

CS210 : ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LAB

LAB ASSIGNMENT 3: AI & Python

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Semester: 4th Sem

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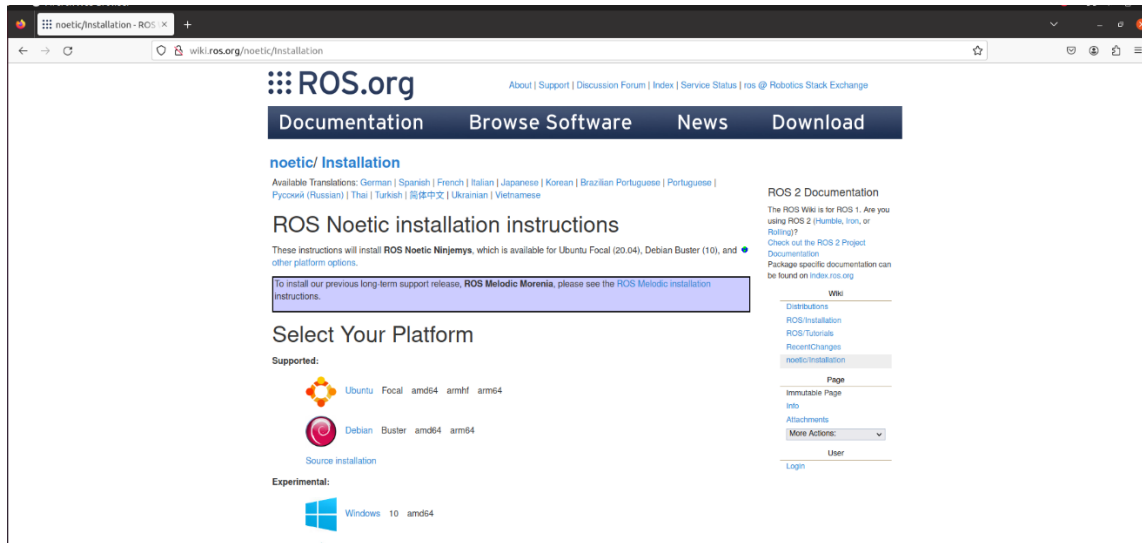
**SV NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
SURAT**

2024

1. Robot Operating System (ROS) is an open source software development kit for robotics applications. ROS offers a standard software platform to developers across industries that will carry them from research and prototyping all the way through to deployment and production. Install the ROS 1 in your system as discussed in the LAB. (Help File). Mention the steps in Installation and Configuration.

Step 1 : open browser and search ros noetic

Step 2 : ROS Noetic Ninjemys -> Installation -> Ubuntu

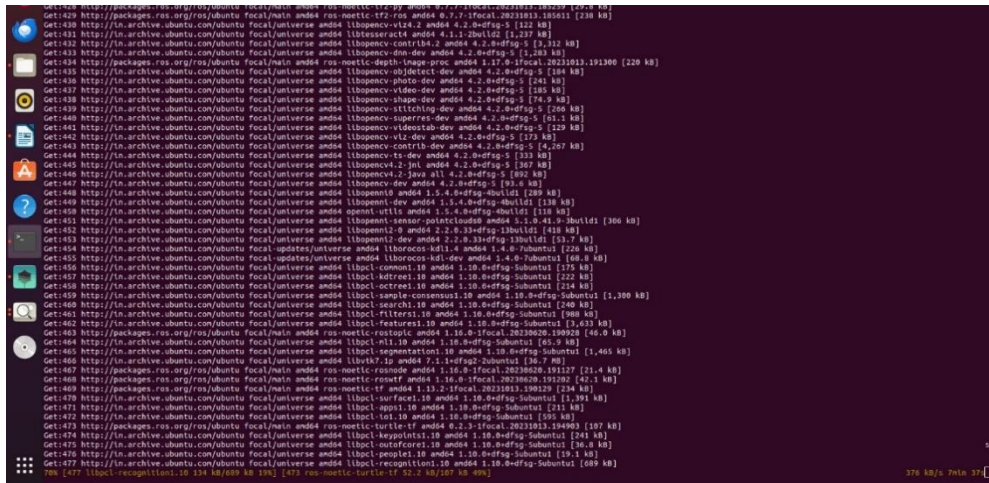


Step 3 : setup source.list

Step 4 : setup keys

Step 5 : Installation

Step 6 Sudo apt install ros-noetic-desktop-full



Step 7 : set up environment

```

mit@mit-VirtualBox:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  snap  Templates  Videos
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~$ cd ..
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/home$ cd ..
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~$ ls
bin  cdrom  etc  lib  lib64  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  snap  swapfile  usr  var
boot  dev  home  lib32  libx32  media  opt  root  sbin  srv  sys
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~$ cd opt/
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt$ ls
ros
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt$ cd ros/
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt/ros$ ls
noetic
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt/ros$ cd noetic/
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt/ros/noetic$ ls
bin  etc  lib  local_setup.sh  setup.bash  _setup_util.py  share
env.sh  include  local_setup.bash  local_setup.zsh  setup.sh  setup.zsh
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt/ros/noetic$ ls
bin  etc  lib  local_setup.sh  setup.bash  _setup_util.py  share
env.sh  include  local_setup.bash  local_setup.zsh  setup.sh  setup.zsh
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt/ros/noetic$ source /opt/ros/noetic/setup.bash
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~/opt/ros/noetic$

```

```

bash: /home/akshat/turtlebot3_ws/install/setup.bash: No such file or directory
akshat@ubuntu20:~/Desktop$ roscore
... logging to /home/akshat/.ros/log/32484fd6-ba19-11ee-a118-9138645ca423/roslaunch-ubuntu20-3109.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take a while.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

```

```

started roslaunch server http://ubuntu20:38743/
ros_comm version 1.16.0

```

```

SUMMARY
=====

```

```

PARAMETERS
* /rostdistro: noetic
* /rosversion: 1.16.0

```

```

NODES

```

```

auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [3216]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://ubuntu20:11311/

setting /run_id to 32484fd6-ba19-11ee-a118-9138645ca423
process[rosout-1]: started with pid [3226]
started core service [/rosout]

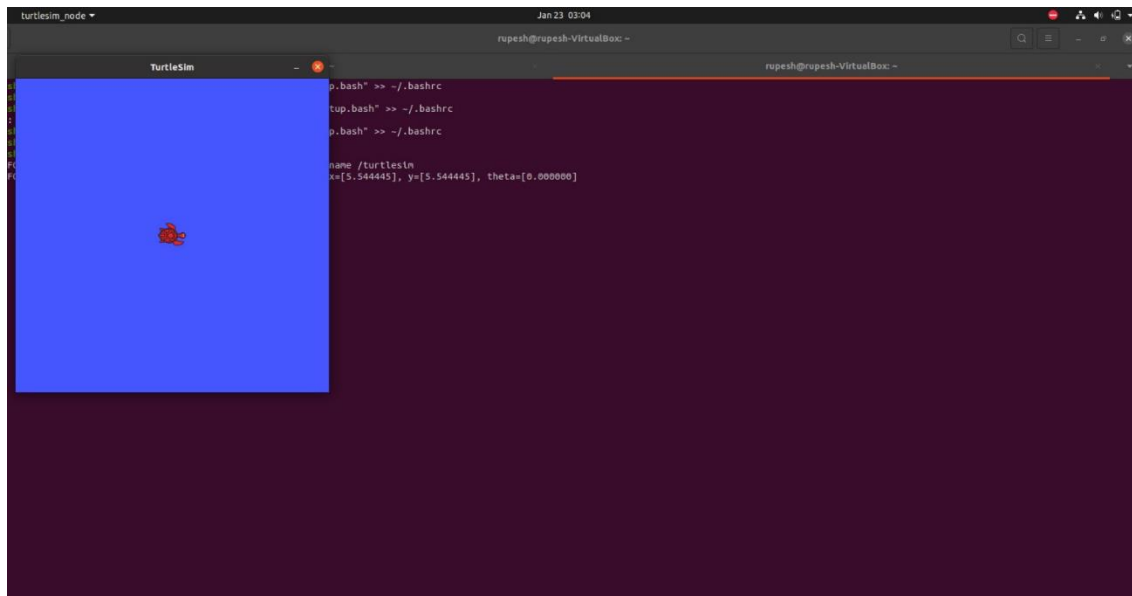
```

Step 8: echo "source /opt/ros/noetic/setup.bash" >> ~/.bashrc

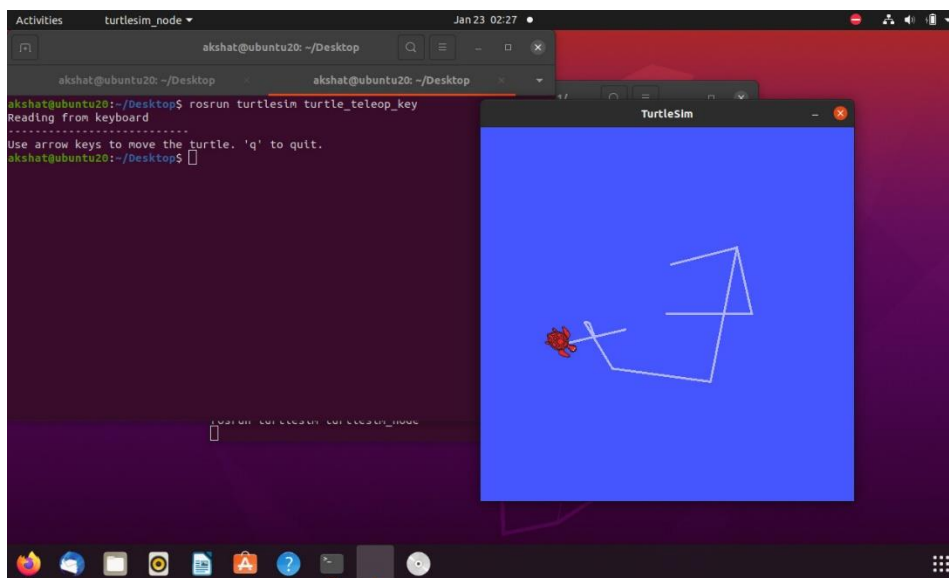
2. Execute the turtlesim node as discussed in LAB to control the Turtlesim by terminal and python script; and implement the basics of 2D navigation.

Explore the ROS Basic Commands : roscore, rosrn, rosnode and rostopic.

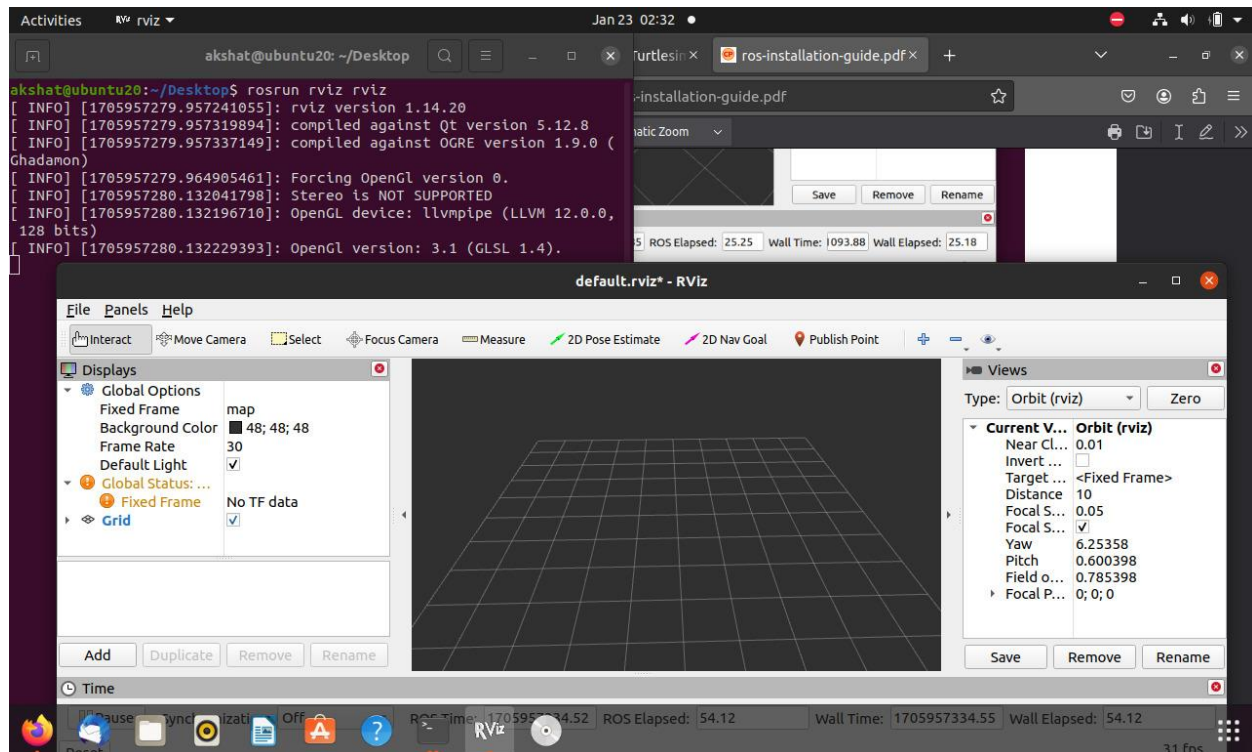
1. open terminal and run roscore stack : master roscore
2. open new terminal and run command **rosrn**
rosrn turtlesim turtlesim_node



Moving the turtle



Rviz



1. Install Gazebo in your system and mention the steps in installation and configuration.

Step 1 : Setup your computer to accept software from packages.osrfoundation.org.

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable `lsb_rel
ease -cs` main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/gazebo-stable.list'
```

```
mit@mit-VirtualBox:~$ sudo sh -c 'echo "deb http://packages.osrfoundation.org/ga
zebo/ubuntu-stable `lsb_release -cs` main" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/gazebo-stab
le.list'
[sudo] password for mit:
```

```
wget https://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo.key -O - | sudo apt-key add -
```

```
sudo apt-key add -
--2024-01-23 04:41:41-- https://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo.key
Resolving packages.osrfoundation.org (packages.osrfoundation.org)... 52.52.171.7
3
Connecting to packages.osrfoundation.org (packages.osrfoundation.org)|52.52.171.
73|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1755 (1.7K) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'STDOUT'

-
100%[=====] 1.71K --.-KB/s in 0s
2024-01-23 04:41:43 (384 MB/s) - written to stdout [1755/1755]
OK
```

Step 3 : Install Gazebo.

```

Get:1 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [114 kB]
Hit:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]
Get:4 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal InRelease [4,279 B]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted amd64 Packages [2,462 kB]
Hit:6 http://packages.ros.org/ros/ubuntu focal InRelease
Hit:7 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease
Get:8 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal/main i386 Packages [40.0 kB]
Get:9 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 Packages [3,030 kB]
Get:10 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal/main amd64 Packages [134 kB]
Get:11 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main i386 Packages [920 kB]
Get:12 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1,155 kB]
Get:13 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe i386 Packages [768 kB]
Get:14 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse i386 Packages [8,456 B]
Get:15 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [26.1 kB]
Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted i386 Packages [35.5 kB]
Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/restricted Translation-en [343 kB]
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security/multiverse amd64 Packages [23.9 kB]
Fetched 9,178 kB in 10s (911 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done

```

Then gazebo 11

```
sudo apt-get install gazebo11
```

For developers that work on top of Gazebo, one extra package

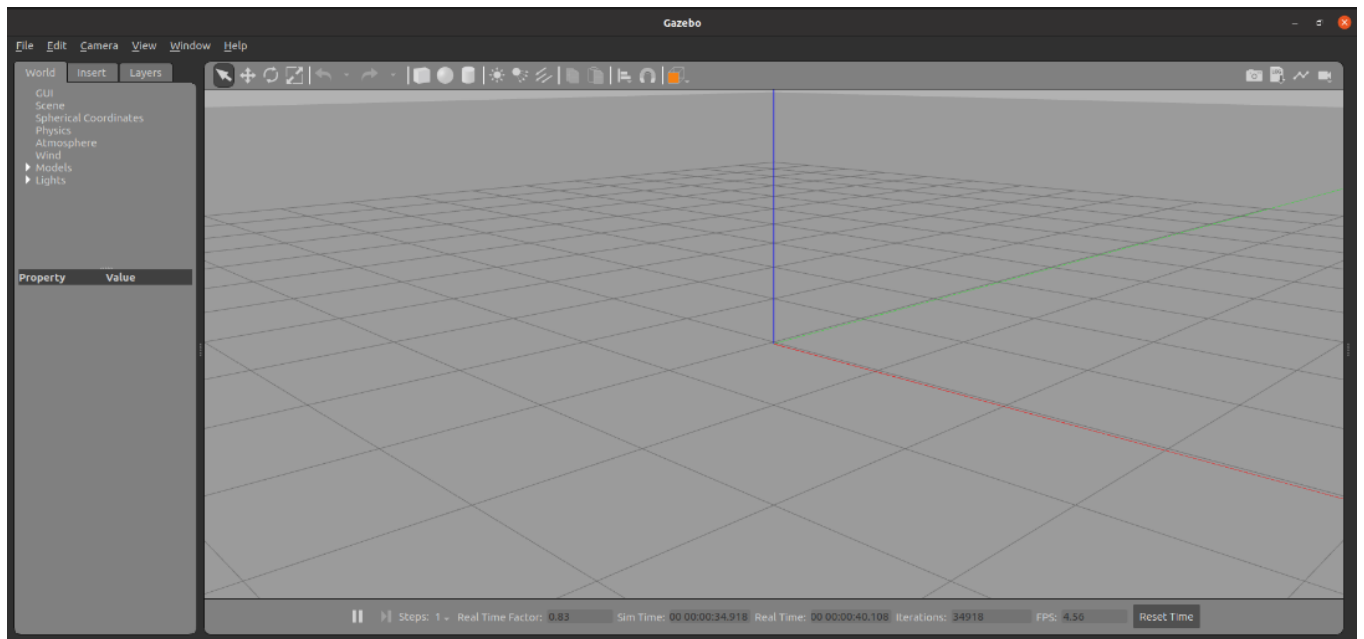
```
sudo apt-get install libgazebo11-dev
```

```

Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  gazebo11-plugin-base libgazebo11 libgazebo11-dev libignition-common3 libignition-common3-av
  libignition-common3-av-dev libignition-common3-core-dev libignition-common3-core-dev
  libignition-common3-events libignition-common3-events-dev libignition-common3-graphics
  libignition-common3-graphics-dev libignition-common3-profiler
  libignition-common3-profiler-dev libignition-fuel-tools4 libignition-fuel-tools4-dev
  libignition-math6 libignition-math6-dev libignition-msgs5 libignition-msgs5-dev
  libignition-transport8 libignition-transport8-core-dev libignition-transport8-dev
  libignition-transport8-log libignition-transport8-log-dev libsdformat9 libsdformat9-dev
  sdfORMAT9-sdf
Suggested packages:
  gazebo11-doc
The following packages will be upgraded:
  gazebo11 gazebo11-plugin-base libgazebo11 libgazebo11-dev libignition-common3
  libignition-common3-av libignition-common3-av-dev libignition-common3-core-dev
  libignition-common3-core-dev libignition-common3-events libignition-common3-events-dev
  libignition-common3-graphics libignition-common3-graphics-dev libignition-common3-profiler
  libignition-common3-profiler-dev libignition-fuel-tools4 libignition-fuel-tools4-dev
  libignition-math6 libignition-math6-dev libignition-msgs5 libignition-msgs5-dev
  libignition-transport8 libignition-transport8-core-dev libignition-transport8-dev
  libignition-transport8-log libignition-transport8-log-dev libsdformat9 libsdformat9-dev
  sdfORMAT9-sdf
29 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 234 not upgraded.
Need to get 19.2 MB of archives.
After this operation, 709 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal/main amd64 libignition-common3
  -profiler-dev amd64 3.17.0-1-focal [40.4 kB]
Get:2 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal/main amd64 libignition-common3
  -graphics-dev amd64 3.17.0-1-focal [8,540 B]
Get:3 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal/main amd64 libignition-common3
  -events-dev amd64 3.17.0-1-focal [8,300 B]
Get:4 http://packages.osrfoundation.org/gazebo/ubuntu-stable focal/main amd64 libignition-common3
  -core-dev amd64 3.17.0-1-focal [189 kB]

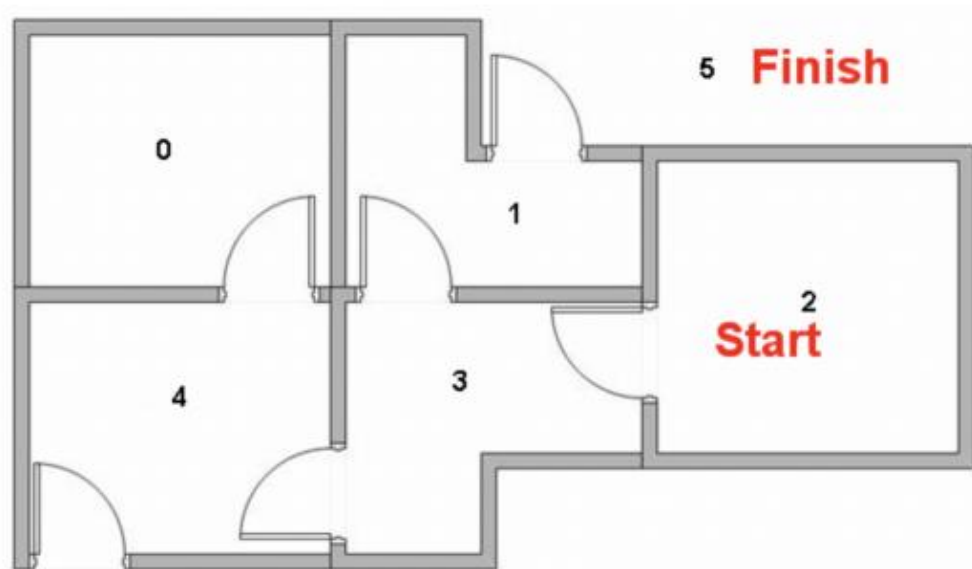
```

Gazebo



I was not able to construct my house but later on will try my best

- 4 Construct the following house configuration space/ environment using Gazebo.



NOT COMPLETED IN THE CLASS

5. Construct a wheeled differential robot in the environment of Gazebo. Move the robot in one direction . Show your creativity in the designing of the robot.

NOT COMPLETED IN THE CLASS

PART B : Exploratory Problem

6. Explore the

- History of ROS,
- ROS Versions and
- Examples of ROS-compatible robots and hardware.

History of ROS:

Origins:

ROS was first developed in 2007 by the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (SAIL) as part of a research project aimed at creating a common platform for developing robotic software components.

- The initial version of ROS was based on a publish-subscribe architecture, where nodes can publish or subscribe to data on topics
- ROS has been widely adopted in various fields, including industrial automation, service robots, autonomous vehicles, and space robots.
- the history of ROS is one of rapid growth and success, driven by its strong technical foundations, broad adoption, and active user community.

ROS Versions:

ROS 1:

Provides a broad range of functionality, including hardware abstraction, low-level device control, message passing, visualization, and a comprehensive set of libraries and tools.

Proven success in research and development across the robotics community.

ROS 2:

A newer version focused on addressing limitations and expanding capabilities.

Offers a flexible framework for developing and running robotics applications.

Provides improved portability across different operating systems, including Linux, Windows, Mac, and real-time operating systems (RTOS).

Examples of ROS-Compatible Robots and Hardware:

ROSBots:

Small, four-wheeled robots equipped with a camera, LiDAR, and a point cloud device.

Ideal for learning ROS and research applications.

AiNex:

Humanoid robot with 24 degrees of freedom, powered by a Raspberry Pi.

Capable of walking, climbing, hurdling, grasping, and executing complex movements.

CRANE-X7:

Compact robot with a 7-axis structure.

Simulates flexible operations similar to a person's arm.

Turtlebot 2 and Turtlebot 3:

Turtlebot 2 is a versatile robot platform.

Turtlebot 3 is a smaller version with two different configurations and includes a 360° laser.

Q7 . Explore the different robot simulator used for research, design, and development of robots

Here are some robot simulators:

1. Virtual Robotics Toolkit

A simulator for LEGO Mindstorms or VEX robots. It is focused on STEM education and can be used by teams preparing for robotics competitions

2 Gazebo

Gazebo is a free, open-source 3D robotics simulator that simulates real-world physics. It can simulate populations of robots in complex indoor and outdoor environment

3 Webots

A free and open-source 3D robot simulator. It allows users to create 3D simulation models of robots interacting with their environment

4 . Nvidia Isaac Sim

A robotics simulation and synthetic data generation tool. It allows robot makers to train and test robots more efficiently