

## Dingo folder

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### 1. launch:

#### 1. a) dingo.launch:

<launch> ■ Launch file begins ■

<arg name="is\_sim" default="0"/> ■ Argument: is\_sim = 0 means simulation is disabled by default ■

<arg name="is\_physical" default="1"/> ■ Argument: is\_physical = 1 means physical hardware is enabled ■

<arg name="use\_joystick" default="1"/> ■ Argument: use\_joystick = 1 enables joystick control ■

<arg name="use\_keyboard" default="0"/> ■ Argument: use\_keyboard = 0 disables keyboard control ■

<arg name="serial\_port" default="/dev/ttyS0"/> ■ Argument: serial port path for communication with Arduino ■

<arg name="use\_imu" default="0"/> ■ Argument: IMU usage disabled by default ■

<group if="\$(arg is\_physical)"> ■ Begin group: only launches if physical mode is enabled ■

```

<node pkg="roscpp" type="serial_node.py" name="dingo_rosserial" args="$(arg
serial_port)" output="screen"/> ■ Node to handle serial communication with Arduino ■
<node pkg="dingo_peripheral_interfacing" type="dingo_lcd_interfacing.py"
name="dingo_LCD_node" output="screen"/></node> ■ LCD interfacing node to show
messages or data ■
</group> ■ End group for physical robot configuration ■

<group if="$(arg use_joystick)"> ■ Begin group: only launches if joystick is enabled ■
  <node pkg="joy" type="joy_node" name="JOYSTICK"> ■ Joystick node to read input from
game controller ■
    <param name="autorepeat_rate" value="30"/> ■ Sends repeated joystick commands at
30Hz ■
    <!-- <param name="joy_node/dev" value="/dev/input/js0"/> --> ■ Optional device
parameter for joystick (commented out) ■
    <!-- <arg name="coalesce_interval" value="0.02"/> --> ■ Optional timing adjustment for
input coalescing (commented out) ■
  </node> ■ End joystick node ■
</group> ■ End group for joystick input ■

<group if="$(arg use_keyboard)"> ■ Begin group: only launches if keyboard input is enabled
■
  <node pkg="dingo_input_interfacing" type="Keyboard.py" name="keyboard_input_listener"
output="screen"/></node> ■ Keyboard input listener node ■
</group> ■ End group for keyboard input ■

<node pkg="dingo" type="dingo_driver.py" name="dingo" args="$(arg is_sim) $(arg is_physical)
$(arg use_imu)" output="screen"/> ■ Main driver node for the Dingo robot, takes simulation,
physical, and IMU flags ■

</launch> ■ End of launch file ■

```

## 1. b) dingo\_gazebo\_sim.launch:

```

<launch> ■ Start of launch file ■
  <include file="$(find dingo_gazebo)/launch/simulation.launch" /> ■ Include the simulation
launch file from the dingo_gazebo package ■
</launch> ■ End of launch file ■

```

## 1. c) dingo\_simulator.launch:

```
<launch> ■ Start of launch file ■  
  <include file="$(find dingo_gazebo)/launch/simulation.launch" /> ■ Include the simulation  
  launch file from the dingo_gazebo package ■  
</launch> ■ End of launch file ■
```

## 2. scripts:

### 2. a) dingo\_driver.py:

```
import numpy as np ■ Import NumPy for numerical and array operations ■  
import time ■ Import time module for timing functions ■  
import rospy ■ Import rospy for ROS Python client library ■  
import sys ■ Import sys module to access command-line arguments ■  
from std_msgs.msg import Float64 ■ Import Float64 message type from standard ROS  
messages ■  
import signal ■ Import signal module to handle system signals like interrupts ■  
import socket ■ Import socket module (not used in this snippet, potentially for  
networking) ■  
import platform ■ Import platform module (not used here, can check OS info) ■  
from dingo_peripheral_interfacing.msg import ElectricalMeasurements ■ Import custom  
ROS message for electrical sensor data ■  
  
# Fetching is_sim and is_physical from command-line arguments ■  
args = rospy.myargv(argv=sys.argv) ■ Get ROS-compatible argument list ■  
if len(args) != 4: # arguments have not been provided, go to defaults (not sim, is  
physical) ■  
    is_sim = 0 ■ Default: not simulation mode ■  
    is_physical = 1 ■ Default: physical robot mode enabled ■  
    use_imu = 1 ■ Default: IMU sensor enabled ■  
else: ■ If exactly 3 arguments are passed after the script name ■  
    is_sim = int(args[1]) ■ Parse simulation flag from argument ■  
    is_physical = int(args[2]) ■ Parse physical robot flag from argument ■  
    use_imu = int(args[3]) ■ Parse IMU usage flag from argument ■  
  
from dingo_control.Controller import Controller ■ Import main controller class for robot  
control ■  
from dingo_input_interfacing.InputInterface import InputInterface ■ Import class to  
handle user joystick input ■  
from dingo_control.State import State, BehaviorState ■ Import robot state and behavior  
enums/classes ■
```

```

from dingo_control.Kinematics import four_legs_inverse_kinematics  Import inverse
kinematics function for quadruped legs
from dingo_control.Config import Configuration  Import configuration parameters for
robot
from dingo_control.msg import TaskSpace, JointSpace, Angle  Import custom ROS
message types for control commands
from std_msgs.msg import Bool  Import Bool message type for emergency stop status

```

```

if is_physical:  If running on physical hardware, import hardware interfaces
    from dingo_servo_interfacing.HardwareInterface import HardwareInterface
Interface to servo hardware
    from dingo_peripheral_interfacing.IMU import IMU  IMU sensor interface
    from dingo_control.Config import Leg_linkage  Mechanical leg linkage configuration

```

```

class DingoDriver:  Main driver class for controlling the Dingo robot
    def __init__(self, is_sim, is_physical, use_imu):  Constructor with mode flags
passed in
        self.message_rate = 50  Control loop frequency in Hz
        self.rate = rospy.Rate(self.message_rate)  ROS Rate object to maintain loop
timing

```

```

        self.is_sim = is_sim  Save simulation mode flag
        self.is_physical = is_physical  Save physical hardware flag
        self.use_imu = use_imu  Save IMU usage flag

```

```

        self.joint_command_sub = rospy.Subscriber("/joint_space_cmd", JointSpace,
self.run_joint_space_command)  Subscribe to joint space command topic
        self.task_command_sub = rospy.Subscriber("/task_space_cmd", TaskSpace,
self.run_task_space_command)  Subscribe to task space command topic
        self.estop_status_sub = rospy.Subscriber("/emergency_stop_status", Bool,
self.update_emergency_stop_status)  Subscribe to emergency stop status topic
        self.external_commands_enabled = 0  Flag indicating whether external control
commands are accepted

```

```

if self.is_sim:  Check if running in simulation mode
    self.sim_command_topics = [  List of ROS topics to publish joint commands in
simulation
        "/dingo_controller/FR_theta1/command",  Front Right leg, joint 1 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/FR_theta2/command",  Front Right leg, joint 2 command topic

```

```

        "/dingo_controller/FR_theta3/command", Front Right leg, joint 3 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/FL_theta1/command", Front Left leg, joint 1 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/FL_theta2/command", Front Left leg, joint 2 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/FL_theta3/command", Front Left leg, joint 3 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/RR_theta1/command", Rear Right leg, joint 1 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/RR_theta2/command", Rear Right leg, joint 2 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/RR_theta3/command", Rear Right leg, joint 3 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/RL_theta1/command", Rear Left leg, joint 1 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/RL_theta2/command", Rear Left leg, joint 2 command topic
        "/dingo_controller/RL_theta3/command", Rear Left leg, joint 3 command topic
    ]

```

```

    self.sim_publisher_array = [] Initialize empty list to hold publishers for simulation
    command topics
    for i in range(len(self.sim_command_topics)): Iterate over each simulation
    command topic
        self.sim_publisher_array.append(rospy.Publisher(self.sim_command_topics[i],
        Float64, queue_size=0)) Create a ROS publisher for each joint command topic with
        Float64 message type, append to list

```

```

# Create robot configuration instance
self.config = Configuration() Instantiate Configuration object which holds robot
parameters

```

```

if is_physical: If running on physical hardware
    self.linkage = Leg_linkage(self.config) Create leg linkage object using
    configuration (mechanical parameters)
    self.hardware_interface = HardwareInterface(self.linkage) Create hardware
    interface to control servos via linkage model

```

```

if self.use_imu: If IMU sensor usage enabled
    self.imu = IMU() Instantiate IMU interface object to read sensor data

```

```

# Create controller and user input handles

```

```

self.controller = Controller( ■ Instantiate main robot controller ■
    self.config, ■ Pass robot configuration ■
    four_legs_inverse_kinematics, ■ Pass inverse kinematics function for controlling leg
    joints ■
)

```

```

self.state = State() ■ Initialize the robot state object ■
rospy.loginfo("Creating input listener...") ■ Log info about input listener creation ■
self.input_interface = InputInterface(self.config) ■ Initialize input interface with config
■
rospy.loginfo("Input listener successfully initialised... Robot will now receive commands
via Joy messages") ■ Log successful initialization ■

```

```

rospy.loginfo("Summary of current gait parameters:") ■ Log summary heading ■
rospy.loginfo("overlap time: %.2f", self.config.overlap_time) ■ Log overlap time
parameter ■
rospy.loginfo("swing time: %.2f", self.config.swing_time) ■ Log swing time parameter
■
rospy.loginfo("z clearance: %.2f", self.config.z_clearance) ■ Log z clearance parameter
■
rospy.loginfo("back leg x shift: %.2f", self.config.rear_leg_x_shift) ■ Log back leg x shift
parameter ■
rospy.loginfo("front leg x shift: %.2f", self.config.front_leg_x_shift) ■ Log front leg x shift
parameter ■

```

```

def run(self): ■ Main run loop for robot control ■
    while not rospy.is_shutdown(): ■ Continue loop until ROS shutdown signal ■
        if self.state.currently_estopped == 1: ■ Check if emergency stop is active ■
            rospy.logwarn("E-stop pressed. Controlling code now disabled until E-stop is
released") ■ Warn about e-stop activation ■
            self.state.trotting_active = 0 ■ Disable trotting gait ■
            while self.state.currently_estopped == 1: ■ Wait while e-stop remains active ■
                self.rate.sleep() ■ Sleep to maintain loop rate ■
            rospy.loginfo("E-stop released") ■ Log e-stop release event ■

        rospy.loginfo("Manual robot control active. Currently not accepting external
commands") ■ Log that manual control is active ■
        command = self.input_interface.get_command(self.state, self.message_rate) ■ Get
joystick command from input interface ■
        self.state.behavior_state = BehaviorState.REST ■ Set robot behavior state to
REST ■
        self.controller.run(self.state, command) ■ Run controller update with current state
and command ■

```

```

        self.controller.publish_joint_space_command(self.state.joint_angles) ■ Publish
joint angles to ROS topics ■
        self.controller.publish_task_space_command(self.state.rotated_foot_locations) ■
Publish foot positions in task space ■
        if self.is_sim: ■ If running in simulation mode ■
            self.publish_joints_to_sim(self.state.joint_angles) ■ Publish joint commands
to simulation topics ■
        if self.is_physical: ■ If running on physical robot hardware ■
            self.hardware_interface.set_actuator_postions(self.state.joint_angles) ■ Update
servo actuator positions with joint angles ■
        while self.state.currently_estopped == 0: ■ Loop while e-stop is not active ■
            time.start = rospy.Time.now() ■ Capture current ROS time ■

        command = self.input_interface.get_command(self.state,self.message_rate) ■
Get updated joystick command ■
        if command.joystick_control_event == 1: ■ Check if joystick requested external
control ■
            if self.state.currently_estopped == 0: ■ Confirm e-stop is not active ■
                self.external_commands_enabled = 1 ■ Enable external control
commands ■
                break ■ Exit inner loop to switch control mode ■
            else: ■ If e-stop active when external control requested ■
                rospy.logerr("Received Request to enable external control, but e-stop is
pressed so the request has been ignored. Please release e-stop and try again") ■ Log
error and ignore request ■

        self.state.euler_orientation = ( ■ Update IMU orientation if available, else zero
vector ■
            self.imu.read_orientation() if self.use_imu else np.array([0, 0, 0])
        )
        [yaw,pitch,roll] = self.state.euler_orientation ■ Unpack orientation into yaw,
pitch, roll ■

        self.controller.run(self.state, command) ■ Step the controller forward using
latest state and command ■

if self.state.behavior_state == BehaviorState.TROT or self.state.behavior_state ==
BehaviorState.REST: ■ Check if robot is in TROT or REST behavior ■
    self.controller.publish_joint_space_command(self.state.joint_angles) ■ Publish
current joint angles ■
    self.controller.publish_task_space_command(self.state.rotated_foot_locations) ■
Publish current foot positions in task space ■
    # rospy.loginfo(state.joint_angles) ■ (commented out) Log joint angles ■

```

```

# rospy.loginfo('State.height: ', state.height) (commented out) Log robot height
state

if self.is_sim: If running in simulation mode
    self.publish_joints_to_sim(self.state.joint_angles) Publish joint commands to the
    simulator
    if self.is_physical: If running on physical robot
        self.hardware_interface.set_actuator_postions(self.state.joint_angles) Update
        PWM signals to servos

# rospy.loginfo('All angles: \n', np.round(np.degrees(state.joint_angles), 2))
(commented out) Log all joint angles in degrees
time.end = rospy.Time.now() Record end time for control loop iteration
# rospy.loginfo(str(time.start-time.end)) (commented out) Log time taken for control
iteration

# rospy.loginfo('State: \n', state) (commented out) Log entire robot state
else: If behavior state is not TROT or REST
    if self.is_sim: If in simulation mode
        self.publish_joints_to_sim(self.state.joint_angles) Publish joints to simulator
        regardless of behavior
    self.rate.sleep() Sleep to maintain loop rate

if self.state.currently_estopped == 0: If emergency stop is not active
    rospy.loginfo("Manual Control deactivated. Now accepting external commands")
    Log manual control deactivation
    command = self.input_interface.get_command(self.state, self.message_rate) Get
    input command from interface
    self.state.behavior_state = BehaviorState.REST Set behavior state to REST
    self.controller.run(self.state, command) Run controller update with new command

    self.controller.publish_joint_space_command(self.state.joint_angles) Publish joint
    angles to ROS topics
    self.controller.publish_task_space_command(self.state.rotated_foot_locations)
    Publish foot locations in task space
    if self.is_sim: If in simulation
        self.publish_joints_to_sim(self.state.joint_angles) Publish joint commands to sim

    if self.is_physical: If on physical robot
        self.hardware_interface.set_actuator_postions(self.state.joint_angles) Update
        servo PWM widths
    while self.state.currently_estopped == 0: While no emergency stop
        command = self.input_interface.get_command(self.state, self.message_rate) Get
        updated input command

```



```

        if command.joystick_control_event == 1:  If joystick requested manual control
            self.external_commands_enabled = 0  Disable external commands (enable
manual control)
            break  Exit this control loop
            self.rate.sleep()  Sleep to maintain loop rate

def update_emergency_stop_status(self, msg):  Callback to update emergency stop
status
    if msg.data == 1:  If e-stop is pressed
        self.state.currently_estopped = 1  Set e-stop active flag
    if msg.data == 0:  If e-stop is released
        self.state.currently_estopped = 0  Clear e-stop flag
    return  End function

def run_task_space_command(self, msg):  Run commands in task space (foot
positions)
    if self.external_commands_enabled == 1 and self.currently_estopped == 0:  If
external control enabled and no e-stop
        foot_locations = np.zeros((3,4))  Initialize foot location array (3 coords, 4 legs)
        j = 0  Initialize index for coordinate component
        for i in 3:  Iterate over 3 coordinates (BUG: should be `range(3)`)
            foot_locations[i] = [msg.FR_foot[j], msg.FL_foot[j], msg.RR_foot[j],
msg.RL_foot[j]]  Assign foot positions for each leg
            j = j+1  Increment coordinate index
        print(foot_locations)  Print foot location matrix for debugging
        joint_angles = self.controller.inverse_kinematics(foot_locations, self.config)
Calculate joint angles from foot locations
        if self.is_sim:  If simulation mode
            self.publish_joints_to_sim(self, joint_angles)  Publish calculated joint angles to
sim (BUG: extra self)

            if self.is_physical:  If physical robot
                self.hardware_interface.set_actuator_postions(joint_angles)  Send joint
commands to hardware servos

            elif self.external_commands_enabled == 0:  If external control is disabled
                rospy.logerr("ERROR: Robot not accepting commands. Please deactivate manual
control before sending control commands")  Log error for ignored command
            elif self.currently_estopped == 1:  If e-stop active
                rospy.logerr("ERROR: Robot currently estopped. Please release before trying to
send commands")  Log error for e-stop state

def run_joint_space_command(self, msg):  Run commands in joint space (direct joint
angles)

```

```

if self.external_commands_enabled == 1 and self.currently_estopped == 0:
    external control enabled and no e-stop
    joint_angles = np.zeros((3,4))
    j = 0
    for i in 3:
        joint_angles[i] = [msg.FR_foot[j], msg.FL_foot[j], msg.RR_foot[j], msg.RL_foot[j]]
    Assign joint angles from message
    j = j+1
    print(joint_angles)

if self.is_sim:
    self.publish_joints_to_sim(self, joint_angles)
    (BUG: extra self)

if self.is_physical:
    self.hardware_interface.set_actuator_postions(joint_angles)
    to hardware

elif self.external_commands_enabled == 0:
    rospy.logerr("ERROR: Robot not accepting commands. Please deactivate manual control before sending control commands")
    elif self.currently_estopped == 1:
        rospy.logerr("ERROR: Robot currently estopped. Please release before trying to send commands")

def publish_joints_to_sim(self, joint_angles):
    rows, cols = joint_angles.shape
    i = 0
    for col in range(cols):
        for row in range(rows):
            self.sim_publisher_array[i].publish(joint_angles[row,col])
            simulator topic
            i = i + 1

def signal_handler(sig, frame):
    sys.exit(0)

def main():
    """Main program
    """
    rospy.init_node("dingo_driver")

```

signal.signal(signal.SIGINT, signal\_handler) ■ Register Ctrl-C handler for graceful shutdown ■

dingo = DingoDriver(is\_sim, is\_physical, use\_imu) ■ Create an instance of DingoDriver with simulation, physical, and IMU flags ■

dingo.run() ■ Start running the main control loop of the robot driver ■

main() ■ Call the main function to start the program ■

## 2. b) run\_robot.py:

import numpy as np ■ Import NumPy library for numerical operations ■

import time ■ Import time module to manage time-related tasks ■

import rospy ■ Import ROS Python client library ■

import sys ■ Import sys module to access system-specific parameters and functions ■

from std\_msgs.msg import Float64 ■ Import ROS standard message type Float64 ■

import signal ■ Import signal module to handle interrupts and termination signals ■

import socket ■ Import socket module for network communication ■

import platform ■ Import platform module to access system information ■

from dingo\_peripheral\_interfacing.msg import ElectricalMeasurements ■ Import custom ROS message for electrical measurements ■

import subprocess ■ Import subprocess module to run system commands (used for I2C tests) ■

args = rospy.myargv(argv=sys.argv) ■ Get command-line arguments passed to the ROS node ■

if len(args) != 3: ■ Check if arguments were not provided (expecting 2 extra args) ■

    is\_sim = 0 ■ Default: simulation mode is off ■

    is\_physical = 0 ■ Default: physical hardware is off ■

else: ■ Else, arguments are provided ■

    is\_sim = int(args[1]) ■ Set simulation mode based on the second command-line argument ■

    is\_physical = int(args[2]) ■ Set physical hardware mode based on the third command-line argument ■

from dingo\_peripheral\_interfacing.IMU import IMU ■ Import IMU module to read orientation data ■

from dingo\_control.Controller import Controller ■ Import main robot controller module ■

from dingo\_input\_interfacing.InputInterface import InputInterface ■ Import module that handles external input controls ■

from dingo\_control.State import State ■ Import State class to keep track of robot's state ■

```

from dingo_control.Kinematics import four_legs_inverse_kinematics  Import function
to calculate leg joint angles
from dingo_control.Config import Configuration  Import configuration parameters for
the robot
from dingo_input_interfacing.InputController import InputController  Import controller
for handling user input

if is_physical:  Only import hardware-specific modules if running on real robot
    from dingo_servo_interfacing.HardwareInterface import HardwareInterface  Import
interface to control hardware servos
    from dingo_control.Config import Leg_linkage  Import leg linkage configuration data

def signal_handler(sig, frame):  Define handler for termination signal (e.g., Ctrl+C)
    sys.exit(0)  Exit the program safely

def main(use_imu=False):  Define the main function with optional IMU usage
    """Main program"""  Docstring describing the main program
    rospy.init_node("dingo")  Initialize the ROS node with the name "dingo"
    message_rate = 50  Set the rate at which messages will be processed (50 Hz)
    rate = rospy.Rate(message_rate)  Create a Rate object to sleep to maintain 50 Hz

    signal.signal(signal.SIGINT, signal_handler)  Register signal handler to allow clean
shutdown with Ctrl+C

    #TODO: Create a publisher for joint states  Placeholder comment for publishing
joint states
    if is_sim:  Check if simulation mode is enabled
        command_topics = [  List of ROS topics to command each joint in Gazebo
            "/notspot_controller/FR1_joint/command",  Front Right leg joint 1
            "/notspot_controller/FR2_joint/command",  Front Right leg joint 2
            "/notspot_controller/FR3_joint/command",  Front Right leg joint 3
            "/notspot_controller/FL1_joint/command",  Front Left leg joint 1
            "/notspot_controller/FL2_joint/command",  Front Left leg joint 2
            "/notspot_controller/FL3_joint/command",  Front Left leg joint 3
            "/notspot_controller/RR1_joint/command",  Rear Right leg joint 1
            "/notspot_controller/RR2_joint/command",  Rear Right leg joint 2
            "/notspot_controller/RR3_joint/command",  Rear Right leg joint 3
            "/notspot_controller/RL1_joint/command",  Rear Left leg joint 1
            "/notspot_controller/RL2_joint/command",  Rear Left leg joint 2
            "/notspot_controller/RL3_joint/command"  Rear Left leg joint 3
        ]

```

```

publishers = [] # List to store publishers for each joint command topic
for i in range(len(command_topics)): # Loop through each topic and create a
publisher #
    publishers.append(rospy.Publisher(command_topics[i], Float64, queue_size = 0))
# Create and store publisher

```

```

config = Configuration() # Create robot configuration object
if is_physical: # If running on physical hardware
    linkage = Leg_linkage(config) # Create leg linkage configuration
    hardware_interface = HardwareInterface(linkage) # Create interface to control
hardware servos
    if use_imu: # If IMU is enabled
        imu = IMU(port="/dev/ttyACM0") # Create IMU object using the specified port
#
        imu.flush_buffer() # Clear any old IMU data

```

```

controller = Controller( # Create controller object for gait control
    config, # Pass configuration to controller
    four_legs_inverse_kinematics, # Pass kinematics function
)
state = State() # Create initial robot state object
print("Creating input listener...") # Notify user about input listener creation
input_interface = InputInterface(config) # Create input interface object
print(platform.processor()) # Print processor information (useful for platform-specific
actions)
input_Controller = InputController(1, platform.processor()) # Create input controller
object with ID and processor info
print("Done.") # Confirm setup is complete

```

```

last_loop = time.time() # Record time of last loop iteration

```

```

print("Summary of gait parameters:") # Print header for gait parameter summary
print("overlap time: ", config.overlap_time) # Display configured overlap time
print("swing time: ", config.swing_time) # Display configured swing time
print("z clearance: ", config.z_clearance) # Display leg height clearance
print("x shift: ", config.x_shift) # Display horizontal shift value

```

```

loop = 0 # Initialize loop counter
while not rospy.is_shutdown(): # Run while ROS is not shut down
    print("Waiting for L1 to activate robot.") # Wait for user to press activation button
#

```

```

while True: # Loop until activation event is received

```

```

    command = input_interface.get_command(state,message_rate) ■ Get user
command from input device ■
    if command.joystick_control_event == 1: ■ If activation button is pressed ■
        break ■ Exit the inner loop ■
    rate.sleep() ■ Sleep to maintain loop rate ■

print("Robot activated.") ■ Notify that robot is now active ■

while True: ■ Main control loop ■
    time.start = rospy.Time.now() ■ Record start time of loop iteration ■
    command = input_interface.get_command(state,message_rate) ■ Get latest
input command ■
    if command.joystick_control_event == 1: ■ If deactivation button is pressed ■
        print("Deactivating Robot") ■ Print deactivation message ■
        break ■ Exit the control loop ■

    quat_orientation = ( ■ Read orientation from IMU or set default if IMU is not
used ■
        imu.read_orientation() if use_imu else np.array([1, 0, 0, 0]) ■ Read or assign
default quaternion ■
    )
    state.quat_orientation = quat_orientation ■ Update robot state with orientation
    ■

    controller.run(state, command) ■ Run the controller to update joint angles ■

    if is_sim: ■ If running in simulation ■
        rows, cols = state.joint_angles.shape ■ Get shape of joint angle matrix ■
        print(rows) ■ Print number of rows (legs) ■
        print(cols) ■ Print number of columns (joints per leg) ■
        for row in range(rows): ■ Loop through each leg ■
            for col in range(cols): ■ Loop through each joint in leg ■
                publishers[rows*row+col].publish(state.joint_angles[row, col]) ■ Publish
joint angle to Gazebo ■

    if is_physical: ■ If running on physical robot ■
        hardware_interface.set_actuator_postions(state.joint_angles) ■ Send joint
angles to servos ■

    time.end = rospy.Time.now() ■ Record end time of loop iteration ■
    loop +=1 ■ Increment loop counter ■
    rate.sleep() ■ Sleep to maintain loop rate ■

main() ■ Call the main function to start the program ■

```

### 3. src/dingo:

#### 3. b) status\_publisher.py:

```
import rospy ■ Import the ROS Python client library ■
from std_msgs.msg import String ■ Import the String message type from std_msgs ■

class StatusPublisher: ■ Define a class to handle publishing robot status messages ■

    def __init__(self): ■ Constructor method called when an object of StatusPublisher is
        created ■
        self.status_publisher = rospy.Publisher("/robot_status_messages", String,
        queue_size = 10) ■ Create a ROS publisher on the '/robot_status_messages' topic with
        message type 'String' and a queue size of 10 ■

    def publish_message(self, message): ■ Define a method to publish a string message
        ■
        self.status_publisher.publish(message) ■ Publish the given message to the
        '/robot_status_messages' topic ■
```

### 4. CMakeLists.txt:

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.0.2) ■ Minimum required CMake version is 3.0.2 ■
project(dingo) ■ Define the name of the project as 'dingo' ■
```

```
find_package(catkin REQUIRED COMPONENTS ■ Find and load catkin with the required
components ■
```

```
  rospy ■ rospy is needed for writing ROS nodes in Python ■
)
```

```
catkin_python_setup() ■ Setup Python package so ROS can recognize and install it properly
■
```

```
catkin_package( ■ Define a catkin package (optional fields commented below) ■
# INCLUDE_DIRS include ■ Uncomment and set if there are header files in 'include' folder ■
# LIBRARIES dingo ■ Uncomment if building C++ libraries in this package ■
# CATKIN_DEPENDS rospy ■ Uncomment if other catkin packages are needed at
build/runtime ■
# DEPENDS system_lib ■ Uncomment if non-catkin dependencies are needed ■
)
```

```

include_directories( Specify directories to be included when compiling
# include Uncomment if you have header files in 'include' folder
  ${catkin_INCLUDE_DIRS} Include directories from catkin packages
)

catkin_install_python(PROGRAMS Install Python scripts so they can be used as
executables
  scripts/run_robot.py Install the run_robot.py script
  scripts/dingo_driver.py Install the dingo_driver.py script
  DESTINATION ${CATKIN_PACKAGE_BIN_DESTINATION}) Install them to the standard
catkin binary directory

```

## **5. Package.xml:**

```

<?xml version="1.0"?> XML declaration; required at the top of the file
<package format="2"> Declares the ROS package format version (2 is current)

<name>dingo</name> Name of the ROS package
<version>0.0.0</version> Package version (update with changes/releases)
<description>The dingo package</description> Short description of the package

<maintainer email="alex@todo.todo">alex</maintainer> Package maintainer and contact
email
<license>TODO</license> License type (e.g., MIT, BSD, Apache-2.0) — replace TODO

<buildtool_depend>catkin</buildtool_depend> Specifies catkin as the build tool

<build_depend>rospy</build_depend> rospy needed at build time
<build_export_depend>rospy</build_export_depend> Needed for building other packages
that depend on this one
<exec_depend>rospy</exec_depend> Needed at runtime for this package to function

<depend>numpy</depend> Python NumPy library is used by this package
<depend>time</depend> 'time' is a built-in Python module — this line is unnecessary

<export> Optional: place extra export information for tools or build systems here
  <!-- Other tools can request additional information be placed here -->
</export>

</package>

```



## 6. setup.py:

from distutils.core import setup ■ Imports the setup function to handle package installation ■  
from catkin\_pkg.python\_setup import generate\_distutils\_setup ■ Imports catkin helper to  
generate setup config for ROS ■

d = generate\_distutils\_setup( ■ Generates a dictionary with package info for setup() ■  
 packages=['dingo'], ■ Lists the Python package(s) in this ROS package (must match folder  
 name in src/) ■  
 package\_dir={'': 'src'} ■ Maps root (") to 'src' directory where the Python code is located ■  
)

setup(\*\*d) ■ Runs setup() with the generated config to register the ROS Python package ■