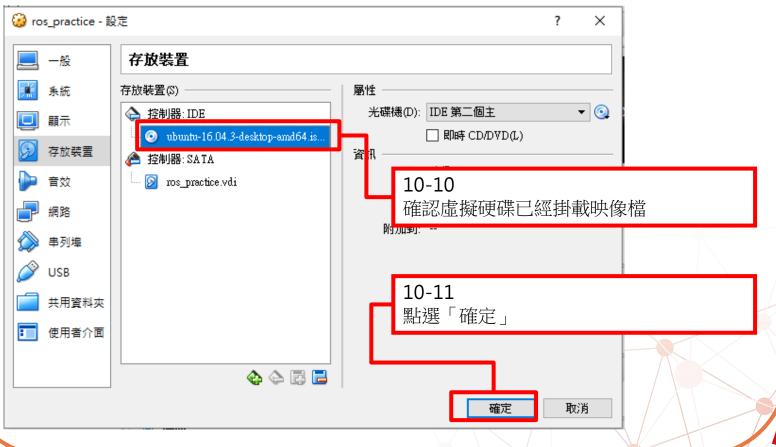






安裝 Virtualbox

10.掛載「Ubuntu 16.04 LTS」映像檔

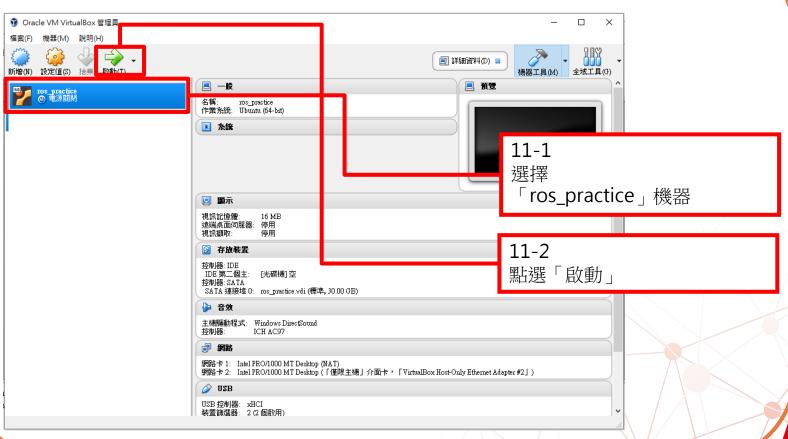






安裝 Virtualbox

11.啟動虛擬硬碟







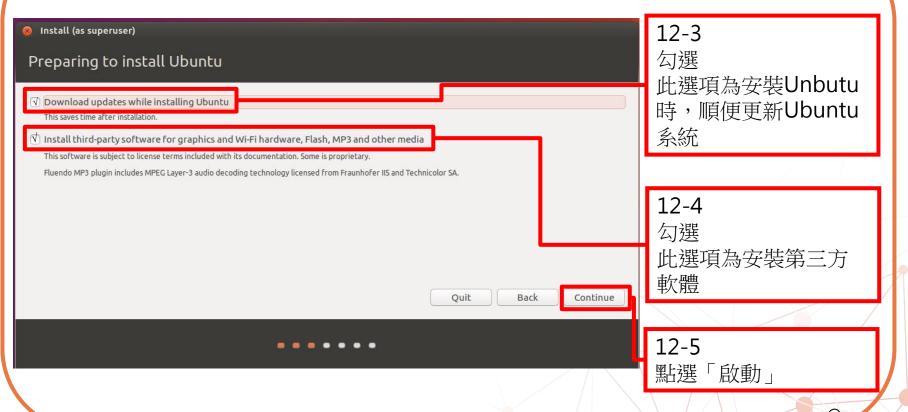
安裝 Ubuntu







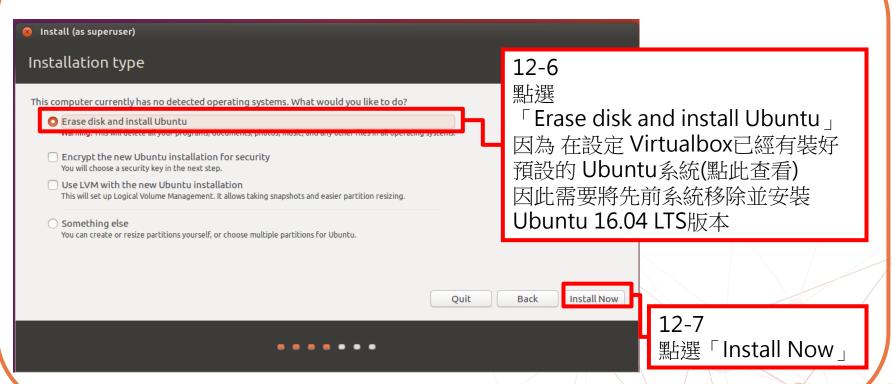
安裝 Ubuntu







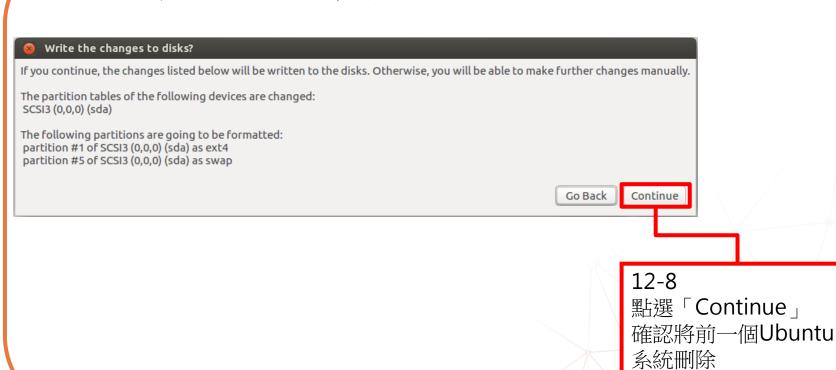
安裝 Ubuntu







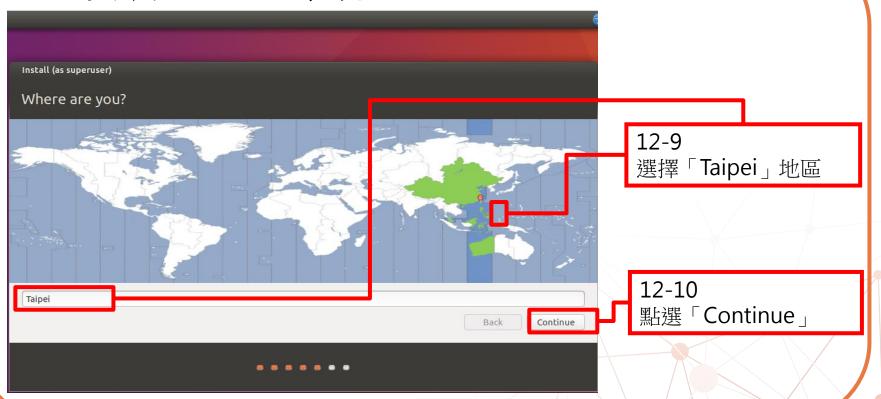
安裝 Ubuntu







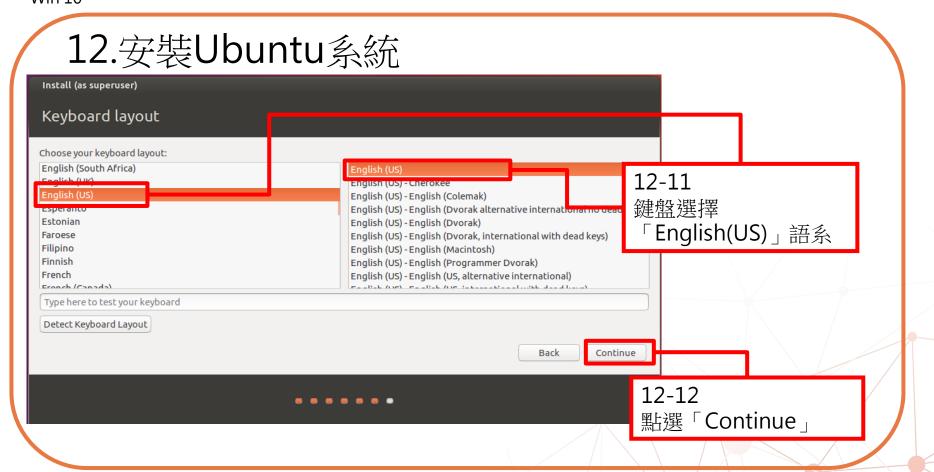
安裝 Ubuntu







安裝 Ubuntu







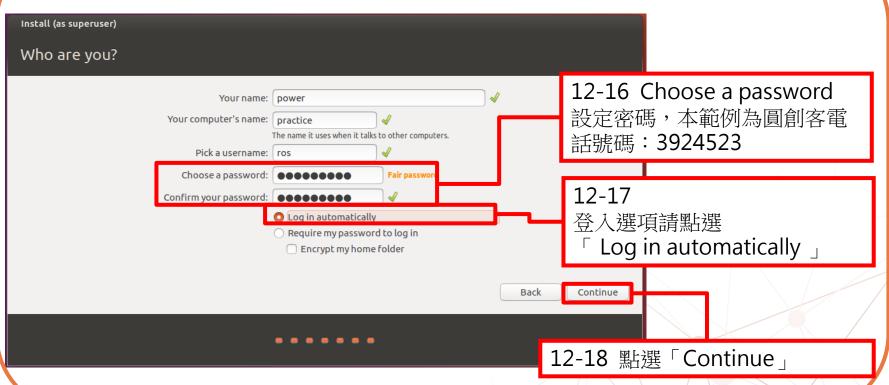
安裝 Ubuntu







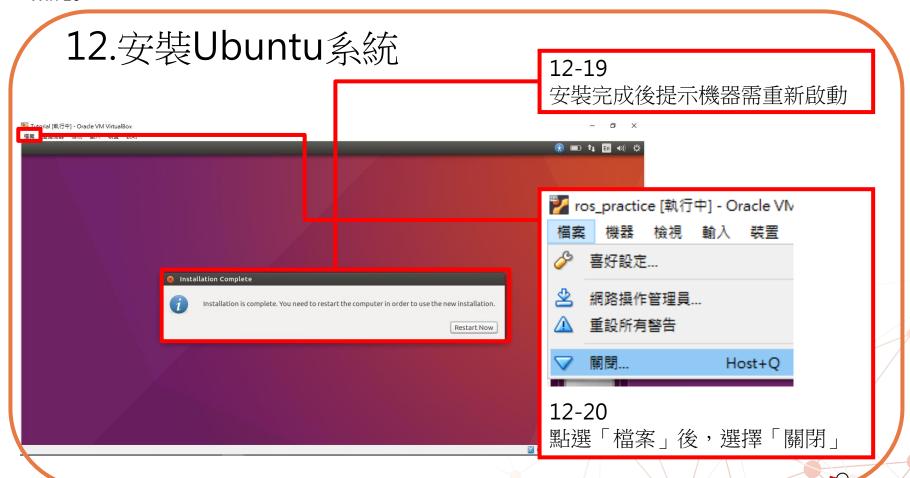
安裝 Ubuntu







安裝 Ubuntu







安裝 Ubuntu

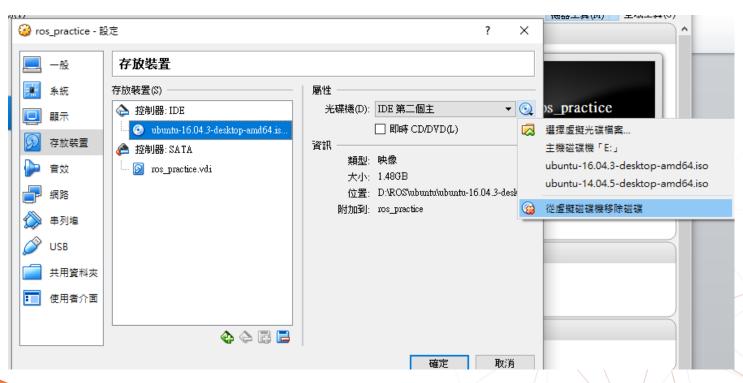






安裝 Ubuntu

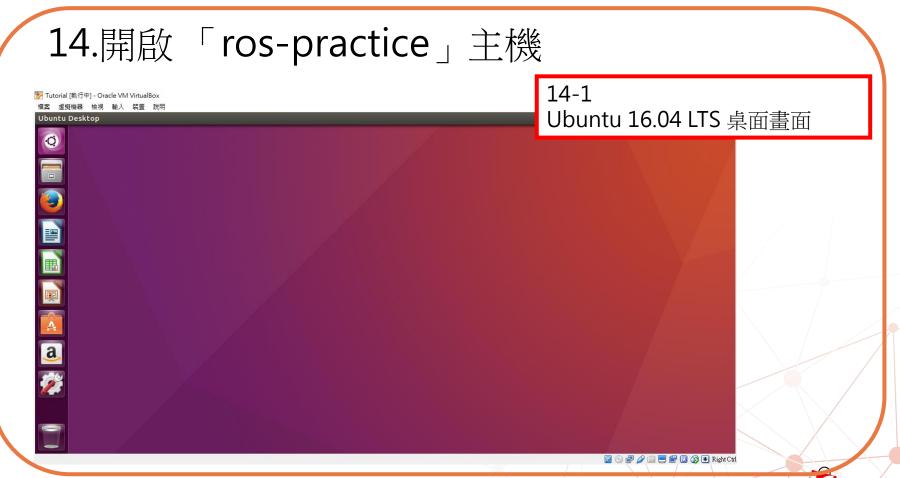
13.卸載映像檔







安裝工具套件

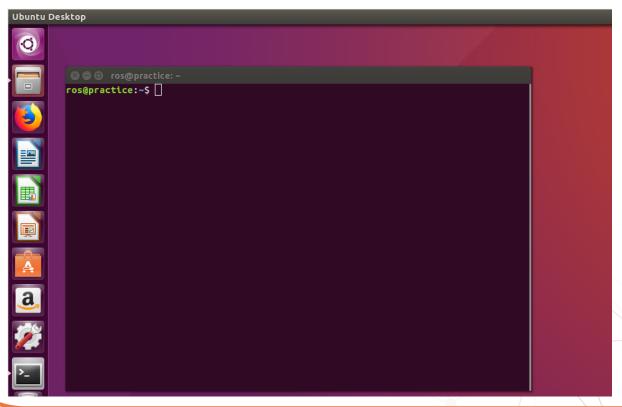






安裝工具套件

1.開啟 Terminal Ctrl + Alt + 工







安裝工具套件

2.安裝套件

2-1 安裝「etckeeper」



備份工具

指令: \$ sudo apt install etckeeper

ros@practice:~

ros@practice:~\$ sudo apt install etckeeper

[sudol password for ros:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done

The following packages were automatically instalinux-headers-4.10.0-28 linux-headers-4.10.0-linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic linux-image-ext

Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

The following NEW packages will be installed:
etckeeper

2-1-1 輸入指令

2-1-2 安裝畫面





安裝工具套件

2.安裝套件

2-2 安裝 **YSSH** Secure Shell 」,通訊協定服務

指令:

\$ sudo apt install ssh

```
🔞 🖃 📵 ros@practice: ~
ros@practice:~ $ sudo apt install ssh
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
ssh is already the newest version (1:7.2p2-4ubuntu2.2).
The following packages were automatically installed and are
d:
 linux-headers-4.10.0-28 linux-headers-4.10.0-28-generic
 linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic linux-image-extra-4.10.0-28-
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
O upgraded, O newly installed, O to remove and 89 not upgrad
ros@practice:~$
```

2-2-1 輸入指令

2-2-2 安裝畫面





安裝工具套件

Shopping

2.安裝套件

2-3 安裝



「VIM」,文字編輯器

指令:

\$ sudo apt install vim

```
🛾 🖨 🗊 ros@practice: ~
ros@practice:~$ sudo apt install vim
                                                         2-3-1
                                                          輸入指令
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
vim is already the newest version (2:7.4.1689-3ubuntu1.2).
The following packages were automatically installed and bre
d:
 linux-headers-4.10.0-28 linux-headers-4.10.0-28-generi
                                                         2-3-2
 linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic linux-image-extra-4.10.0
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
                                                         安裝畫面
O upgraded, O newly installed, O to remove and 89 not up r
ros@practice:~S
```



安裝工具套件

2.安裝套件

2-3-1 安裝 **gedit** gedit 」,文字編輯器

指令:

\$ sudo apt install gedit

```
😰 🖃 🗊 ros@practice: ~
ros@practice:~$ sudo apt install gedi
                                                         2-3-1-1
                                                         輸入指令
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
vim is already the newest version (2:7.4.1689-3ubuntu1.2).
The following packages were automatically installed and are
 linux-headers-4.10.0-28 linux-headers-4.10.0-28-generi
                                                         2-3-1-2
 linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic linux-image-extra-4.10.0 2
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 89 not up r 安裝畫面
ros@practice:~S
```





安裝工具套件

2.安裝套件

2-4 安裝「 htop 」,系統監控與進程管理套件

指令: \$ sudo apt install htop

```
😮 🖨 📵 ros@practice: ~
                                                           2-4-1
ros@practice:~; sudo apt install htop
                                                           輸入指令
Reading package Lists... vone
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no
d:
  linux-headers-4.10.0-28 linux-headers-4.10.0-28-generic
 linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic linux-image-extra-4.10.0-28
                                                           2-4-2
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
                                                           安裝畫面
 htop
```





安裝工具套件

2.安裝套件



指令: \$ sudo apt install git

ros@practice:~\$ sudo apt install git Reading package lists... Done Building dependency tree Reading state information... Done The following packages were automatic libserf-1-1 libsvn1 linux-headers-4 linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic linux

2-5-1 輸入指令

2-5-2 安裝畫面





安裝工具套件

2.安裝套件

2-6 安裝「pip」, python的軟體管理工具

指令: -\$ sudo apt install python-pip

```
2-6-1
ros@practice:~$ sudo apt install python-pip
                                                                  輸入指令
Reading package Lists... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
 libexpat1-dev libpython-all-dev libpython-dev libpython2.7 libpython2.7-dev
 libpython2.7-minimal libpython2.7-stdlib python-all python-all-day
 python-dev python-pip-whl python-pkg-resources python-setuptools
  python-wheel python2.7 python2.7-dev python2.7-minimal
                                                               2-6-2
                                                               安裝/更新畫面
```

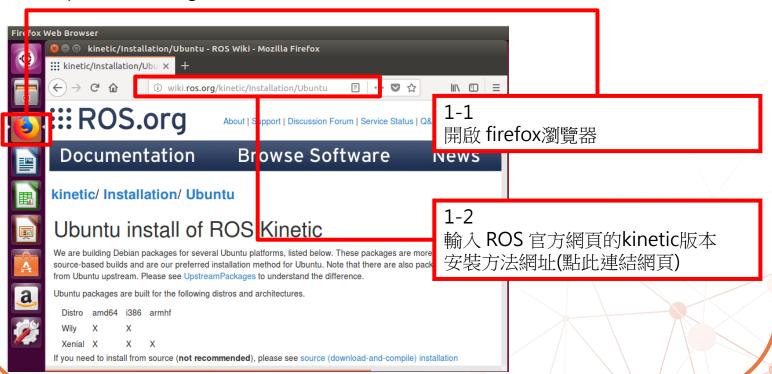




安裝 ROS 系統

1.允許 Ubuntu從 ROS儲存庫下載套件

• ROS 官方網頁的kinetic版本安裝方法網址: http://wiki.ros.org/kinetic/Installation/Ubuntu

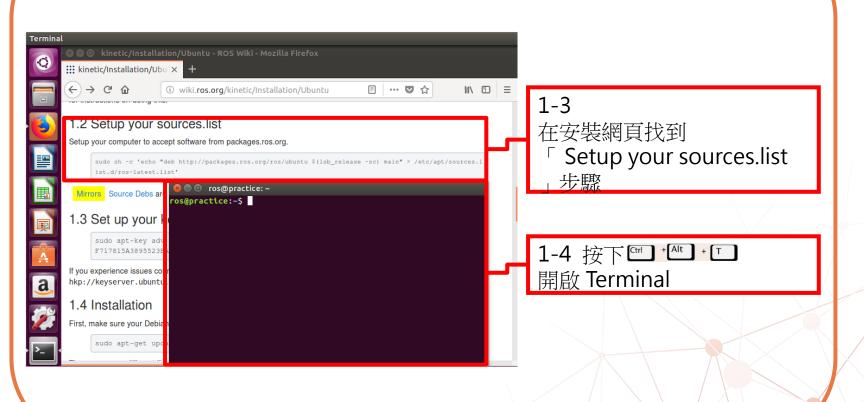






安裝 ROS 系統

1.允許 Ubuntu從 ROS儲存庫下載套件

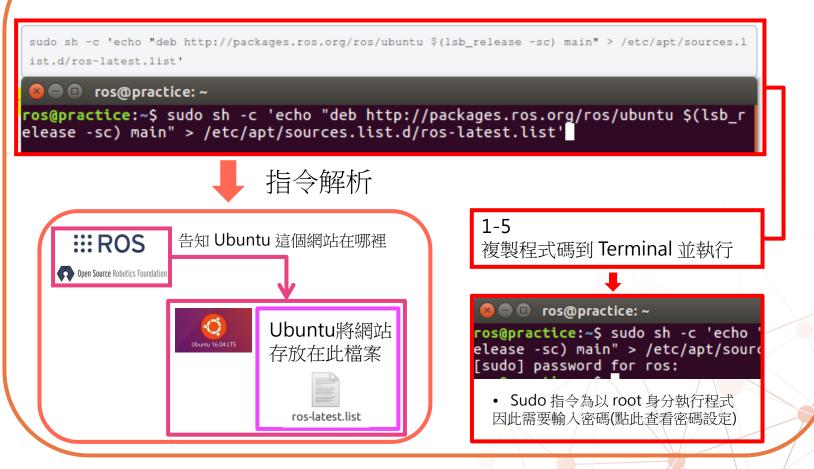






安裝 ROS 系統

1.允許 Ubuntu從 ROS儲存庫下載套件







安裝 ROS 系統

1.允許 Ubuntu從 ROS儲存庫下載套件

Set up your keys

sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net:80 --recv-key 421C365BD9FF1
F717815A3895523BAEEB01FA116

🚫 🖨 🗊 ros@practice: ~

ros@practice:~\$ sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://packages.ros.org/ros/ubuntu \$(lsb_r
elease -sc) main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/ros-latest.list'
[sudo] password for ros:

ros@practice:~\$ sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net:80
 --recv-key 421C365BD9FF1F717815A3895523BAEEB01FA116



指令解析



1-6

在安裝網頁找到「 Set up your keys步驟」並複製程式碼到 Terminal 並執行



```
Executing: /tmp/tmp.gg16eaVgbv/gpg.1.sh --keyserver
hkp://ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net:80
--recv-key
'421C365BD9FF1F717815A3895523BAEEB01FA116
'gpg: requesting key B01FA116 from hkp server ha.pool.sks-keyservers.net
gpg: key B01FA116: "ROS Builder <rosbuild@ros.org>" not changed
'gpg: Total number processed: 1
'gpg: unchanged: 1

ros@practice:~$
```

• 金鑰加入完成畫面





安裝 ROS 系統

2.安裝ROS – kinetic完整版版本

Installation

First, make sure your Debian package index is up-to-date:

sudo apt-get update

pgg: key B01FA116: "ROS Builder <rosbuild@ros.org>" not changed

pgg: Total number processed: 1

pgg: unchanged: 1

ros@practice:~\$ sudo apt-get update



指令解析

APT

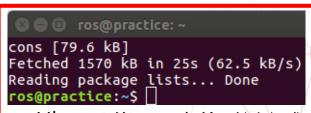
- 告知 Ubuntu 更新 apt 套件
- 套件清單存放於



sources.list

2-1

在安裝網頁找到「Installation步驟」 並複製第一段程式碼到 Terminal 執行



• Ubuntu的 apt 套件更新完成畫面





安裝 ROS 系統

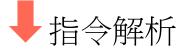
2.安裝ROS – kinetic完整版版本

Desktop-Full Install: (Recommended): ROS, rqt, rviz, robot-generic libraries, 2D/3D simulators, navigation and 2D/3D perception

sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-desktop-full

ros@practice: ~

cons [79.6 kB]
Fetched 1570 kB in 25s (62.5 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
ros@practice: ~\$ sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-desktop-full



Ubuntu 利用 apt 套件 下載並安裝 ROS





2-2

在安裝網頁找到「 Desktop-Full Install」 說明並複製程式碼到 Terminal 執行



Unpacking ros-kinetic-desktop-full (3.1-0xenial-20171208-165747-0800) .. Setting up ros-kinetic-desktop-full ros@practice:~\$

- ROS安裝完成畫面
- 安裝時間依照網路速度而定





安裝 ROS 系統

3.初始化 ROS – kinetic 的rosdep工具程式

Initialize rosdep

Before you can use ROS, you will need to initialize rosdep. rosdep enables you to easily install system dependencies for source you want to compile and is required to run some core components in ROS.

3-1

sudo rosdep init rosdep update

🔊 🛑 📵 ros@practice: ~

os@practice:~\$ sudo rosdep init



指令解析

ROS一些核心元件執行時 也需要一些相依套件 因此初始化 rosdep 工具 使其產牛相依套件清單





Recommended: please run

rosdep update

• ROS 初始化完成畫面

在安裝網頁找到「 Initialize rosdep」步驟 並複製第一段程式碼到 Terminal 執行







安裝 ROS 系統

3.初始化 ROS – kinetic 的rosdep工具程式

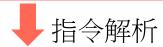
Initialize rosdep

Before you can use ROS, you will need to initialize rosdep. rosdep enables you to easily install system dependencies for source you want to compile and is required to run some core components in ROS.

sudo rosdep init
rosdep update

ros@practice:~

ros@practice:~\$ rosdep update

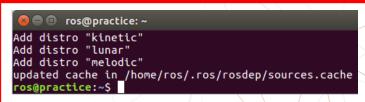


ROS透過上一步驟產生的清單 開始下載與更新相依套件

20-default.list

3-2

在安裝網頁找到「 Initialize rosdep 」步驟並複製第二段程式碼到 Terminal 執行



• Rosdep工具更新完成畫面





安裝 ROS 系統

- 4. ROS kinetic 工作環境設定
 - 開啟 Terminal 時









每次自動讀取ROS

指令與腳本檔

每次手動讀取ROS 指令與腳本檔

在安裝網頁找到步驟 1.6 Environment setup

詳細設定流程 在下一頁ppt

1.6 Environment setup

It's convenient if the ROS environmen launched:

echo "source /opt/ros/kinetic source ~/.bashrc 4-1

1.6 Environment setup

┛莎慰

並複製第二段程式碼到 Terminal 執行

If you just want to change the environment of your current shell, instead

source /opt/ros/kinetic/setup.bash

🛭 🖨 🕒 ros@practice: ~

ros@practice:~\$ source /opt/ros/kinetic/setup.bash

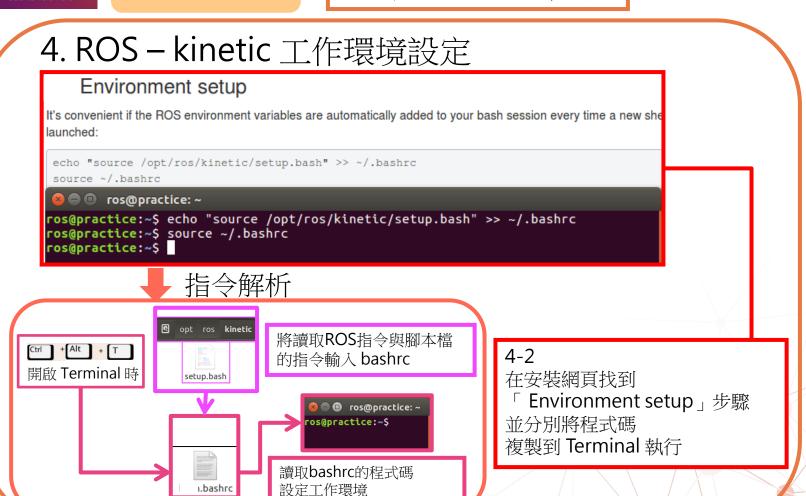
ros@practice:~\$

在安裝網頁找到





安裝 ROS 系統







安裝 ROS 系統

5. ROS – kinetic 相依套件安裝

Dependencies for building packages

Up to now you have installed what you need to run the core ROS packages. To create and manage your own ROS workspaces, there are various tools and requirements that are distributed separately. For example, rosinstall is a frequently used command-line tool that enables you to easily download many source trees for ROS packages with one command.

To install this tool and other dependencies for building ROS packages, run:

sudo apt-get install python-rosinstall python-rosinstall-generator python-wstool build-essenti

🛿 🖨 🗊 ros@practice: ~

ros@practice:~\$ sudo apt-get install python-rosinstall python-rosinstall-generator py
thon-wstool build-essential
[sudo] password for ros:



指令解析

下列ROS相依套件

- •python-rosinstalls
- python-rosinstall-generator
- python-wstool
- •build-essential

利用「 apt-get install 」指令安裝



5-1

在安裝網頁找到

Dependencies for building packages 步驟並複製程式碼到 Terminal 執行



Processing triggers for man-db (2.7.5-1) ... Setting up python-wstool (0.1.17-1) ... ros@practice:~\$

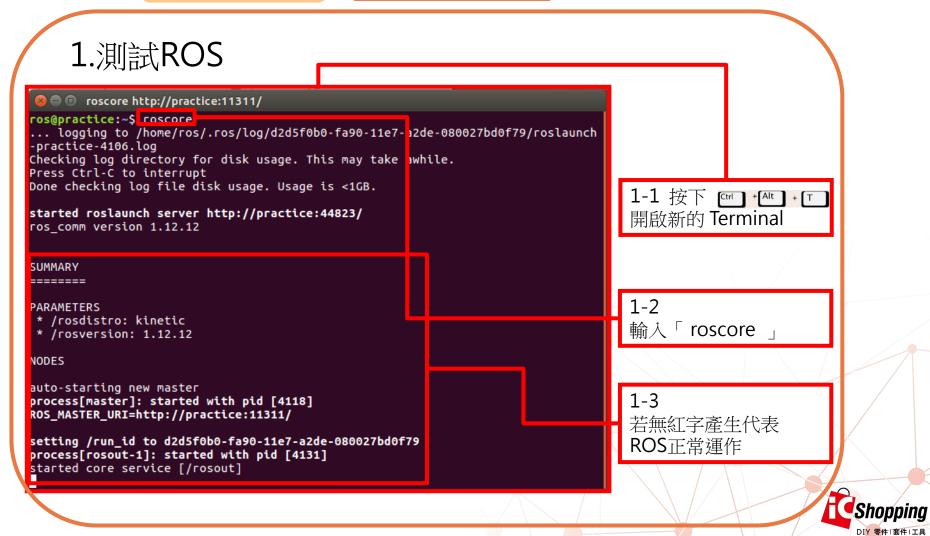
• 相依套件安裝完成畫面





測試ROS

啟動ROS





測試ROS

停止ROS

2.停止ROS的運作

