

Towards an Improved User Interface to Engineering the Robot
Taxis of Duckietown

Jonathan Garcia-Mallen

31 August 2016

Contents

1	Background	2
2	Requirements and Design Goals	3
3	Existing technologies used	4
3.1	js_linux.py	4
3.2	System V	4
3.3	supervisord	5
4	Implementation	6
4.1	Joystick Daemon	6
4.1.1	joystick-daemon.py	7
4.1.2	start-response.sh	7
4.2	Launching the Daemon	8
4.2.1	rc.local	8
4.2.2	init.d	8
4.2.3	supervisord	9
5	Conclusions and Future work	10
5.1	Acknowledgements	10
5.2	References	11

1 Background

Duckietown (2.166) is a graduate class on advanced autonomy taught at MIT. It was first taught Spring 2016. It is a hands-on, project-based course focusing on self-driving vehicles and high-level autonomy. Its students work to solve the underlying problem of designing the Autonomous Robo-Taxis System for the (fictional) City of Duckietown. Its students are diverse, coming from multiple departments and with different backgrounds.

With this diversity in mind, the first two weeks were dedicated to bringing everyone on the same page, and doling out the robo-taxis to be programmed: Duckiebots. A Raspberry Pi 2 is at the center of these machines. To program them, students learn to log in remotely from their laptops to the robot's Pi and launch programs the same way, or by sending a command directly from their laptops without logging into their robot. The students have no way of running a program on their duckiebots without using their laptops.

Picture this scenario. A grad student is testing a new autonomy on his laptop. His research advisor happens to walk by on her way to a meeting and asks him "how's your duckiebot doing?" The student hurries excitedly to power on his robot taxi (named batmobile), waits for it to connect to the network, and rushes the following incantation into his laptop's terminal:

```
dat-grad-student@duckietop4:~$ ssh batmobile
ssh: Could not resolve hostname batmobile.local: Name or service not known
dat-grad-student@duckietop4:~$ ping batmobile.local
ping: unknown host batmobile.local
dat-grad-student@duckietop4:~$ ping batmobile.local
PING cepillo.local (10.42.0.62) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.42.0.62: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.02 ms
64 bytes from 10.42.0.62: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.971 ms
^C
--- batmobile.local ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.971/1.000/1.029/0.029 ms
dat-grad-student@duckietop4:~$ ^C
dat-grad-student@duckietop4:~$ ssh batmobile
```

```
ubuntu@batmobile:~$ roslaunch duckietown \
    dat-grad-students-demo.launch veh:=batmobile
```

First, `ssh batmobile` is run to log into the duckiebot named batmobile. Failing that, the student pings his robot to see if it is on the network. On the second ping attempt, batmobile has completed enough of its bootup sequence to respond to pings. The student `ssh`'s into batmobile and launches his demo. But by this time, his advisor has already walked on to her meeting.

This is clearly a worst-case scenario. It is not the only scenario. A well-planned demo for a barely-technical audience would demand questions such as "Why do you need a laptop, if this is an autonomous vehicle?" or "Is the code running on the robot, or your computer?" A laptop and the corresponding WiFi network necessary are other potential points of failure. Trying to demonstrate your robot in a lab with twenty other duckiebots clogging the same 2.4GHz channel can lead to frustrations best kept outside of the scope of 2.166. A laptop should not be necessary in order to begin an autonomous routine on the duckiebot. This 6.UAP project remedies this.

2 Requirements and Design Goals

The purpose of this project is to create a quick and easy means to start any ROS program on the duckiebot. There is a clear primary requirement: this system must let the user (researcher or student) start a program of their choosing on the duckiebot without using a computer offboard the robot. Its Raspberry Pi has two inputs that may be considered: a Raspberry Pi Cam 2, and a Logitech Gamepad F710 joystick controller. The computer itself runs Ubuntu 14.04.

Three goals guided the fulfillment of this requirement. The system must be reliable. It cannot fail when the user is in front of an audience. It must be easy to use and require as little interaction as is possible. Users shouldn't have a hard time interfacing with it, or have to push more buttons than when they type in `roslaunch`. Lastly, this implementation must be future-proof. The duckietown software will migrate to different versions of ROS and Ubuntu. The utilities produced by this project must be usable even as ROS and Ubuntu change.

3 Existing technologies used

We must start a program at an unexpected time. Using input directly to the Raspberry Pi. We use its joystick. Input from the joystick must always be monitored. This monitor, this daemon, must start up on the duckiebot by itself.

To interface with the joystick, we included this python module from github. The initialization system initializes every process that runs on Ubuntu, directly or indirectly. But both used by Ubuntu 14.04 have been marked for death. Supervisor is a python package that can also initialize and manage processes. It is actively developed by several dozen contributors on github. We explain these three subsystems here.

3.1 js_linux.py

Nearly everything is a file in a UNIX operating system such as Ubuntu. This includes inputs from the joystick. When a button is pressed or a joystick is tilted, the events are written to a file `/dev/input/js0`. We use python to directly open and read this file:

```
1  # Open the joystick device.
    fn = '/dev/input/js0 '
3  print('Opening %s...' % fn)
    jsdev = open(fn, 'rb')
```

This snippet is from `js_linux.py` [1]. This script reads and also parses this. When run, it prints to the terminal what buttons are being pressed and how much a joystick's axis is being tilted. We modify `js_linux.py` in order to import it as a module.

This script is based on the more standard C api for reading events written by the joystick device [2]. The python script was chosen over the C api so that more people would be able to understand how these modules work, and modify them if they see it necessary. More MIT students are familiar with python than with C, especially when one considers undergraduate students.

3.2 System V

We want Ubuntu to start a processes that listens to joystick commands, and we want it to start it when Ubuntu boots up. This background listening program is also called a daemon.

Starting up Ubuntu is a process. The computer is powered on, the master boot record is read from disk, it then calls the boot loader (grub), and grub calls Linux. Linux calls the process that initializes (directly or indirectly) all other processes in Ubuntu. In Ubuntu 14.04, there are two such initialization processes: upstart and System V (sysv). The directories `/etc/init` and `/etc/init.d` correspond to either system, respectively. These directories contain scripts to be started by the init system. Each system has its own syntax for their init scripts.

Both init systems are in the process of being depreciated [6]. Their replacement, systemd, is not readily available for Ubuntu 14.04.

We use sysv to indirectly start our joystick daemon. It has much greater support than upstart. To use sysv for stating a program automatically when Ubuntu boots, we write a sysv init script in `/etc/init.d`.

This init script does not start the listening program. It is used to start supervisord.

3.3 supervisord

Supervisor (supervisord) is a process control system [3]. It facilitates monitor and control of processes, and it is meant to start at boot time. It does not replace init, but is called by our init script into action. Upstart and sysv are being depreciated, and supervisord is much easier to interact with than an init script. It is configured via the `/etc/supervisor/supervisor.conf` configuration file.

We use supervisord version 3 as it allows us to run processes as a specific user. How this would be done in init scripts has not been found. This version had to be installed via pip [5], as the Ubuntu 14.04 package repositories only contain older versions. This feature is crucial, and is not available in older versions.

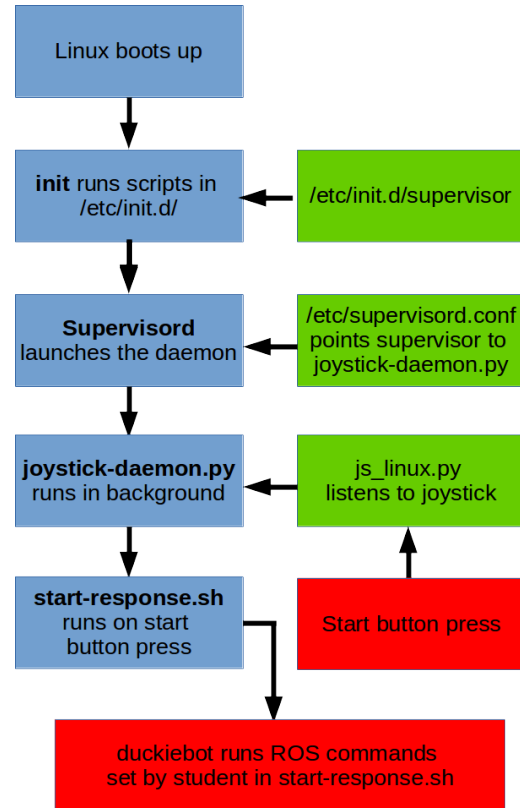
Installing via pip rather than apt-get required us to make an init script for it. This is not required in newer versions of Ubuntu. Unlike a System V init script, Duckietown can continue using Supervisord after transitioning to a newer version of Ubuntu, when the time comes to do so. And as it is developed by dozens [4] of developers, supervisord is a dependency Duckietown can depend on.

4 Implementation

Here we explain the code written specifically for this project. The software fits in one of two tasks. The joystick daemon launches commands upon button press. The startup scripts and configuration files ensure the daemon is running in the background after the duckybot boots up.

The joystick daemon itself and its interface to users was demonstrated to work consistently in April 2016. It consists of three parts. The aforementioned `js_linux.py` is used as a module by `joystick-daemon.py` to parse joystick input. `joystick-daemon.py` then calls then sits in the background listening for inputs. The last part is shell scripts corresponding to joystick buttons. Here, users write the commands they want to run on a certain button press.

The second part of this project revolved around starting the joystick daemon every time the Raspberry Pi was powered on. While typically a simple task, the problem of starting the joystick daemon quickly overshadowed the daemon itself. The usual method, `rc.local`, was unreliable. An `init.d` script was also troublesome, though a different one consistently started `supervisord`. This last module worked for us in August 2016.



4.1 Joystick Daemon

The joystick daemon consists of three parts: `js_linux.py`, `joystick-daemon.py`, and shell scripts corresponding to the buttons on the joystick.

4.1.1 joystick-daemon.py

joystick-daemon.py sits in the background running the below abridged infinite loop. It is based off of an example from js_linux.py. We have modified js_linux.py by adding `if __name__ == '__main__':` before its own loop. This way, joystick-daemon.py can import js_linux.py as a module. Here is our main event loop from joystick-daemon.py:

```
1  while True:
    event_buffer = jsdev.read(8) # jsdev is defined in js_linux.py
3  if event_buffer:
    time, value, type, number = struct.unpack('IhBB', event_buffer)
    # If the event type is a button press
6  if type & 0x01:
    button = button_map[number] # button_map is defined in js_linux.py
    if button:
9        button_states[button] = value
        if value and button == 'start':
            subprocess.call(['start-response.sh'])
```

Each iteration, in lines two and three, we check to see if an event has been written to `/dev/input/js0`. If the event is a button press, it checks which button was pressed and calls the shell script corresponding to this buffer. For example, if the start button is pressed, joystick-daemon.py will call `start-response.sh`.

`jsdev` and `button_map` are defined in `js_linux.py`. `jsdev` is a file object pointing to `/dev/input/js0`. `button_map` is a python list mapping the button's id on the joystick with the button's english name. In line eleven, that button is the start button.

4.1.2 start-response.sh

This shell script is called by joystick-daemon.py whenever the start button is pressed. In order to run a ROS program, one usually performs the following invocation while logged into the duckiebot:

```
1  source /home/ubuntu/duckietown/environment.sh;
    source /home/ubuntu/duckietown/set_ros_master.sh;
3  roslaunch duckietown new-autonomy.launch veh:=batmobile;
```


The first two lines set up ROS so that it may be used. The third launches the desired program; here, our grad student's new-autonomy.launch is launched on the vehicle named batmobile.

4.2 Launching the Daemon

We want to launch our daemon every time the vehicle powers on. A separate startup script must call it. This startup script must run joystick-daemon.py as the user 'ubuntu' without fail whenever the robot is powered.

The entire duckietown software is kept in /home/ubuntu/duckietown for every duckiebot. 'ubuntu' is the username for all Raspberry Pi's on each duckiebot. Since the software is located and set up for the user ubuntu, it must be run as ubuntu. Numerous attempts were made to run an example joystick.launch program as the root user, as most start scripts are run. We did not succeed in this.

4.2.1 rc.local

The easiest method of running a program on startup in ubuntu is by modifying /etc/rc.local. By default, this script does nothing. It is executed as the root user at certain stages of the startup process. We added a line similar to this the file:

```
su ubuntu -c "python \
/home/ubuntu/.duckietown/joystick-daemon/joystick-daemon.py >> /dev/null" &
```

the `su` command lets one run commands as a different user. Here, root uses `su` to run `python` as user `ubuntu`. Unfortunatly This method successfully called the startup script at about 50% of all boot sequences. We were not able to find out why it failed half the time, so we investigated other methods.

4.2.2 init.d

We first tried to run joystick-daemon.py directly from a sysv init script. Seeing little promise there, we then modified an init script for supervisor from Ubuntu's repositories.

Creating a sysv init script is the standard method of starting a program upon system boot. It is a single file in /etc/init.d that adheres a certain format. After sysv is made aware of the new script, the scripts corresponding daemon is run after the specified st We wrote /etc/init.d/duckietown_joystickd as such a script, but its several iterations had unique issues. The initial complexity of sysv was the

first, followed by difficulties in running the daemon as user ubuntu. Ideally, this project would have used a sysv init script to call joystick-daemon.py directly.

Instead, we use supervisord version 3.3.1 to run joystick-daemon.py as user ubuntu. We used pip to install version 3.3.1 from the Python Package Index, but it did not configure an init script for itself. Ubuntu 14.04's package repositories have one for version 3.0b2-1, but this version does not have the feature we need. We modified 3.0b2-1's init script to work with 3.3.1.

The modifications were few. Ubuntu provides a 160 line long example init script: /etc/init.d/skeleton. Four lines are relevant for starting Supervisord:

```
1 PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
   DAEMON=/usr/local/bin/supervisord
3   NAME=supervisord
   DESC=supervisor
```

With this sysv init script, Supervisord consistently ran upon system startup.

4.2.3 supervisord

Just as a sledgehammer can successfully crack a walnut, supervisord successfully runs joystick-daemon.py every time the duckiebot is booted. It is started when its init script, /etc/init.d/supervisor, is called by the init system. Supervisord in turn calls joystick-daemon.py via a program block within its configuration file /etc/supervisor/supervisor.conf:

```
1   [program:joystickd]
   command=/usr/bin/python \
3   /home/ubuntu/.duckietown/joystick-daemon/joystick-daemon.py \
   >> /dev/null
   umask=022
6   user=ubuntu
```

Thus, it succeeds in initializing the python listening script.

5 Conclusions and Future work

The base goal of a reliable, future-proof interface was tested by power cycling the duckiebot ten times. The start button on the joystick was pressed to run `joystick.launch`, a program for driving the duckiebot with the joystick. The duckiebot was shutdown with `$ sudo shutdown 0`, not a reboot. Power was removed and replaced. The duckiebot moved, following `joystick.launch`, each of the ten times.

The resulting joystick interface is cross-platform. 2.166 Duckietown uses ROS, arguably the most popular robotics middleware available. This mattered little for this project. This entire system could be used for a system running on MOOS-IvP, used by the Marine Robotics group; or LCM, used by the Robot Locomotion group. The only resulting change in the system would be the shell script responding to the button press.

Future Work:

There is much room for improvement with this project. Two would improve the user experience, and a third could make it more dependable. The duckiebot has five RGB LEDs around it. Augmenting `joystick-daemon.py` such that button presses result in LEDs flashing would provide useful feedback. Writing `back-response.sh` such that pressing the back button on the joystick quickly kills all ROS process would be a great boon in times when a duckiebot collision seems nigh. Lastly, unless duckietown chooses to move towards a Linux distribution lacking `supervisord` in its package repositories, it should be discussed whether removing `supervisord` would benefit duckietown. It is a single and simpler initialization system than `sysv`, but another dependency is another potential point of failure. Using the operating system's `init` system may be more reliable.

5.1 Acknowledgements

I owe thanks to many people who helped me in diverse ways on this project.

- John Leonard, Director of Research for Duckietown Engineering Co., for generously advising this and many others of my works, and allowing me time beyond the semester to complete this one.
- Liam Paull, COO of Duckietown Engineering Co., for advising me directly and patiently throughout my Duckietown experience.

- Anders Erbsen, of pika, for debugging advice as I struggled with processes starting up only half the time.
- Alex Chernovsky, of SIPB, for recommending supervisord.
- And Kelly Shen, for planning advice, writing examples, and prayers.

5.2 References

References

- [1] rdb. “js_linux.py”. 2014. Github repository: <https://gist.github.com/rdb/8864666>
- [2] Ragnar Hojland Espinosa. “Joystick API Documentation”. 1998. Online Documentation: <https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/input/joystick-api.txt>
- [3] Agendaless Consulting and Contributors. “Supervisor: A Process Control System”. 2016. Web Page: <http://supervisord.org/>
- [4] Github. “Contributors to Supervisor/supervisor”. 2016. Github page: <https://github.com/Supervisor/supervisor/graphs/contributors>
- [5] Chris McDonough. “supervisor 3.3.1”. 2016. Package Index page: <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/supervisor/3.3.1>
- [6] Mark Shuttleworth. “Loosing gracefully”. 2014. Blog post: <http://www.markshuttleworth.com/archives/1316>