Lecture 2

2021

INFO 802

Master Advanced Mechatronics

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∷ROS

Publisher, Subscriber Node
ROS launch
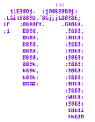
UNIVERSITÉ SAVOIE MONT BLANC

POLYTECH ANNECY-CHAMBÉRY

Objectives

At the end of this lecture, you are excepted to :

☑ Code a Publisher node and use the `rospy.Publisher` function

☑ Code a Subscriber node and use the `rospy.Subscriber` function

☑ Know what is a `callback` function and how it works.

Script editor in Ubuntu

There are many options to edit script in Ubuntu :

- Nano is a Command Line editor → Not user friendly for Python coding

```
> sudo nano <filename>
```

- Gedit is the official default text editor of Ubuntu → A bit basic

```
> sudo gedit <filename>
```

- **Sublime Text3** is a halfway IDE text editor with auto-completion of basic functions → Nice !

```
> sudo subl <filename>
```

IDE for ROS

There is no best IDEs, only the IDE that works best for you !

Eclipse, **Net Beans**, **Qt Creator**: popular on Ubuntu (C++)
Anaconda: nice interface (Python)
but the ROS environment has to be set up and can be tedious

ROS Development Studio: only online (C++ Python)

Clion: user friendly and easy to setup (C++ Python)

RoboWare Studio: IDE especially designed for working with ROS. The installation is quite easy, and automatically detects and loads an ROS environment without additional configurations. It has different out-of-the-box features (C++ Python)
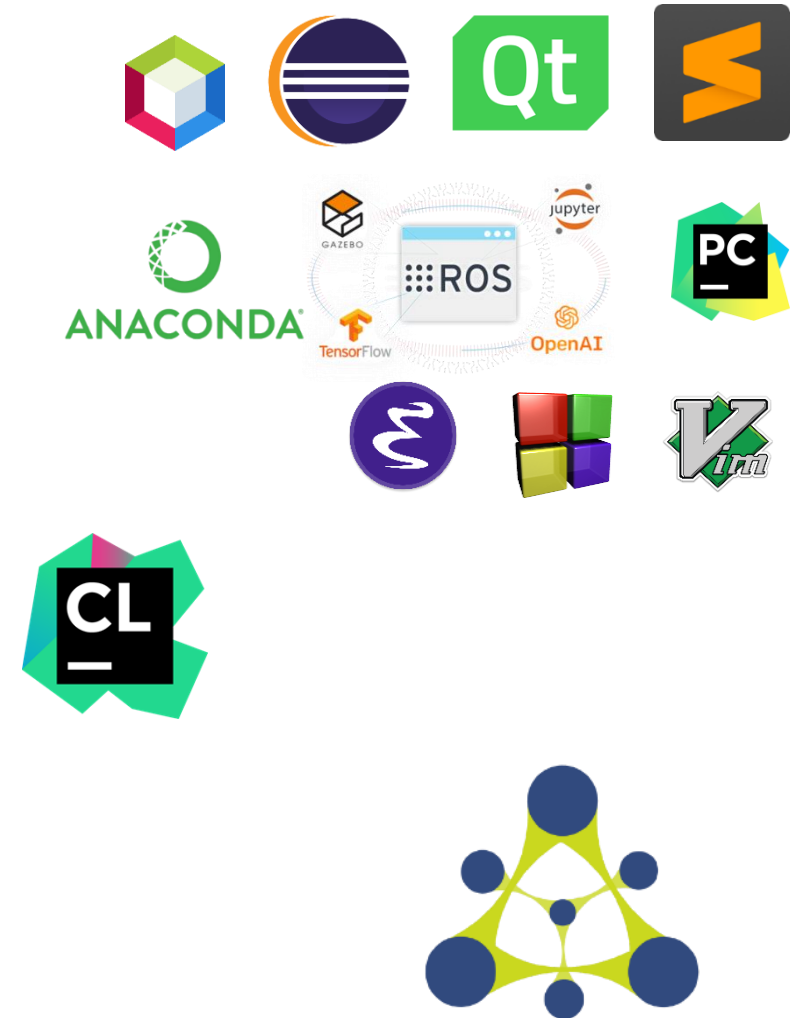
Create first node *Hello World (Python)*

with **rospy** (Python Client Library)

This is the *shebang*. It lets the OS know that this is a Python file, and that it should be passed to the Python interpreter

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding utf-8 -*-

__author__ = "Luc Marechal"
__copyright__ = "The Hello World Project copyright"
__credits__ = "myself"
__license__ = "GPL"
__version__ = "0.0.1"
__maintainer__ = "Luc Marechal"
__email__ = "luc@univ-smb.fr"
__status__ = "Development"

import rospy
rospy.init_node('hello_python')

rate = rospy.Rate(10)

while not rospy.is_shutdown():
  print("Hello World")
  rate.sleep()
```
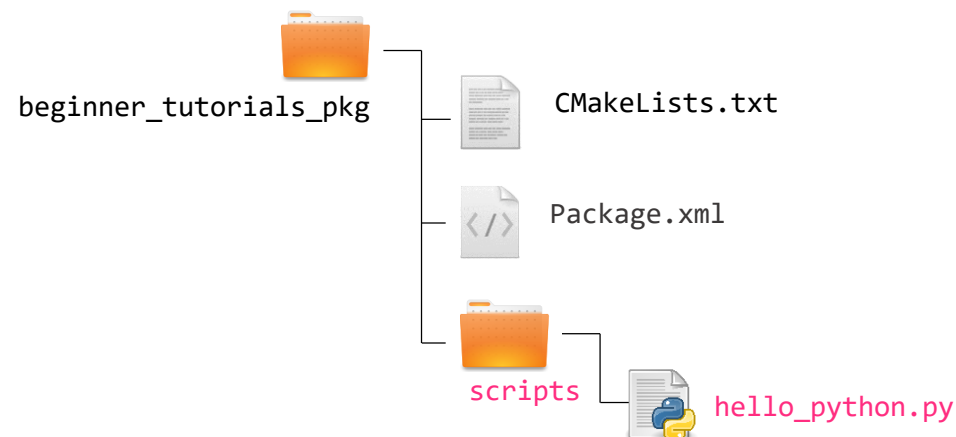
Optional but good practices

Create the node

```
> mkdir ~/catkin_ws/src/beginner_tutorials_pkg/scripts
> cd ~/catkin_ws/src/beginner_tutorials_pkg/scripts
> sudo subl hello_python.py
```

beginner_tutorials_pkg

CMakeLists.txt

Package.xml

scripts

hello_python.py

Building first node *Hello World (Python)*

with **rospy** (Python Client Library)

If you create your Python file from the shell, it may happen that it is created without execution permissions. If this happens, ROS will not be able to find it. You can give execution permissions to the file by typing the next command: chmod +x name_of_the_file.py

Make the file executable

```
> sudo chmod +x hello_python.py
```
→ Give execution permissions to the file

Make sure you have sourced your workspace's setup.bash file

```
> cd ~/catkin_ws
> source devel/setup.bash
```
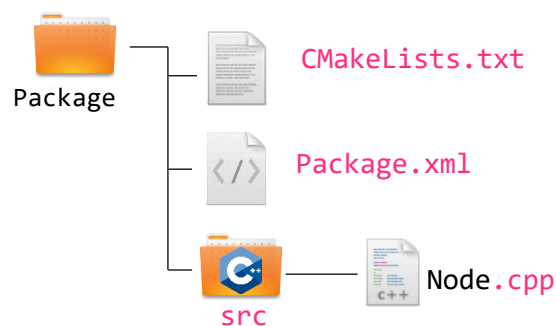
Run your node

```
> rosrun beginner_tutorials_pkg hello_python.py
```
→ Extension needed

Create Nodes Summary

Your case

1) Create your *.cpp* file in /src folder of the package

2) Customize CMakeLists.txt and package.xml files

3) Build the package which contains the node
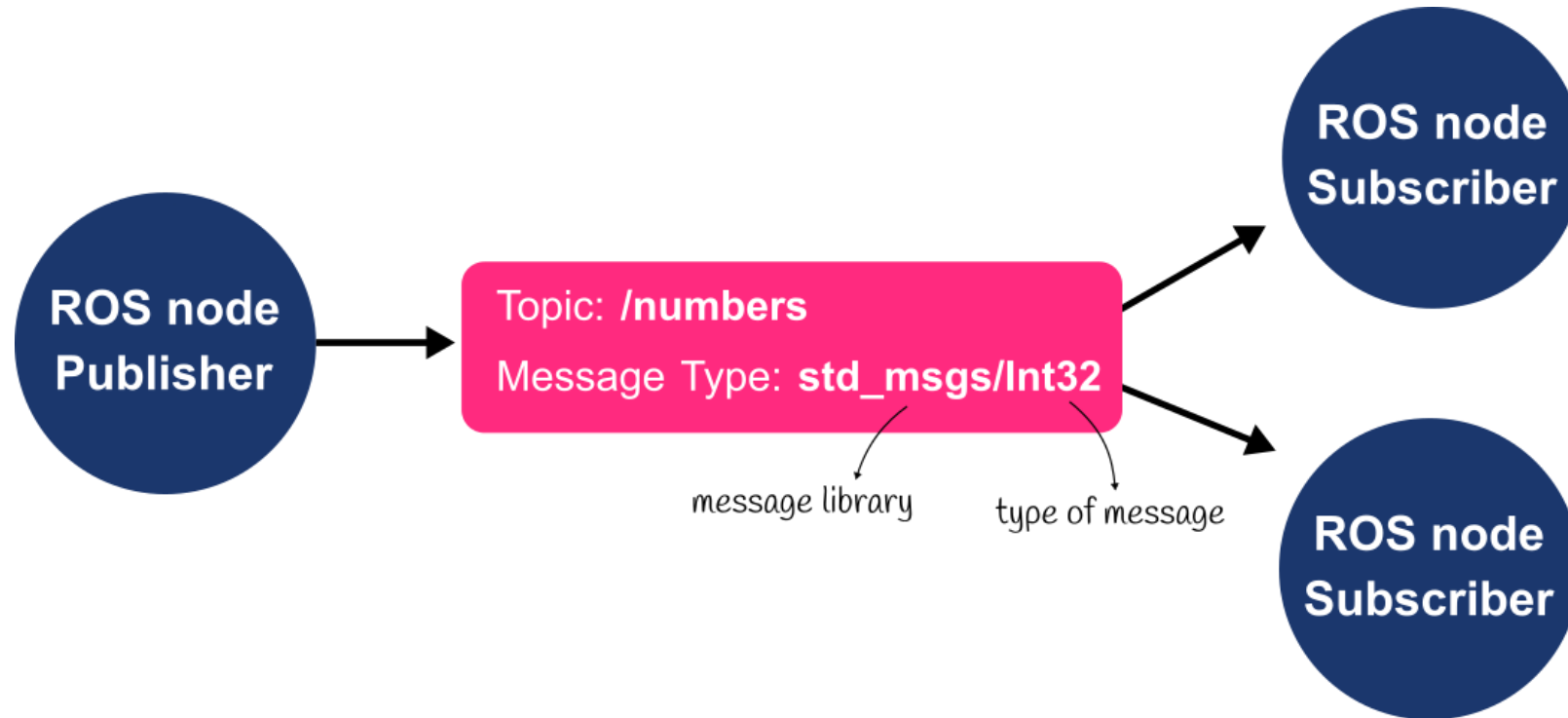
4) Source your workspace

5) Run your node

1) Create your *.py* file in /scripts folder of the package

2) Make the file executable

3) Source your workspace

4) Run your node with the *.py* extention

Package
— CMakeLists.txt
— Package.xml
— src — Node.cpp

Package
— CMakeLists.txt
— Package.xml
— scripts — Node.py
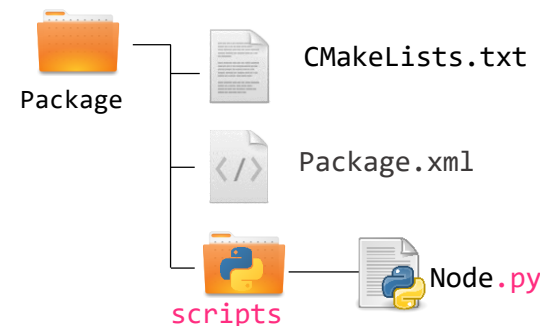
Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

The publisher node publishes a **message** of type *Int32* on the **topic** named *numbers*

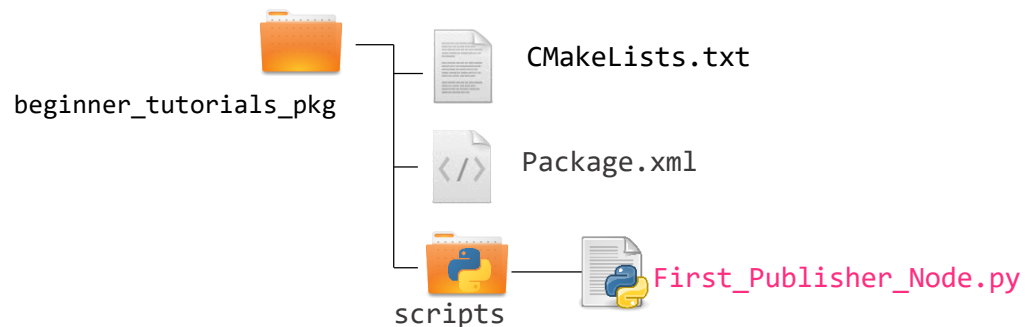The subscriber node subscribes to the topic named numbers on which the message is of type Int32

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Writing the publisher Node

First_Publisher_Node.py

- This node will publish an integer value on a topic called *numbers*

  Edit a .py file in scripts folder

  ```
  > cd ~/catkin_ws/beginner_tutorials_pkg/
  > mkdir scripts
  > cd scripts
  > sudo subl First_Publisher_Node.py
  ```

  beginner_tutorials_pkg

  CMakeLists.txt

  Package.xml

  scripts

  First_Publisher_Node.py

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import Int32


def First_Publisher_Node():
    pub = rospy.Publisher('numbers', Int32, queue_size=10)

    rospy.init_node('First_Publisher_Node', anonymous=True)

    rate = rospy.Rate(10) # 10hz

    number_count=0

    rospy.loginfo("The publisher node is running")

    while not rospy.is_shutdown():
        rospy.loginfo(number_count)
        pub.publish(number_count)
        rate.sleep()
        number_count += 1

if __name__ == '__main__':
    First_Publisher_Node()
```

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Examining the publisher Node

First_Publisher_Node.py

Every Python ROS Node will have this declaration at the top.

You need to import rospy if you are writing a ROS Node.
std_msgs.msg import is so that we can reuse the **std_msgs/Int32** message type

The node is publishing to the numbers topic using the message type **Int32**
The queue_size argument limits the amount of queued messages if any subscriber is not receiving them fast enough.

anonymous = True ensures that your node has a unique name by adding random numbers to the end of NAME.

Helper class to run loop at desired frequency (here 10 Hz)

Print a message on the Terminal

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import Int32


def First_Publisher_Node():
    pub = rospy.Publisher('numbers', Int32, queue_size=10)

    rospy.init_node('First_Publisher_Node', anonymous=True)

    rate = rospy.Rate(10) # 10hz

    number_count=0

    rospy.loginfo("The publisher node is running")

    while not rospy.is_shutdown():
        rospy.loginfo(number_count)
        pub.publish(number_count)
        rate.sleep()
        number_count += 1


if __name__ == '__main__':
    First_Publisher_Node()
```

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Examining the publisher Node

```
pub = rospy.Publisher(name of the topic, message_type, queue size)
```

pub is an Object

queue size: this is the size of the outgoing message queue used for **asynchronous** publishing

```
pub.publish(message)
```

publish() is a method of the pub Object
It publishes the message on the ROS network at the topic location

More info
http://wiki.ros.org/rospy/Overview/Publishe
rs%20and%20Subscribers

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Examining the publisher Node

`rospy.loginfo`

```
rospy.loginfo("my message")
```

This is a help for you. It prints anything you want in the Terminal.

Here we use it to print in the Terminal the message that is published on the topic
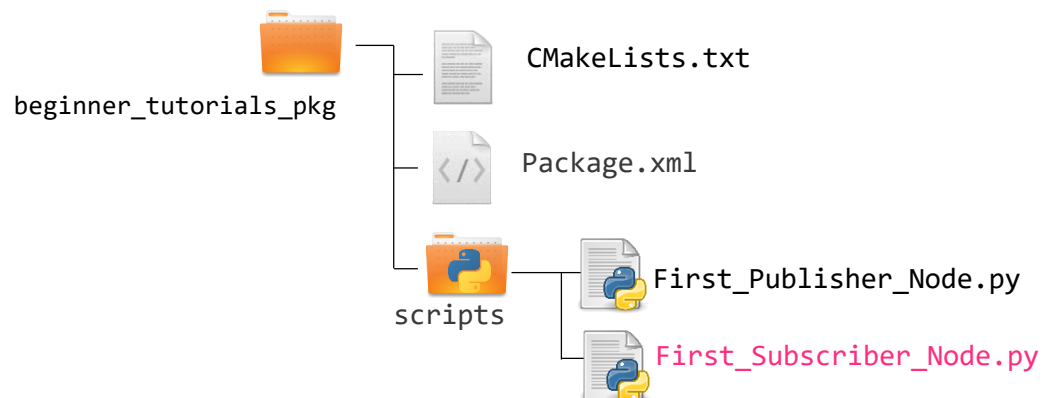
Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Writing the subscriber Node

First_Subscriber_Node.py

- This node will subscribe to an integer value on a topic called *numbers*

  Edit a .py file in scripts folder

  ```
  > cd ~/catkin_ws/beginner_tutorials_pkg/scripts
  > sudo subl First_Subscriber_Node.py
  ```

beginner_tutorials_pkg

CMakeLists.txt

Package.xml

scripts

First_Publisher_Node.py

First_Subscriber_Node.py

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import Int32

def callback(msg):
    rospy.loginfo("I heard %s", msg.data)

def First_Subscriber_Node():
    # In ROS, nodes are uniquely named. If two nodes with the same name are
    # launched, the previous one is kicked off. The anonymous=True flag means that
    # rospy will choose a unique name for our 'listener' node so that multiple
    # listeners can run simultaneously.

    rospy.init_node('First_Subscriber_Node', anonymous=True)

    rospy.Subscriber('numbers', Int32, callback)

    rospy.spin()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    First_Subscriber_Node()
```

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Examining the subscriber Node

First_Subscriber_Node.py

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import Int32

def callback(msg):
    rospy.loginfo("I heard %s", msg.data)

def First_Subscriber_Node():
    # In ROS, nodes are uniquely named. If two nodes with the same name are launched, the
    # previous one is kicked off. The anonymous=True flag means that rospy will choose a
    # unique name for our 'listener' node so that multiple listeners can run simultaneously.

    rospy.init_node('First_Subscriber_Node', anonymous=True)

    rospy.Subscriber('numbers', Int32, callback)

    rospy.spin()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    First_Subscriber_Node()
```

rospy.loginfo: logs messages to the filesystem

The anonymous=True flag tells rospy to generate a unique name for the node so that you can have multiple listener.py nodes run easily

When new messages are received, callback* is invoked with the message as the first argument.

rospy.spin(): simply keeps the node from exiting until the node has been shutdown

*Callback = function that is passed as an argument to other function

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Examining the subscriber Node

```
rospy.Subscriber(name of the topic, message_type, callback_function)
```

The callback function can be seen as a message handler
It contains the message read on the topic as its first argument.
This why in its definition the argument is the message

```
def callback_function(message):
```

Example
If the message is a *std_msgs/Int32*

```
rospy.Subscriber('my_topic', Int32, callback)
```

```
def callback(msg):
  value_read = msg.data
  ...
```

structure of Int32 message type

```
luc@USMB:~$ rosmsg show Int32
[std_msgs/Int32]:
int32 data
```

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Examining the subscriber Node

`rospy.loginfo`

```
rospy.loginfo("I heard %s", msg.data)
```

Here we use it to printout in the Terminal the message that we read on the topic

```
luc@USMB:~$ rosmsg show Int32
[std_msgs/Int32]:
int32 data
```

In our exemple, to access the Int32 message value, we need to use: msg.data
(because this is how the message Int32 in constructed)

```
luc@USMB:~$ rosmsg show Pose
[turtlesim/Pose]:
  float64 x
  float64 y
  float64 theta
  float64 linear_velocity
  float64 angular_velocity
```

If we wanted to access the theta value of a Pose message, we need would need: msg.theta

Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Building the nodes

Make the node executable (for Python only)

```
> sudo chmod +x First_Subscriber_Node.py
> sudo chmod +x First_Publisher_Node.py
```

Build package
(we use Cmake as the build system even for Python nodes)

```
> cd ~/catkin_ws
> catkin_make
```

Make sure you have sourced your workspace's setup.bash file

```
> source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash
```

Run your nodes

```
> rosrun beginner_tutorials_pkg First_Publisher_Node.py
> rosrun beginner_tutorials_pkg First_Subscriber_Node.py
```

beginner_tutorials

CMakeLists.txt

Package.xml

scripts

First_Publisher_Node.py

First_Subscriber_Node.py
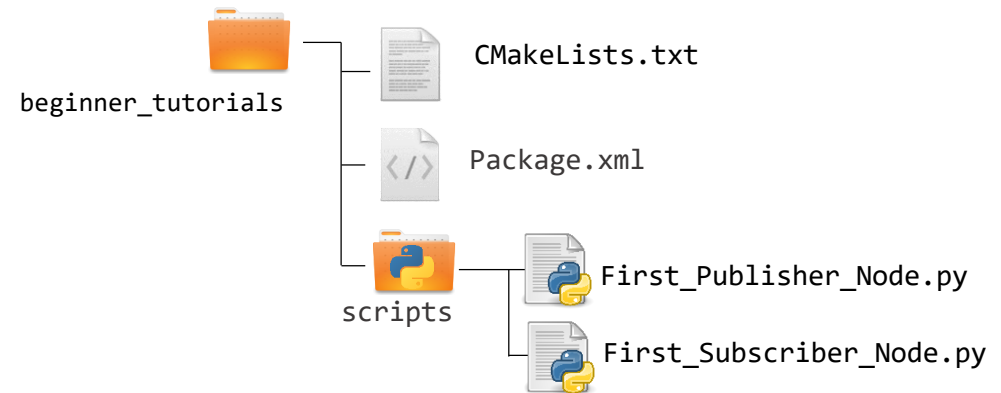
Creating a Publisher and a Subscriber Node (Python)

Recall : basic structure of a Node

Basic structure of a subscriber node

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3

Import ####
from #### import ####

def callback(msg):
    #####

def The_Node():
    rospy.init_node('The_Node', anonymous=True)

    rospy.Subscriber(topic, message_type, callback)

    rospy.spin()


if __name__ == '__main__':
    The_Node()
```

Basic structure of a publisher node

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3

Import ####
from #### import ####

def The_Node():
    rospy.init_node('The_Node', anonymous=True)

    pub = rospy.Publisher(topic, message_type, queue_size=##)

    rate = rospy.Rate(##)

    while not rospy.is_shutdown():
        pub.publish(###)
        rate.sleep()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    The_Node()
```

Important Facts

Steps to create a node in python :

1. Create your *.py* file in /scripts folder of the package
2. Make the file executable with: `sudo chomd +x nodefile.py`
3. Source your workspace with: `source ~/catkin_ws/devel/setup.bash`
4. Run your node with the *.py* extention: `rosrun package_name nodefile.py`

`rospy.Publisher(`*name of the topic, message_type, queue size*`)` and publish() fonctions are used in the publisher node

`rospy.Subscriber(`*name of the topic, message_type, callback_function*`)` and callback functions are used in the publisher node

A `callback` is function that is passed as an argument to an other function

In the function `rospy.Subscriber,` the callback automatically contains the message read on the topic as its argument

`rospy.loginfo("message") is a useful function to printout messages and variables in the Terminal`

Further References

- ## ROS Wiki
  - http://wiki.ros.org/

- ## Installation
  - http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Installation

- ## Tutorials
  - http://wiki.ros.org/ROS/Tutorials

- ## Available packages
  - http://www.ros.org/browse/

- ## ROS Cheat Sheet
  - https://www.clearpathrobotics.com/ros-robot-operating-system-cheat-sheet/
  - https://kapeli.com/cheat_sheets/ROS.docset/

- ## ROS Best Practices
  - https://github.com/leggedrobotics/ros_best_practices/wiki

- ## ROS Package Template
  - https://github.com/leggedrobotics/ros_best_practices/tree/master/ros_package_template

Relevant books
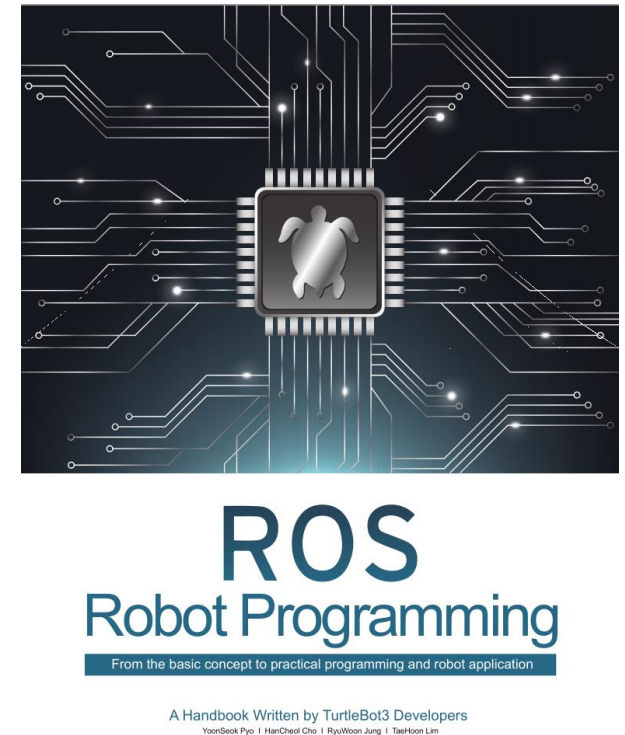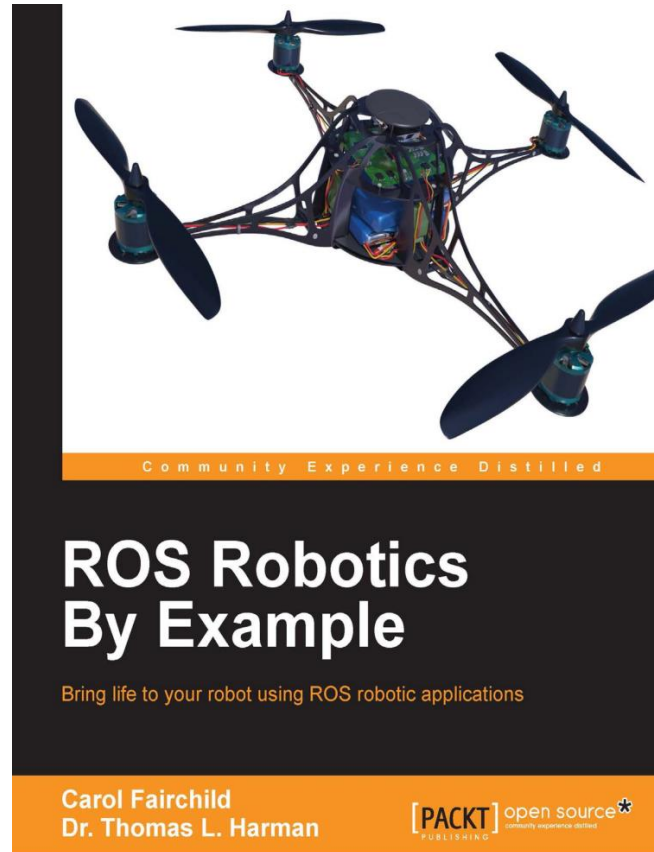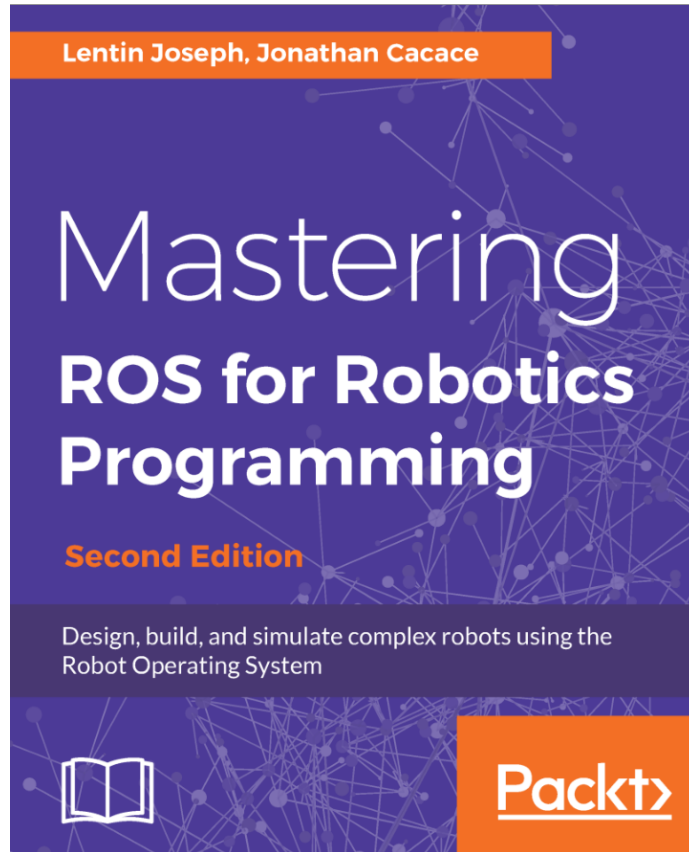
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