

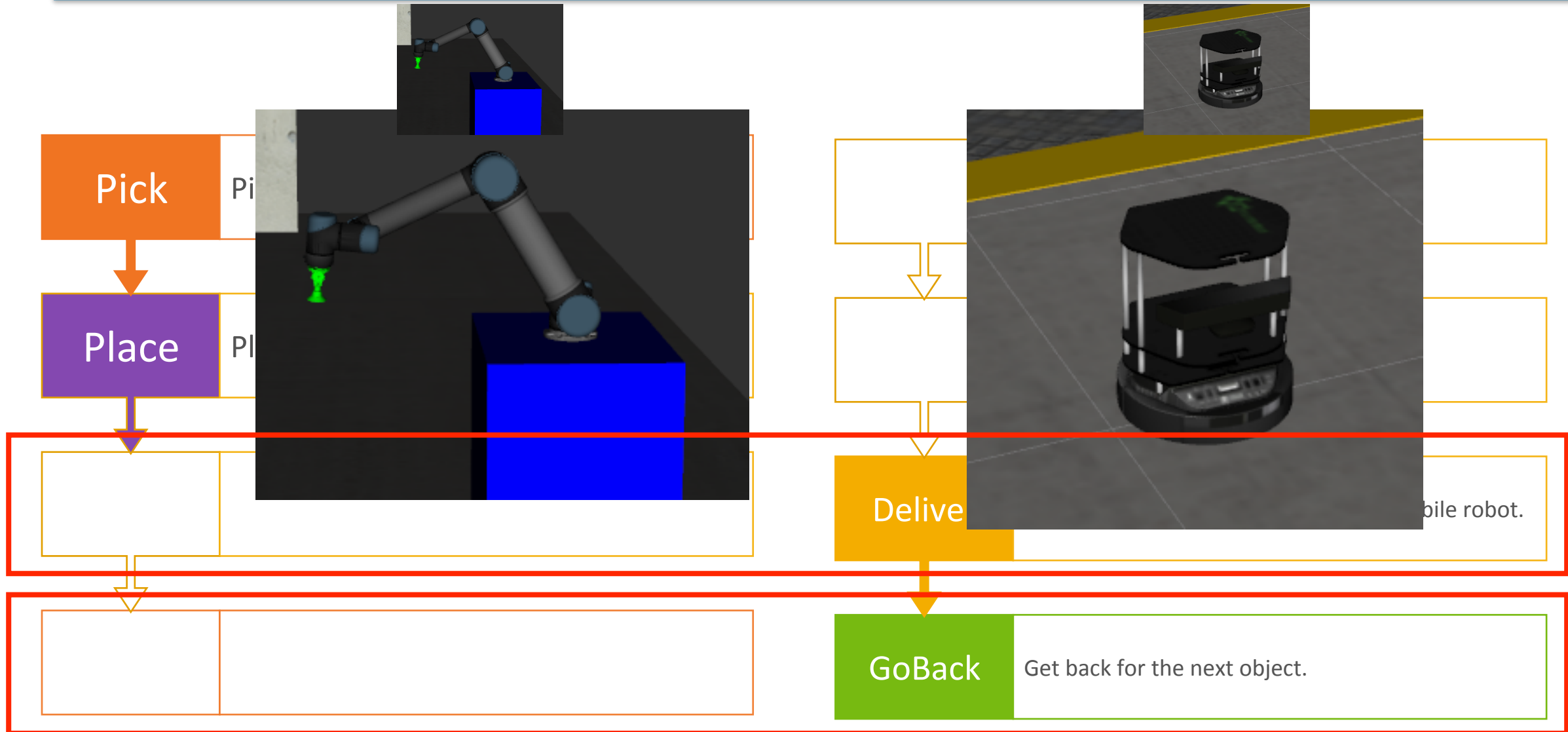


1.5

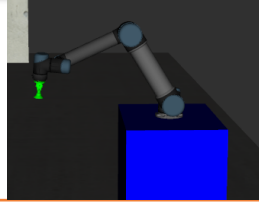
ROS Actions – “client-server” communication

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A case for non-blocking execution



A case for non-blocking execution



Pick

Pick an object.



Place

Place the object on the mobile robot.



Deliver

Transport object to destination with mobile robot.



GoBack

Get back for the next object.



Pick

Pick an object.



ROS Actions - introduction

- **ROS Actions** - No waiting until an execution is complete (non-blocking!)
 - waiting is an option if required.
- A generalized request-response system - the **client-server** infrastructure in ROS.
- Actions are defined by three message types: **goal** (request), **result** (response) and **feedback**.

ROS Actions – an example action definition

- Requirement: counter with a 1s delay between each count.
 - goal message – number to count up to (uint32)
 - result message – status message (string)
 - feedback message – number of counts completed (uint32)

hrwros_msgs/action/CounterWithDelay.action

uint32 num_counts



goal field

string result_message



result field

uint32 counts_elapsed



feedback field

ROS Actions – on the filesystem, utility cmds

- ROS action definitions reside in the ROS package with project specific message definitions
 - hrwros_msgs/**action** folder.

generate action messages manually

```
$ rosrun actionlib_msgs genaction.py <path_to_action_file>
```

show the contents of an action message

```
$ rosmmsg show <stack_name>_msgs/<ActionMessage>
```

ROS Actions – processing a goal request

- **goalCallback function** processes a goal request
 - a goal can be pre-empted (and cancelled) **before** completion.
- **goal statuses:** ACTIVE, SUCCEEDED, ABORTED.

ROS Actions – code nomenclature

- A ROS Node: **action server**
 - “advertises” an action so that other nodes can request action goals to be processed.
- A ROS Node: **action client**
 - can “send” goal requests to the action server.