# **Keyboard Control**

This lesson uses the Raspberry Pi as an example. For Raspberry Pi and Jetson Nano , you need to open a terminal on the host computer and enter the command to enter the Docker container. Once inside the Docker container, enter the commands mentioned in this lesson in the terminal. For instructions on entering the Docker container from the host computer, refer to **[01. Robot Configuration and Operation Guide] -- [5.Enter Docker (For JETSON Nano and RPi 5)]**. For Orin , simply open a terminal and enter the commands mentioned in this lesson.

### 1. Program Functionality

Power on the chassis and run the keyboard control program. You can control the car's movements with the keyboard. The handle also has functions such as controlling the buzzer and servos.

## 2. Enable Keyboard Control

### 2.1. Startup Command

For the Raspberry Pi 5 controller, you must first enter the Docker container. For the Orin controller, this is not necessary.

Enter the Docker container (for steps, see [Docker Course] --- [4. Docker Startup Script]).

All the following commands must be executed from the Docker terminal within the same Docker container.(For steps, see [Docker Course] --- [3. Docker Submission and Multi-Terminal Access]).

To enable chassis data, enter the following command in the terminal:

ros2 run yahboomcar\_bringup Ackman\_driver\_A1

Enter the following command in the terminal to start the keyboard control program:

```
ros2 run yahboomcar_ctrl yahboom_keyboard
```

```
Control Your SLAM-Bot!

Moving around:

u 1 0
j k l
m , .

q/z : increase/decrease max speeds by 10%

w/x : increase/decrease only linear speed by 10%

e/c : increase/decrease only angular speed by 10%

t/T : x and y speed switch

s/S : stop keyboard control

space key, k : force stop

anything else : stop smoothly

CTRL-C to quit

currently: speed 0.2 turn 1.0
```

Keyboard key descriptions are as follows:

#### **Directional Control**

[i] or [l]	[linear, 0]	[u] or [U]	[linear, angular]
[,]	[-linear, 0]	[o] or [O]	[linear, -angular]
[j] or [J]	[0, angular]	[m] or [M]	[-linear, -angular]
[l] or [L]	[0, -angular]	[.]	[-linear, angular]

That is, press [i] to move forward, press [,] to move backward, press [l] to rotate right, press [j] to rotate left, and so on.

### **Speed Control**

Keys	Speed Change	Keys	Speed Change
[q]	Increase both linear and angular speeds by 10%	[z]	Decrease both linear and angular speeds by 10%
[w]	Increase only linear speed by 10%	[x]	Decrease only linear speed by 10%
[e]	Increase only angular speed by 10%	[c]	Decrease only angular speed by 10%
[t]	Switch linear speed between X and Y axes	[s]	Stop keyboard control

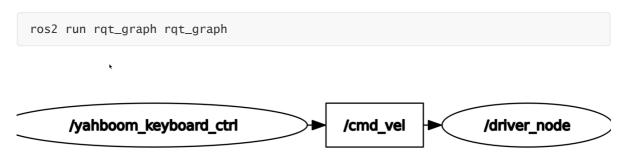
You can open another terminal to view real-time /cmd\_cel speed topic data.

```
ros2 topic echo /cmd_vel
```

Because the robot chassis can only move within a two-dimensional plane, only linear-x (x-axis velocity), linear-y (y-axis velocity), and angular-z (z-axis angular velocity) are issued when controlling the robot via the keyboard.

## 3. View the Node Relationship Graph

Open a terminal and enter the command:



From the node relationship diagram, we can see:

yahboom\_keyboard\_ctrl: Controls the robot chassis by publishing the /cmd\_vel topic

**/driver\_node**: The robot chassis node subscribes to the **/cmd\_vel** topic and communicates with the ROS expansion board to determine the speed of each wheel, thereby controlling the car's movement.

# 4. Source Code Analysis

Source Code Path:

• The movement dictionary primarily stores characters related to direction control.

```
moveBindings = {
    'i': (1, 0),
    'o': (1, -1),
    'j': (0, 1),
    '1': (0, -1),
   'u': (1, 1),
    ',': (-1, 0),
    '.': (-1, 1),
    'm': (-1, -1),
    'I': (1, 0),
    '0': (1, -1),
    'J': (0, 1),
    'L': (0, -1),
    'U': (1, 1),
    'M': (-1, -1),
}
```

• The speed dictionary mainly stores the characters related to speed control

```
speedBindings = {
    'Q': (1.1, 1.1),
    'Z': (.9, .9),
    'w': (1.1, 1),
    'x': (.9, 1),
    'E': (1, 1.1),
    'c': (1, .9),
    'q': (1.1, 1.1),
    'z': (.9, .9),
    'w': (1.1, 1),
    'x': (.9, 1),
    'e': (1, 1.1),
    'c': (1, .9),
}
```

Get the current key information

```
def getKey(self):
    tty.setraw(sys.stdin.fileno())
    rlist, _, _ = select.select([sys.stdin], [], [], 0.1)
    if rlist: key = sys.stdin.read(1)
    else: key = ''
    termios.tcsetattr(sys.stdin, termios.TCSADRAIN, self.settings)
    return key
```

Determine the key value and publish the /cmd\_vel speed topic

```
while (1):
    key = yahboom_keyboard.getKey()
    if key=="t" or key == "T": xspeed_switch = not xspeed_switch
    elif key == "s" or key == "s":
        print ("stop keyboard control: {}".format(not stop))
        stop = not stop
    if key in moveBindings.keys():
        x = moveBindings[key][0]
        th = moveBindings[key][1]
        count = 0
```

```
elif key in speedBindings.keys():
    speed = speed * speedBindings[key][0]
    turn = turn * speedBindings[key][1]
    count = 0
    if speed > yahboom_keyboard.linenar_speed_limit:
        speed = yahboom_keyboard.linenar_speed_limit
        print("Linear speed limit reached!")
    if turn > yahboom_keyboard.angular_speed_limit:
        turn = yahboom_keyboard.angular_speed_limit
        print("Angular speed limit reached!")
    print(yahboom_keyboard.vels(speed, turn))
    if (status == 14): print(msg)
    status = (status + 1) \% 15
elif key == ' ': (x, th) = (0, 0)
else:
    count = count + 1
    if count > 4: (x, th) = (0, 0)
    if (key == '\x03'): break
if xspeed_switch: twist.linear.x = speed * x
else: twist.linear.y = speed * x
twist.angular.z = turn * th
if not stop: yahboom_keyboard.pub.publish(twist)
if stop:yahboom_keyboard.pub.publish(Twist())
```