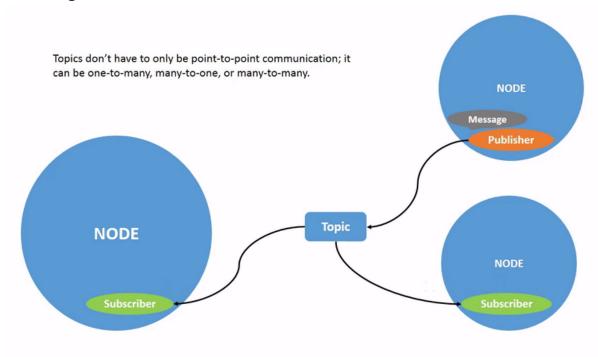
1. Theoretical background

Oficial documentation

- Unidirectional data streaming
- A topic based communication is composed by 2 parts:
 - Publisher. Element that continuously publish a message
 - Subscriber(s).- Element(s) that subscribe to the topic to get the message



3. Python topics

3.1 Publisher

3.1.1 Structure

- 1. Structure a node
- 2. Import the interfaces
- 3. In the constructor:

- Instanciate a publisher defining
- Create message instances
- If the topic is periodic, create a timer instance as a member of the class, defining the publishing frequency and the publisher callback.
- 4. Save the message in its attribute ".data"
- 5. Publish the message
- 6. In the main function:
 - If the topic is periodic, spin the node

3.1.2 Methods

- API
- Publisher instantiation

```
my_publisher = Node Publisher(<interface>, <topic>, <queue>)
```

Timer instantiation

```
my_timer = Node Timer(<seconds>, <callback>)
```

Modify a message content

```
my_msg = String()
my_msg data = <new_message>
```

Publish

```
def callback(self):
    my_publisher.publish(<my_message>)
```

3.2 Subscriber

3.2.1 Structure

- 1. Structure a node
- 2. In the constructor:
 - Instanciate a subscriber defining: type of message, topic, callback method and the queue size.
- 3. Create a subcriber callback:
 - The message will be received as an object in the first non-self argument
 - Use the atribute".data" to access the message content.
- 4. In the main function:
 - Spin the subscriber

3.2.2 Methods

- API
- Subscriber instanciation

3.2.3 Callbacks

- Parameters:
 - Message_object
- Contents:
 - Get the message-value through the attribute .data
- Returns:

Empty

```
def callback(self, msg):
    self.get_logger().info(my_msg.data)
```

4. Topics in C++

5. Remappings (CLI debugging)

• Allow to change the name of a topic when it is executed:

```
ros2 run pkg <node> -ros-args -r <old_topic_name>:=
<new_topic_name>
```