

ROS-I Academy Training

ROS Introduction

MASCOR Institute
FH Aachen University

2017ff

ROSIN Training Robot Operating System

- ▶ ROS celebrates its 10th birthday this year!

<https://vimeo.com/245826128>

ROS Introduction

ROS – Robot Operating System

- ▶ Operating System?
- ▶ Accumulation of programs
- ▶ Installation of third party programs
- ▶ File System
- ▶ Hardware drivers
- ▶ Programming environment
- ▶ Robot Framework?
- ▶ Preinstalled OS necessary
- ▶ Similar to other Robot Frameworks
 - ▶ Microsoft Robotics Studio
 - ▶ Player
 - ▶ Fawkes



ROS as a Meta-Operating System / Middleware

ROS Benefits

ROS – Robot Operating System

- ▶ Standard in mobile robotics
- ▶ Open Source
- ▶ Big Community
- ▶ Reuseability of software
- ▶ Fine grained software packages
- ▶ Network based communication
- ▶ Decentralized system



ROS Benefits

ROS – Robot Operating System

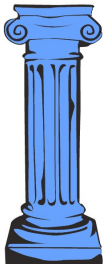
- ▶ Hardware driver
- ▶ Complete supported robotsystems (125)
- ▶ Programming Languages: C++, Python, Lua, Java. . .
- ▶ Integration of nearly all other Open Source libraries
 - ▶ OpenCV - image processing
 - ▶ Gazebo - simulation environment
 - ▶ MoveIt! - pathp lanning
 - ▶ PCL - 3D pointcloud library
 - ▶ **ROS Industrial**



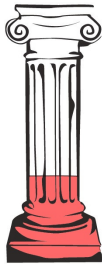
ROS

Level of Concepts

Higher-Level Concepts

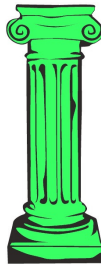


Filesystem



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Computation
Graph

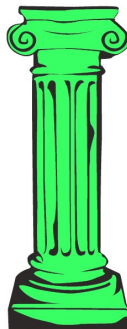


Community

ROS Community

The first level...

... Community



www.wadeco.de

ROS Community Worldwide



<http://www.ros.org/is-ros-for-me/>

- ▶ ROS has grown to include a large community of users worldwide
- ▶ The Community is the major pillar of ROS

ROS Community Resources

ros.org

ROS Website



ROS Answers
&
ROS Discourse



ROS Wiki



ROS News

ROS Community

Some Facts: Users (July 2015)

wiki.ros.org

1.		United States	69,989 (24.17%)
2.		China	31,778 (10.97%)
3.		Germany	27,080 (9.35%)
4.		Japan	22,867 (7.90%)
5.		India	9,740 (3.36%)
6.		France	9,431 (3.26%)
7.		United Kingdom	9,143 (3.16%)
8.		Spain	8,617 (2.98%)
9.		Canada	8,497 (2.93%)
10.		Italy	7,176 (2.48%)

- ▶ 16,043 wiki pages
- ▶ 37,235 views / day
- ▶ 46,611 unique IP addresses
- ▶ downloading .deb files

answers.ros.org

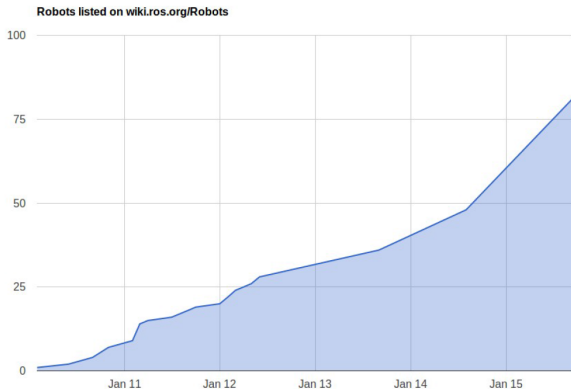
Page	Pageviews	% Pageviews
1. /questions/	14,708	4.98%
2. /question/87866/how-to-edit-the-bashrc-file/	2,625	0.89%
3. /questions/ask/	1,173	0.40%
4. /account/signin?next=/	1,155	0.39%
5. /question/203610/ubuntu-14042-unmet-dependencies/	1,025	0.35%
6. /account/signin/	931	0.32%
7. /question/10543/how-do-i-link-a-library-in-cmake/	773	0.26%
8. /question/196455/kinect-installation-and-setup-on-ros-updated/	645	0.22%
9. /questions/scope:all/sort:activity-desc/page:1/	582	0.20%
10. /question/57213/how-i-completely-remove-all-ros-from-my-system/	518	0.18%

- ▶ 24,026 total questions
- ▶ 17,414 answered questions
- ▶ 523 new questions

Community Metrics Report, Tully Foote, July 2015

ROS Community

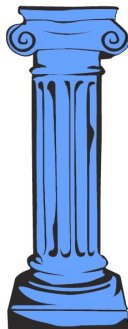
Some Facts: Research (July 2015)



- Number of papers citing “ROS: an open-source Robot Operating System” (Quigley et al., 2009):
1843 (**52%** increase)

Community Metrics Report, Tully Foote, July 2015

ROS Filesystem



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The next level...

... Filesystem

ROS Filesystem Package

- ▶ Software in ROS is organized into **packages**
- ▶ Smallest build part in ROS
- ▶ Dedicated to one functionality, e.g.:
 - ▶ Hardware driver
 - ▶ Algorithm
 - ▶ Visualization tool
 - ▶ Library ...
- ▶ Packages can be grouped to **metapackages**
 - ▶ References one or more related packages
 - ▶ Beneficial for release and versioning
 - ▶ (Former called stacks)



REP-144:ROSPackageNaming

ROS Filesystem

Package install options

Debian Packages:

- ▶ Automatic installation
- ▶ Stable versions
- ▶ Prebuilt binaries

Source Repositories:

- ▶ “Latest” code
- ▶ Manual compilation
- ▶ Allows code adjustments

ROS Filesystem

Package installation (Debian)

► Debian:

```
sudo apt-get install ros-kinetic-package_name
```



► Automatic installation:

- Location: /opt/ros/<distro>/...
- Installs all required dependencies



► To remove a package:

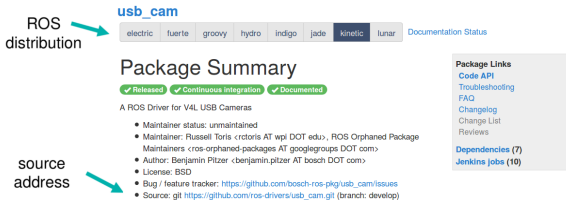
```
sudo apt-get remove ros-kinetic-package_name
```

ROS Filesystem

Package installation (Source)

- Download from source (usually git)

git clone source-address



The screenshot shows the ROS Package Summary for the `usb_cam` package. It includes distribution tabs (electric, fuerte, groovy, hydro, indigo, jade, kinetic, lunar), a Package Summary section with status indicators (Released, Continuous Integration, Documented), and a list of Package Links (Code API, Troubleshooting, FAQ, Changelog, Change List, Reviews, Dependencies (7), Jenkins jobs (10)).

Annotations on the screenshot:

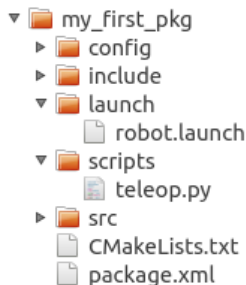
- ROS distribution**: Points to the distribution tabs.
- source address**: Points to the Source link in the Package Links section.

- Manual compilation via *catkin* (Explained later)
- To remove a package:
Delete package folder and re-compile
- Manage multiple version-control packages: `wstool`

ROS Filesystem

Package content - Folder structure

- /src – Compileable files (**C++**)
- /include – Header files for C++
- /scripts – Scripts (**Python** or Shell)
- /launch – ROS **launch-files** (Explained later)
- /config – Configuration file (e.g. yaml)



- Command to generate a new package:

```
catkin_create_package package_name dependencies
```

ROS Filesystem

Package content - Manifests (package.xml)

- ▶ Meta information about the package
- ▶ Lists dependencies of package
- ▶ *Format 2* is recommended (Old *Format 1* still supported)

Format

```
<package format="2">
```

Meta information

```
<name>your_package</name>
```

```
<version>1.2.4</version>
```

```
<description>
```

```
  This package adds extra features to rosawesome.
```

```
</description>
```

```
<maintainer email="you@example.com">Your Name</maintainer>
```

```
<license>BSD</license>
```

```
<buildtool_depend>catkin</buildtool_depend>
```

```
</package>
```

Dependencies

ROS Filesystem Dependencies

- ▶ Dependencies can be
 - ▶ Other ROS packages
 - ▶ System libraries (e.g. “Boost”)
- ▶ Format 2 dependencies (`Catkin-howto`):

`<buildtool_depend>` – Required for build tools (*catkin* is mandatory)

`<exec_depend>` – Required for execution (e.g. Python script ...)

`<build_depend>` – Required for building (e.g. C++ library ...)

`<test_depend>` – Required for testing

`<build_export_depend>` – If exported header depends on other ones

`<depend>` – All-in-one (If **all** are required)

ROS Filesystem

Package content - CMakeLists.txt

- ▶ Defines build rules for catkin. E.g.:
 - ▶ Declare compilation of executables
 - ▶ How to resolve header and library references
- ▶ Mostly Cmake, plus catkin-specific ones
- ▶ Does not know about package.xml dependencies

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.8.3)
project(your_package)
find_package(catkin REQUIRED COMPONENTS ...)
...
catkin_package(...)
```

Package name

CMake rules

ROS Filesystem

Catkin

- ▶ ROS build system:
 - ▶ Based on CMake macros and Python scripts
 - ▶ Cross-platform (Ubuntu, Windows, Embedded-Linux)
- ▶ ROS packages are managed via “workspaces”
 - ▶ Catkin can create and compile them

Catkin (Used in training):

- ▶ Command:

```
catkin_make
```

- ▶ Must be called in the root of the workspace

Catkin tools:

- ▶ Command:

```
catkin build
```

- ▶ Builds each package in isolation

ROS Filesystem

Catkin workspace (1)

- Folder where you modify, build and install catkin packages



SOURCE SPACE



BUILD SPACE



DEVEL SPACE



INSTALL SPACE



ROS Filesystem

Catkin workspace (2)

Used for Development

- ▶ Source Space:
 - ▶ Contains the source version of packages
- ▶ Build Space:
 - ▶ Where CMake is invoked and generates artifacts
- ▶ Devel Space:
 - ▶ Where built targets are placed prior to installation

Dependent



rosin-project.eu

Ready for Installation

- ▶ Install Space:
 - ▶ Self-contained package ready for release
 - ▶ Package-structure like in `/opt/ros/<distro>`

Self-contained



ROS Filesystem

Compile workspace

Example with catkin_make

- ▶ Go to the ROS workspace

```
cd ~/catkin_ws
```

- ▶ Install all dependencies of package(s)

```
rosdep install -i --from-paths src
```

- ▶ Compile the workspace

```
catkin_make
```


ROS Filesystem

Environment Setup File

-
- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| setup.sh | - Environment setup in general |
| setup.bash | - Environment setup file for Bash |
| setup.zsh | - Environment setup file for Z shell |

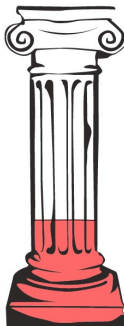
- ▶ Generated during the initialization process of a workspace
- ▶ Extends the present ROS environment

→ ROS can find and use any resources that have been installed or built inside the ROS environment

- ▶ Source ROS env: `source <ws-path>/devel/setup.bash`
- ▶ Check current env: `echo $ROS_PACKAGE_PATH`

ROS Computation Graph

The next
level ...

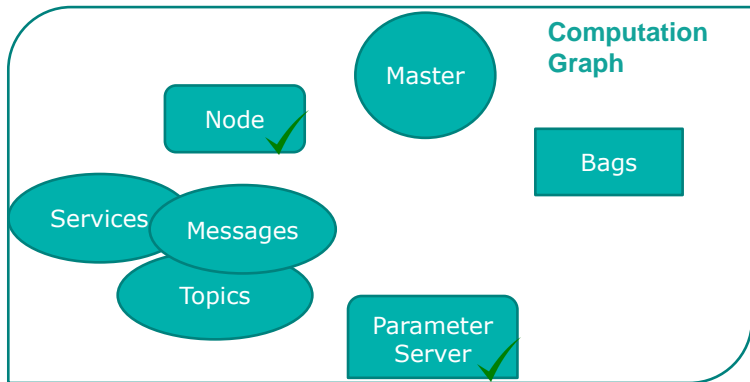


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... Computation
Graph

ROS Computation Graph Concept

- ▶ The *Computation Graph* is the peer-to-peer network of ROS processes that are processing data together.



- ▶ Reflects the whole communication in the ROS system.

ROS Computation Graph Node

- ▶ Executable part of ROS:
 - ▶ Scripts for Python
 - ▶ Compiled source code for C++
 - ▶ Generally programs using a ROS client library
 - ▶ Haskell, Lisp, Matlab, ...
 - ▶ Process that performs computation
 - ▶ Meant to operate at fine-grained scale

To run a node:

```
roslaunch package_name node_name
```



A robot control system will usually comprise many nodes

Path planning

Manipulation

Motor
controller

Camera

ROS Computation Graph Parameter Server

- ▶ Allows data to be stored by key in a central location
 - ▶ Globally viewable
 - ▶ Not designed for high-performance
- static, non binary data (configuration data)

- ▶ Examples
 - ▶ adjustable hardware drivers:
 - ▶ webcams,
 - ▶ joysticks, ...
 - ▶ adjustable algorithms:
 - ▶ path planning,
 - ▶ sensor fusion, ...

→ More flexibility



ROS Computation Graph Launch Files

- ▶ XML based
- ▶ Starts the **roscore**
- ▶ Tool to manage a robotic system:
 - ▶ setting of parameter values
 - ▶ including other launch files
 - ▶ definition of namespaces
 - ▶ respawning of died nodes

To run a launch file:

```
roslaunch package_name launch_file_name
```

ROS Computation Graph

Launch Files Example

```
<!-- -*- mode: XML -*- -->
```

beginn of the launch file

```
<launch>
```

starting a node

```
<node name="cam" pkg="usb_cam" type="usb_cam_node" output="screen">
```

```
<param name="video_device" value="/dev/video0" />
```

```
<param name="image_width" value="640" />
```

```
<param name="image_height" value="480" />
```

setting
parameters

```
</node>
```

ending a start node process

name of running process

name of executable

```
<node name="view" pkg="image_view" type="image_view" output="screen" />
```

name of package

output of errors
and warnings

```
</launch>
```

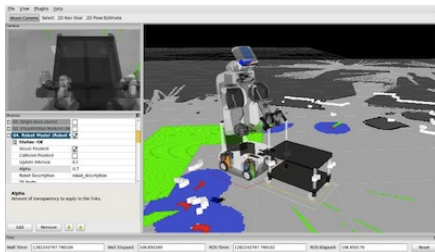
end of the launch file

ROS Computation Graph

RViz

- ▶ 3D visualization tool of ROS
- ▶ Can be used to visualize any type of sensor data or algorithm results, e.g.:

- ▶ images,
- ▶ laser scan data,
- ▶ imu data,
- ▶ transformations,
- ▶ maps,
- ▶ robot models,
- ▶ planned paths,
- ▶ etc.



To run RViz:

```
roslaunch rviz rviz
```


ROS

Any questions?



<http://www.allonrobots.com/>