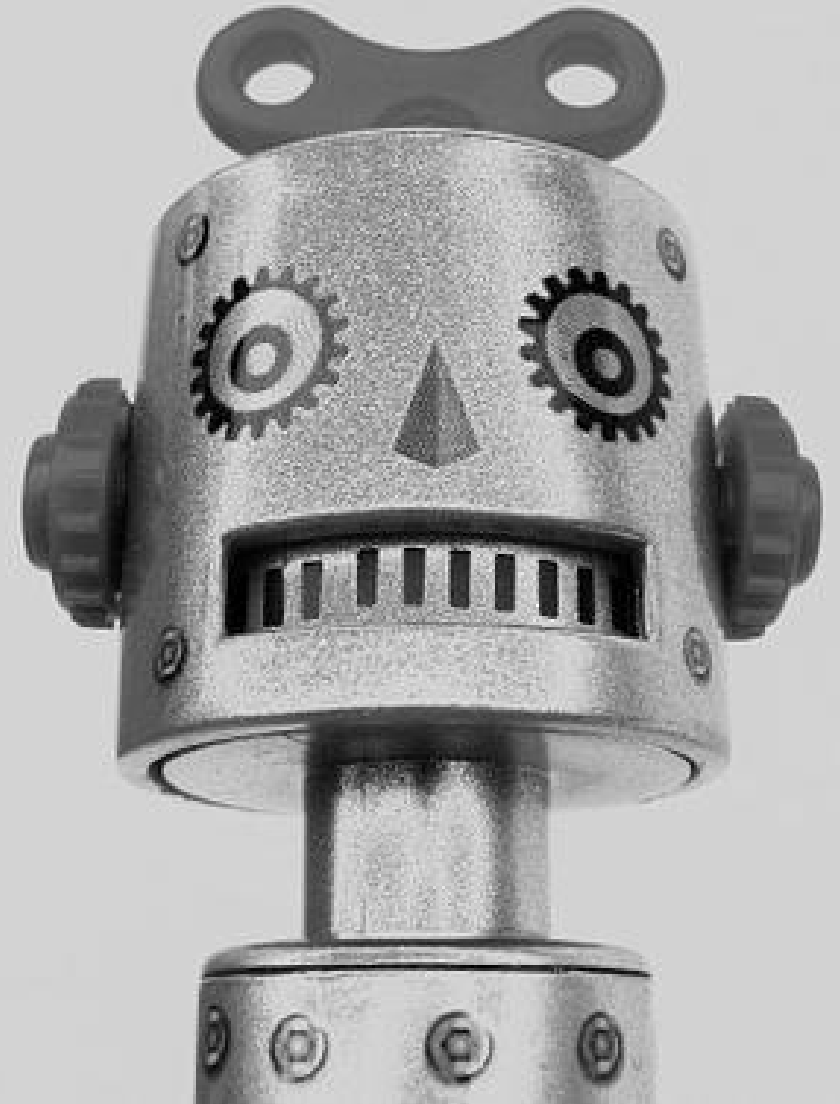
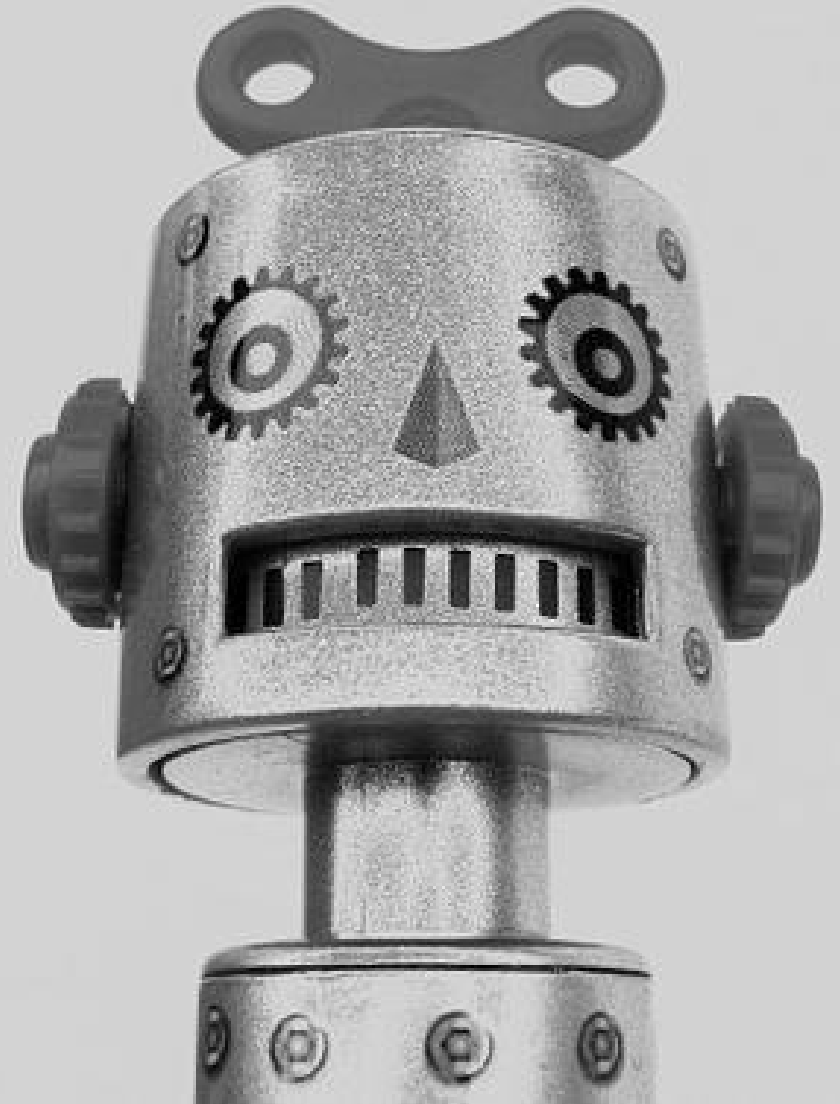


ROBOTIC PROGRAMMING

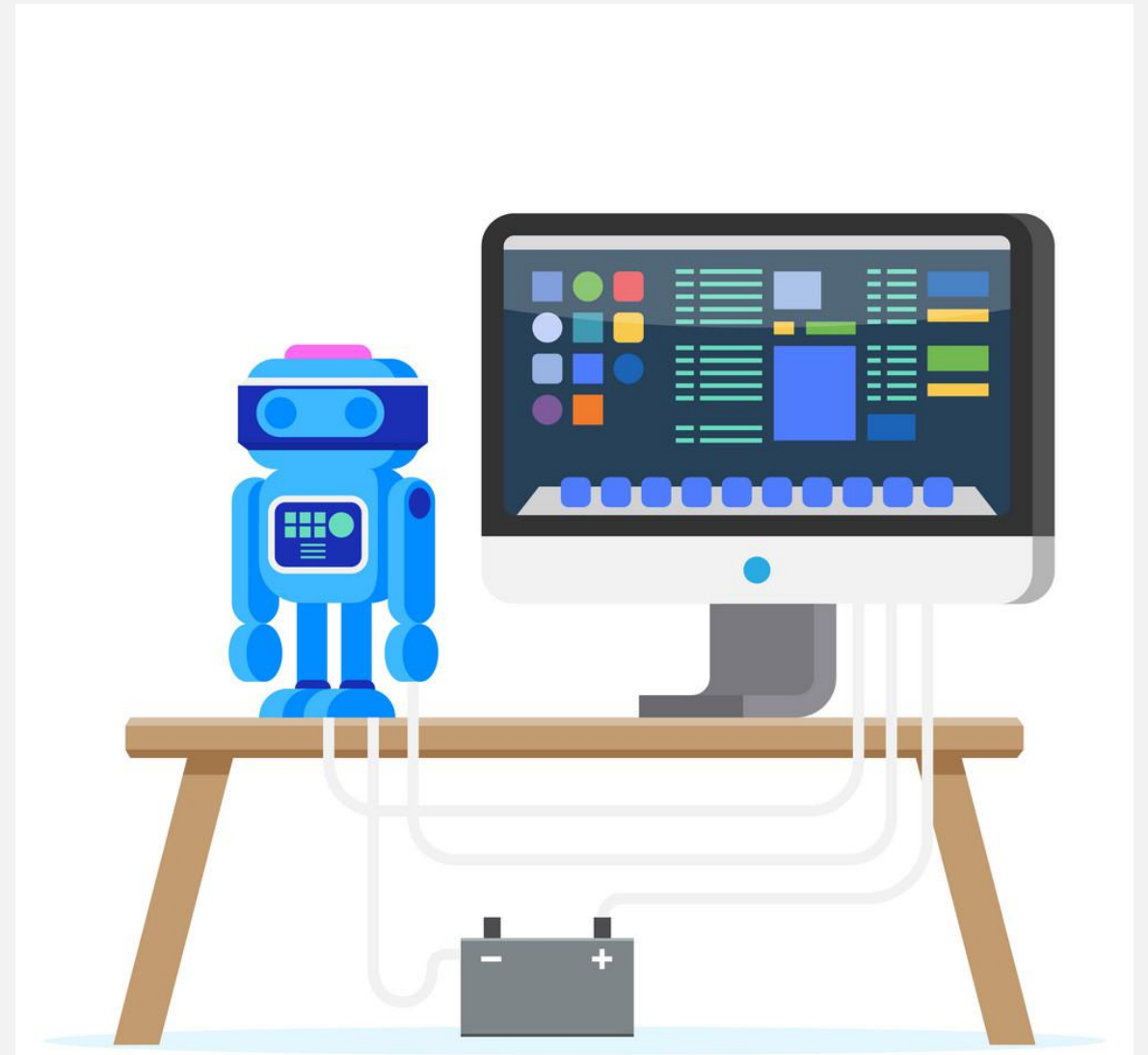


A simple task for
humans can be
complex for robots.



ROBOTIC PROGRAMMING

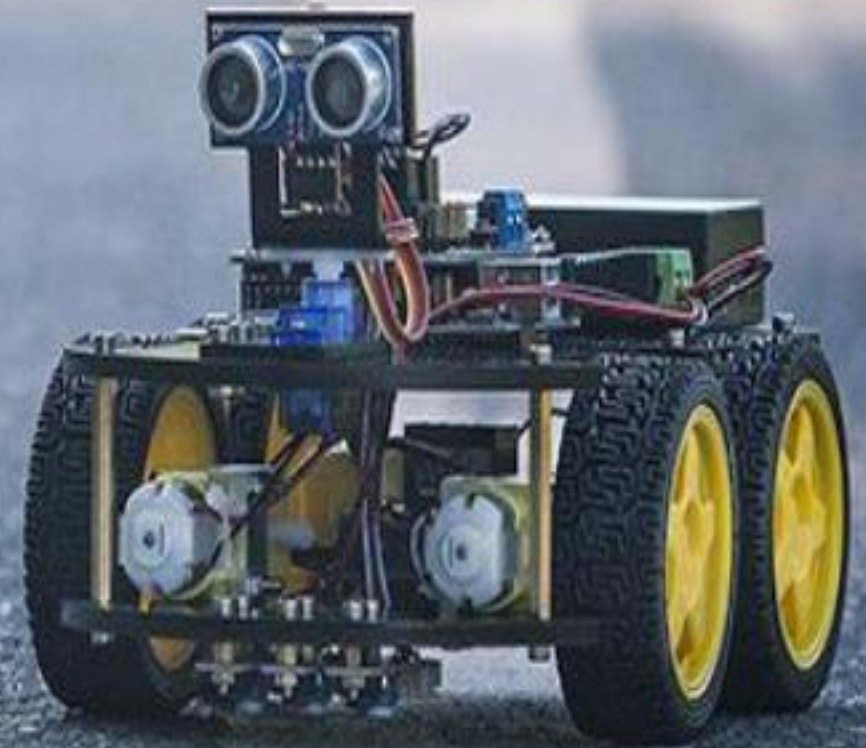
- Sensors
- Actuators
- Computing Unit



Randomly Moving Bot

Obstacle Avoiding Bot

Simultaneous Localization and
Mapping(SLAM)

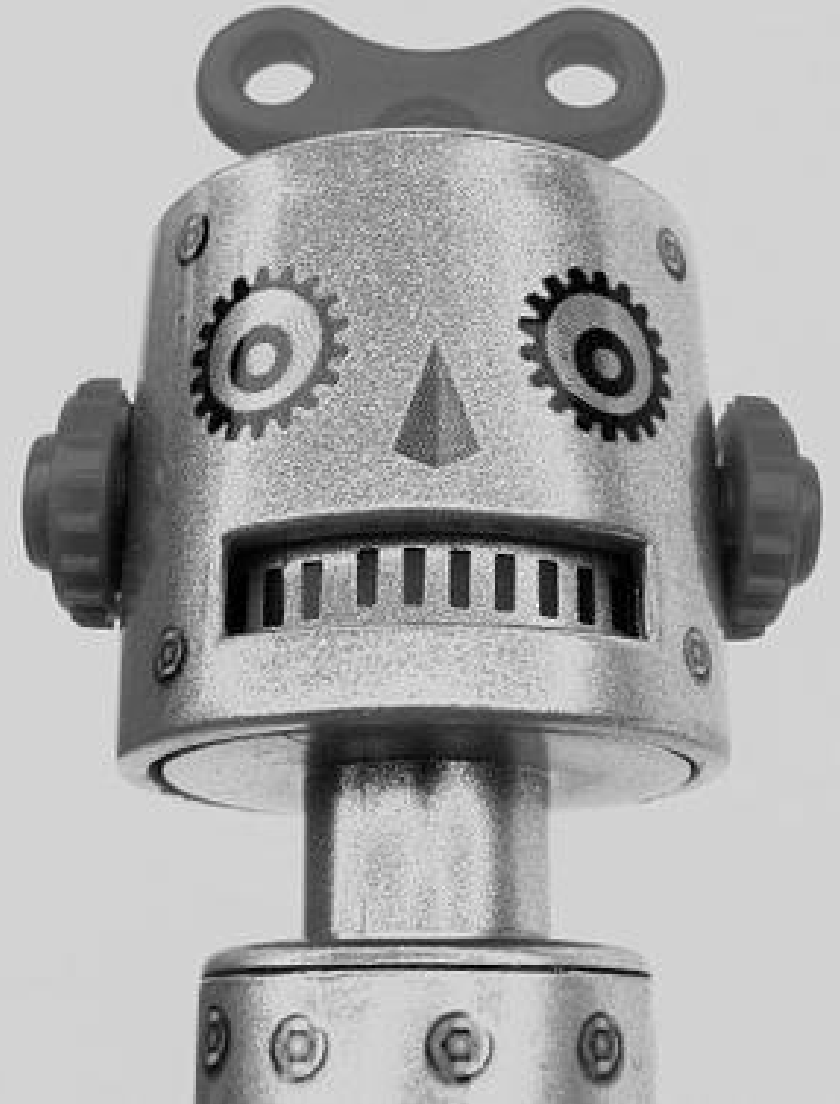




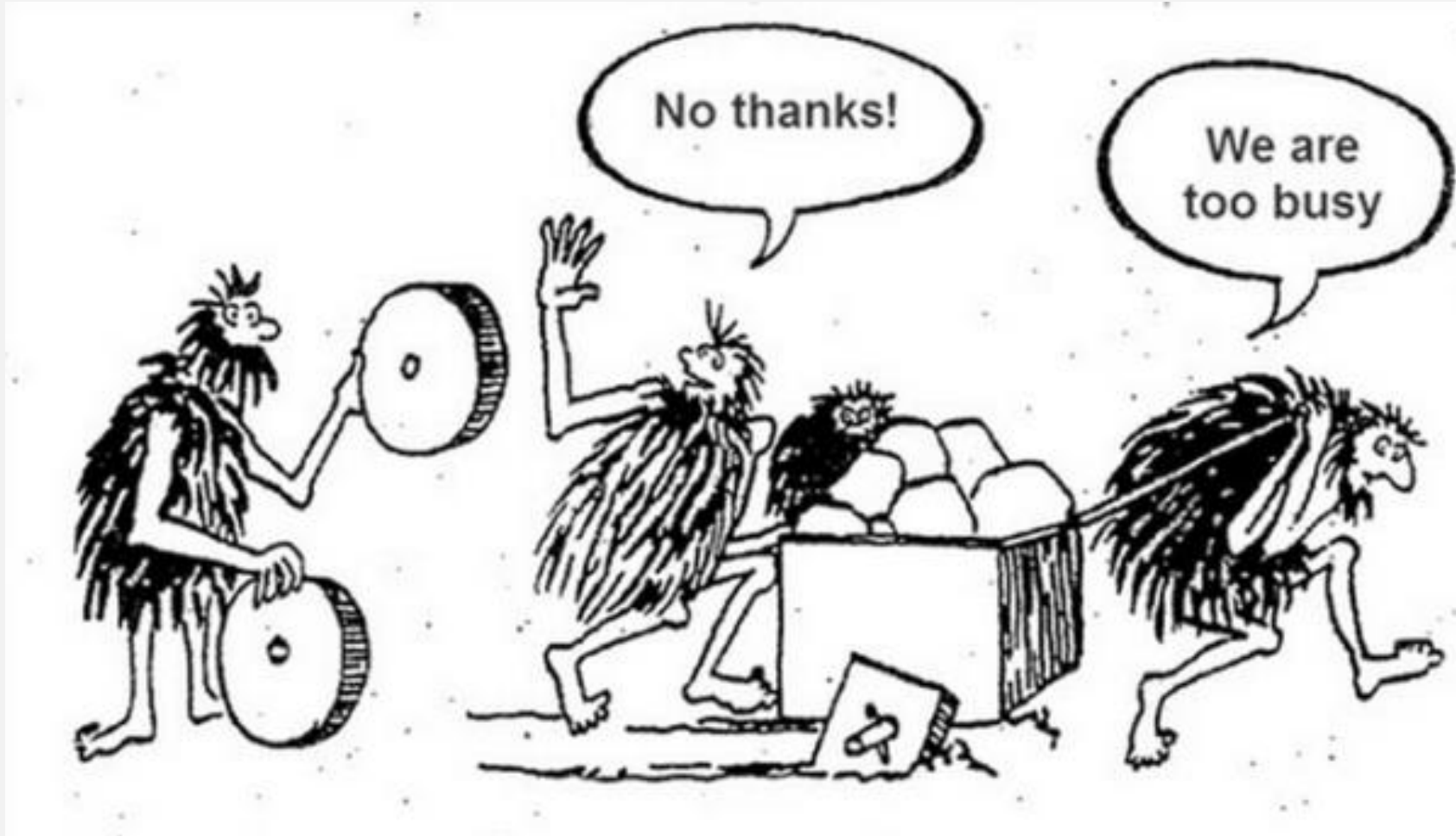
But Robotics is hard to learn, & it takes time to develop a good software for a robot.

ROBOTIC PROGRAMMING

So how do we optimize it?

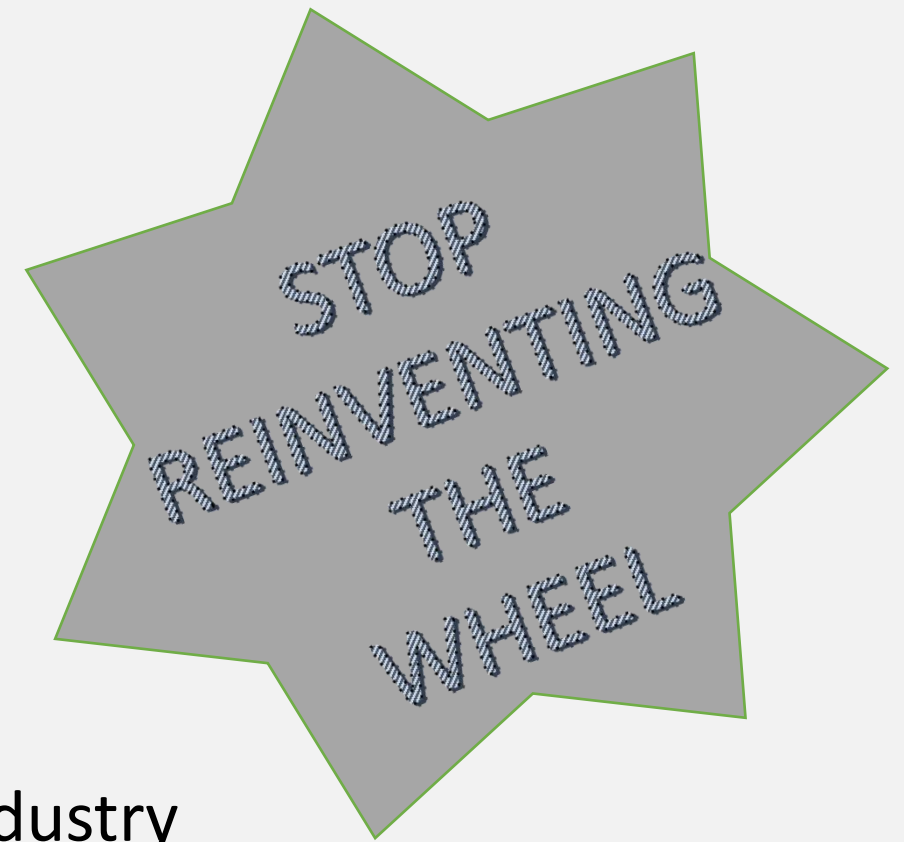


STOP RE-INVENTING THE WHEEL



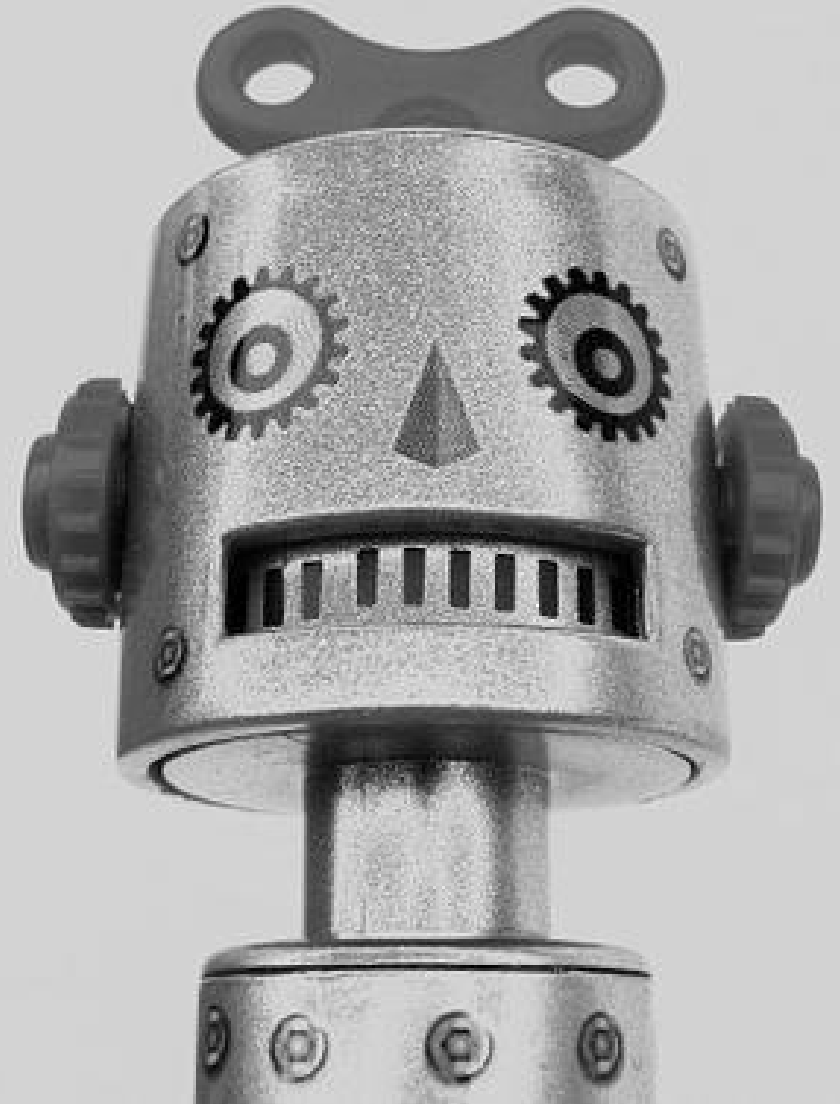
How do we optimize it?

- Parallel research in academia as well as industry
- Efficiency in research and practices
- Collaborative approach towards work
- Reusability of resources
- Cost effectiveness
- **Existing robotics software framework support**



ROS

Robotic Operating System



ROS

Robotic Operating System

- The ROS project started at Stanford University in 2007, led by roboticist Morgan Quigly. In the beginning it was a group of software developed for robots at Stanford.
- Later in 2007, a robotics research startup called Willow Garage took over the project and coined the name ROS, which stands for Robot Operating System.
- In 2012, the Open Source Robotics Foundation (OSRF) takes over the ROS project.

ROS

Robotic Operating System

- Robot Operating System, despite its name, is not an operating system. Nor it is really a framework, but rather a **meta operating system**.
- A meta operating system is built on top of the operating system and allows different processes (nodes) to communicate with each other at runtime.
- ROS is more of a middleware, something like a low-level “framework” based on an existing operating system.

ROS

Robotic Operating System

Robot Operating System is mainly composed of :

- A core (middleware) with communication tools
- A set of plug & play libraries

The ROS Equation

Plumbing + Tools + Capabilities + Ecosystem

= ROS

Choosing between languages for
robotics programming.

+

Trade off between performance and
development time.

ROS









Rospy & Roscpp

“ If your goal is research and academia, I would not recommend learning ROS with C++ even if you mastered it, because in academia, speed in testing hypothesis is more important than speed of execution. Hence Python would be your choice. “

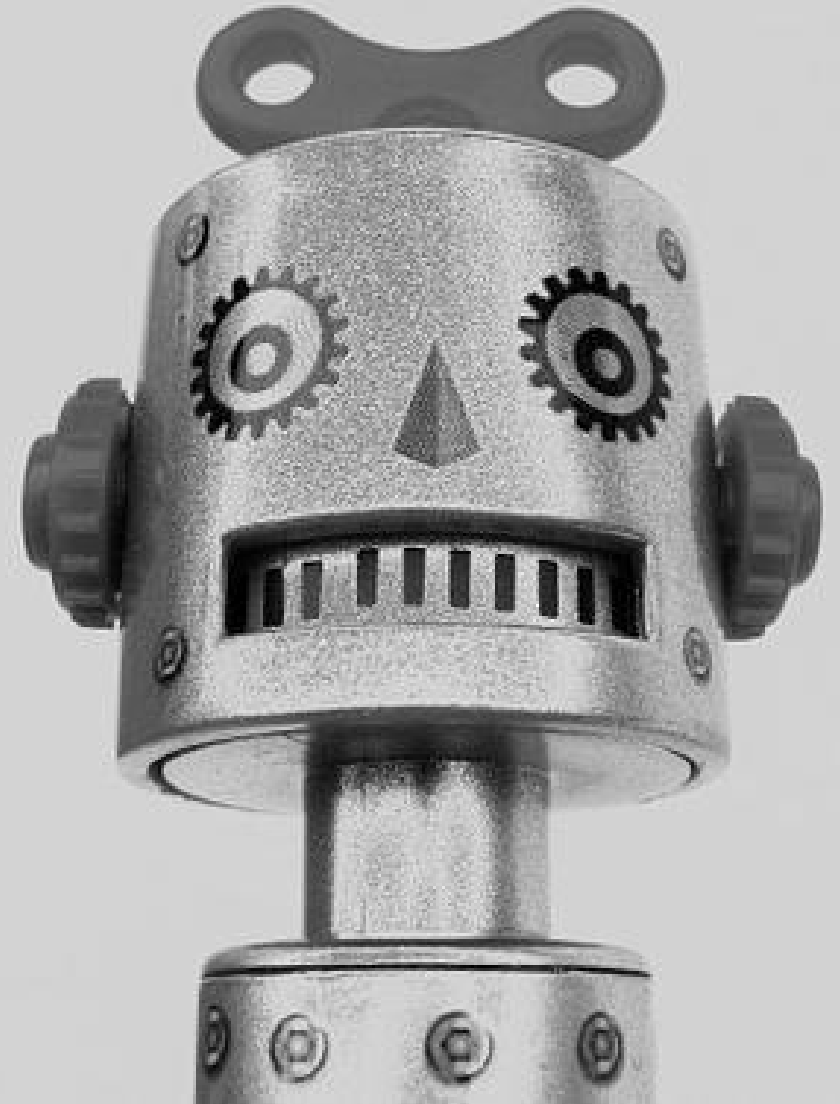
Main languages in ROS repos by popularity

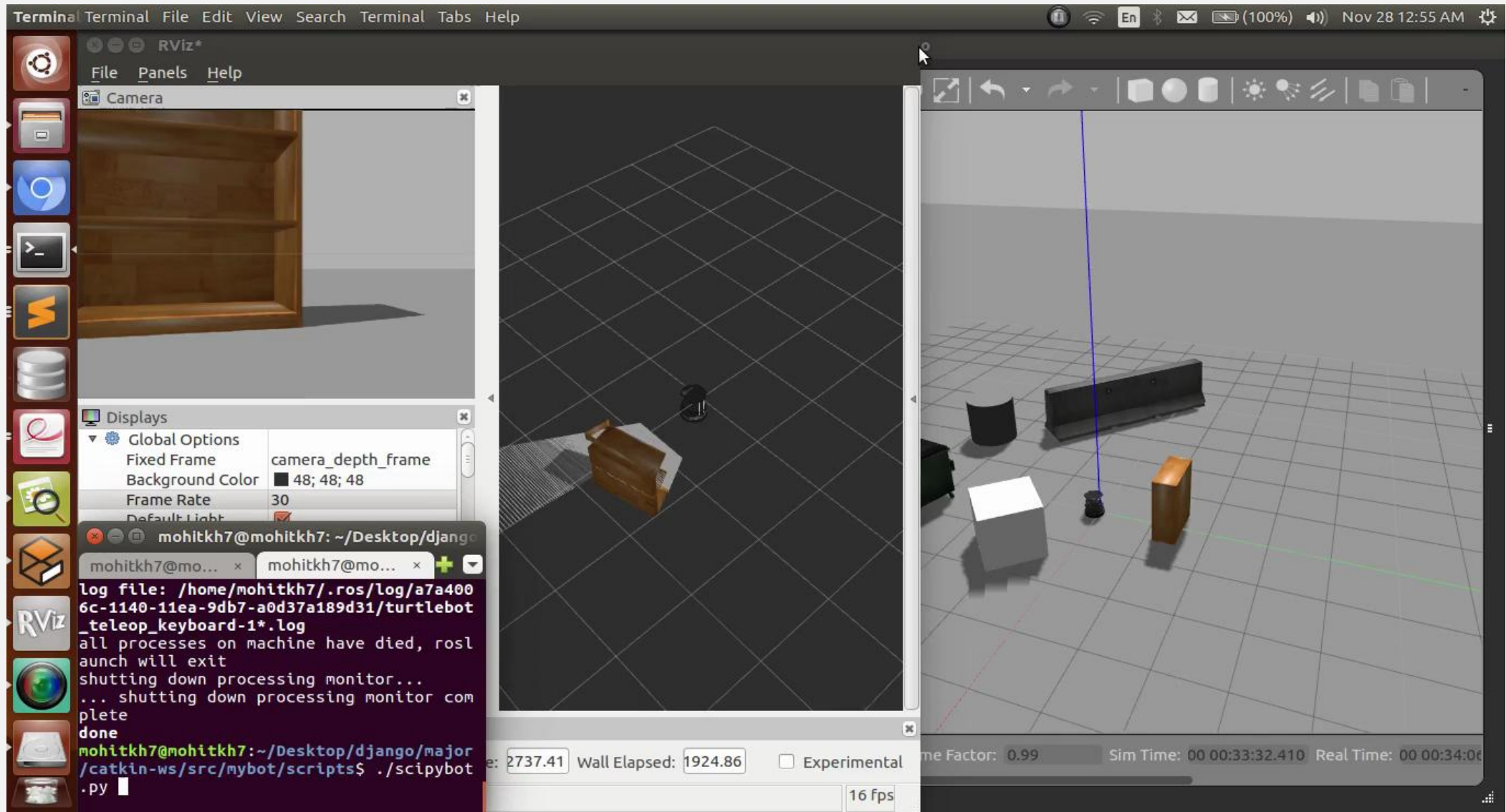
rank	Language	repos	percent
1.	C++	350	55.0%
2.	Python	158	24.8%
3.	CMake	82	12.7%
4.	C	15	2.4%
5.	Common Lisp	8	1.3%
6.	None	7	1.1%
7.	Java	4	0.6%
8.	EmberScript	3	0.5%
9.	Shell	2	0.3%
10.	HTML	2	0.3%
11.	Arduino	1	0.2%
12.	Emacs Lisp	1	0.2%
13.	Lua	1	0.2%
14.	Protocol Buffer	1	0.2%
15.	C#	1	0.2%

ROS Distributions

Distro	Release date	Poster	Tuturtle, turtle in tutorial	EOL date
ROS Noetic Ninjemys	May, 2020 (planned, see Upcoming Releases)	TBA	TBA	May, 2025 (planned)
ROS Melodic Morenia (Recommended)	May 23rd, 2018			May, 2023 (Bionic EOL)
ROS Lunar Loggerhead	May 23rd, 2017			May, 2019
ROS Kinetic Kame	May 23rd, 2016			April, 2021 (Xenial EOL)
ROS Jade Turtle	May 23rd, 2015			May, 2017

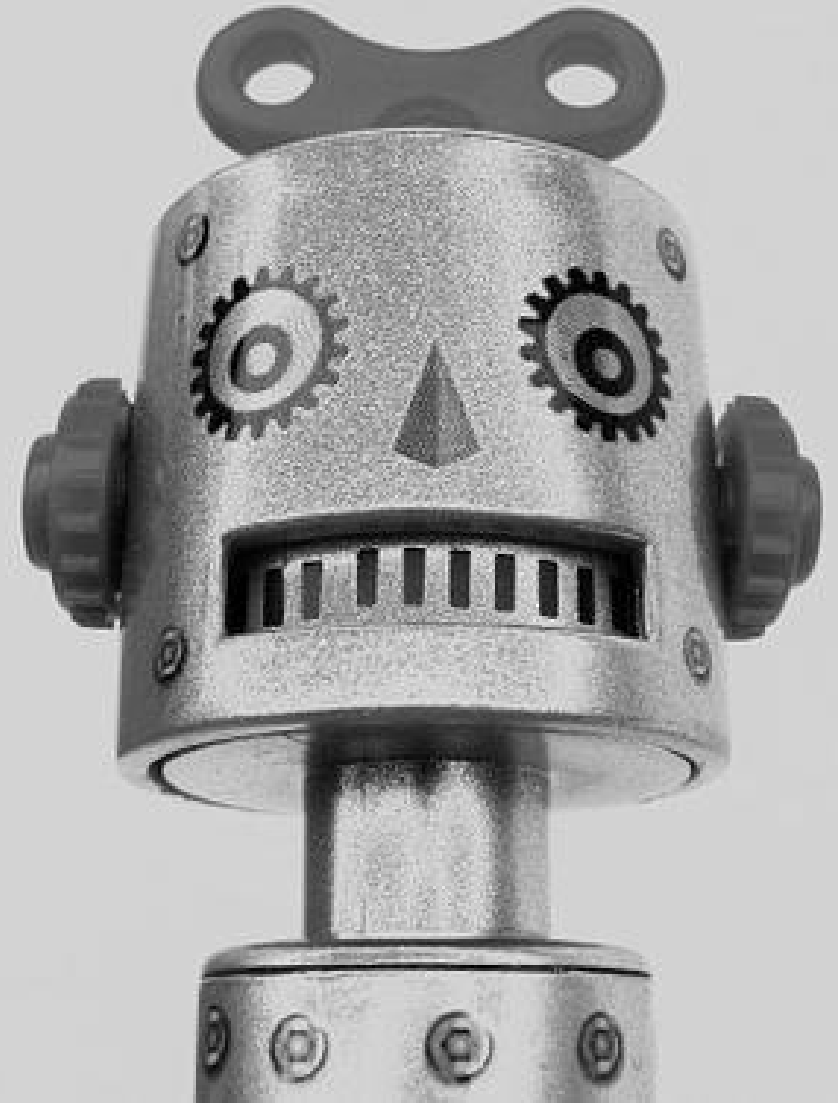
Agenda of WORKSHOP





LEARNING PATH

- Tools to be used
- ROS Fundamentals
- Hands-on
- Building a ROBOT
- ROS Discussion
- Practical Implementations
- Future with ROS
- Closure

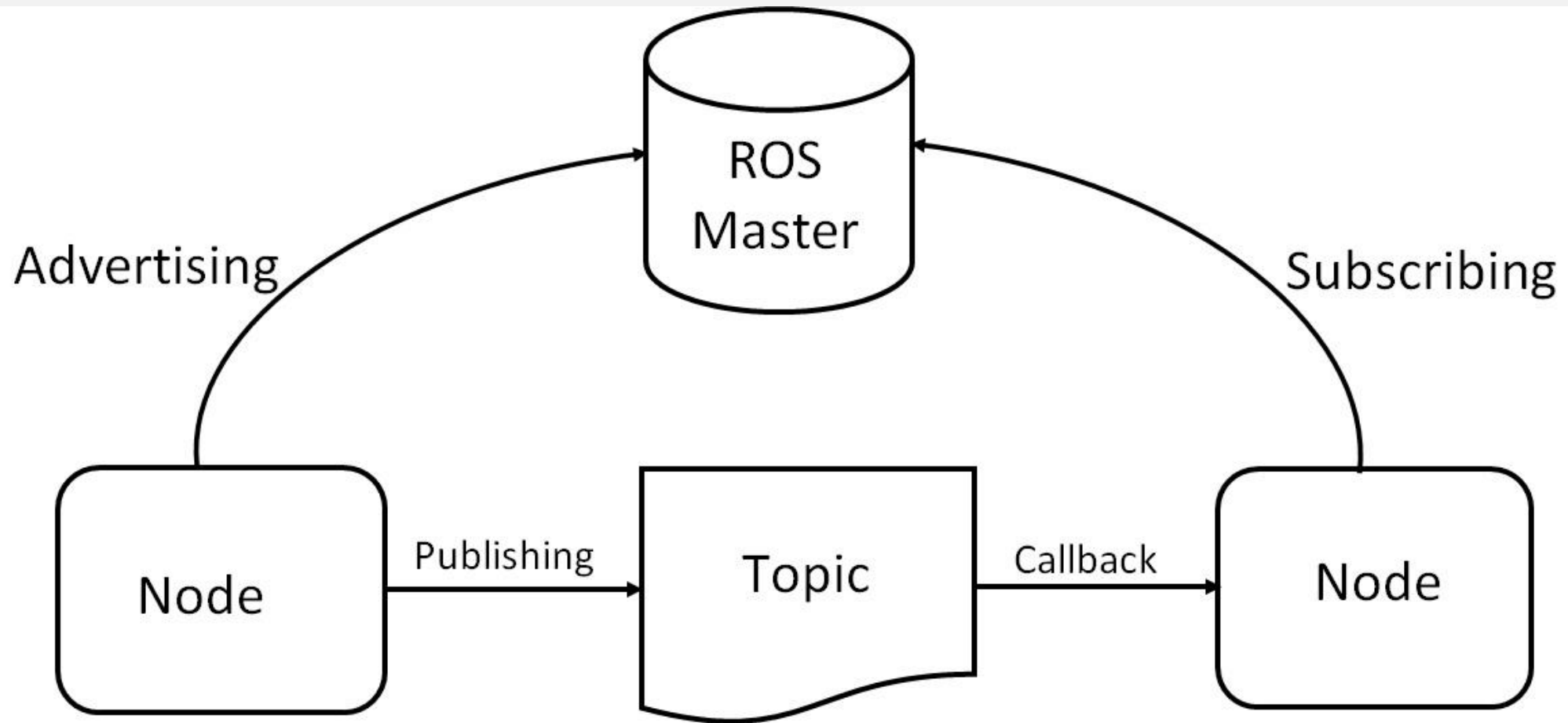


Tools to be used:

- Gazebo(simulator with dynamic and kinematic physics)
- TurtleBot(ROS Compatible robot)
- Rviz(sensor data visualisation tool)



ROS Architecture



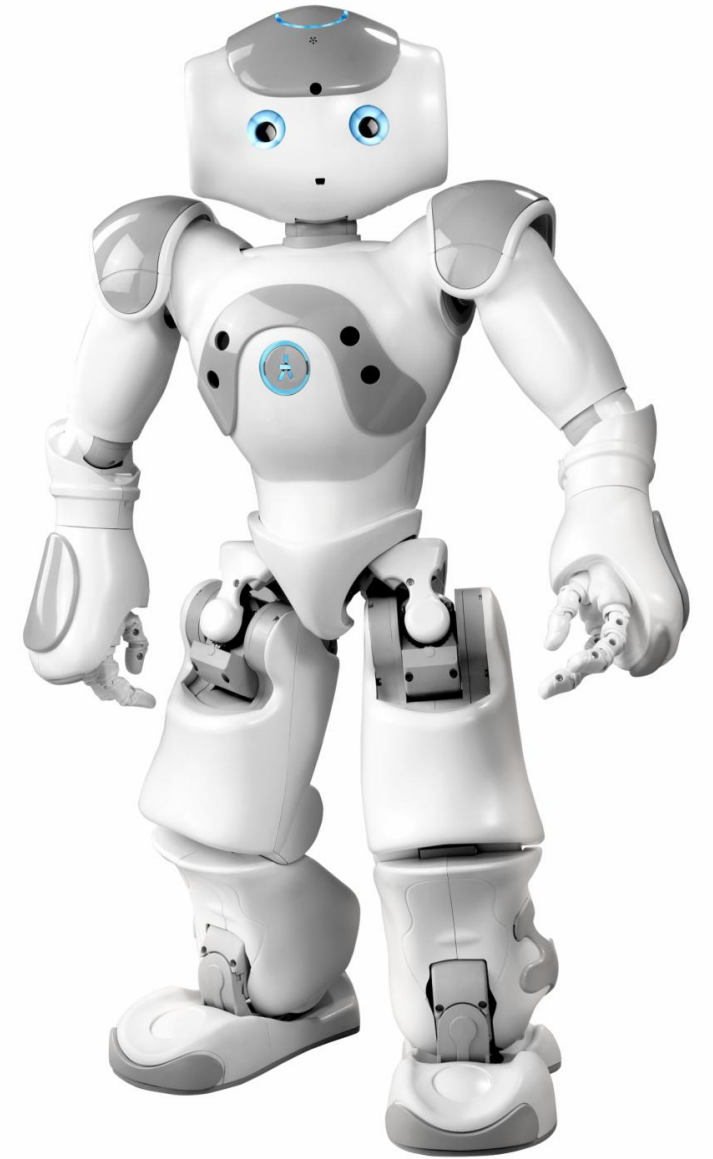
RoSPy

How is robotics programming done
with ROS

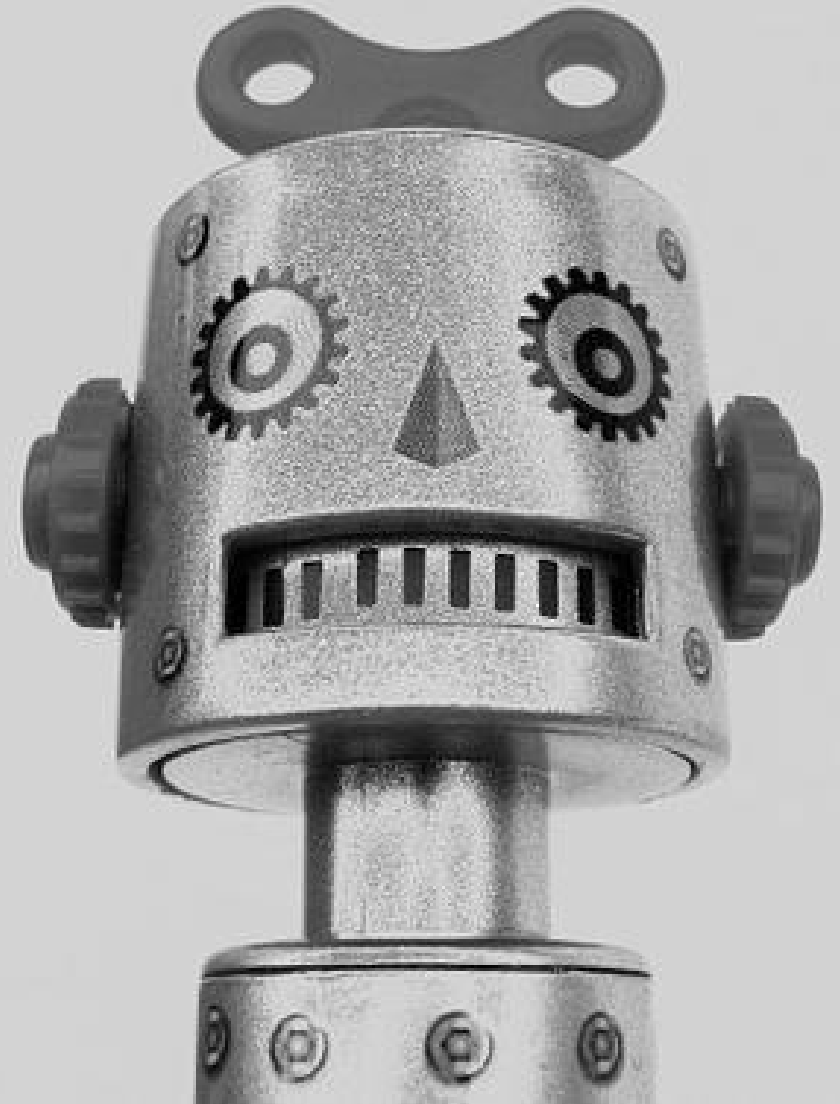
- Roscore
- Nodes (Publisher/ Subscriber)
- Topics (commuication)
- Messages
- Services

ROS type	Serialization	C++ type	Python type	Notes
bool	Unsigned 8-bit integer	uint8_t	bool	
int8	Signed 8-bit integer	int8_t	int	
uint8	Unsigned 8-bit integer	uint8_t	int	uint8[] is treated as a string in Python
int16	Signed 16-bit integer	int16_t	int	
uint16	Unsigned 16-bit integer	uint16_t	int	
int32	Signed 32-bit integer	int32_t	int	
uint32	Unsigned 32-bit integer	uint32_t	int	
int64	Signed 64-bit integer	int64_t	long	
uint64	Unsigned 64-bit integer	uint64_t	long	
float32	32-bit IEEE float	float	float	
float64	64-bit IEEE float	double	float	
string	ASCII string	std::string	string	ROS does not support Unicode strings; use a UTF-8 encoding
time	secs/nsecs unsigned 32-bit ints	ros::Time	rospy.Time	duration

Now let's
keep calm
and
build a ROBOT !



Why to learn
ROS ?

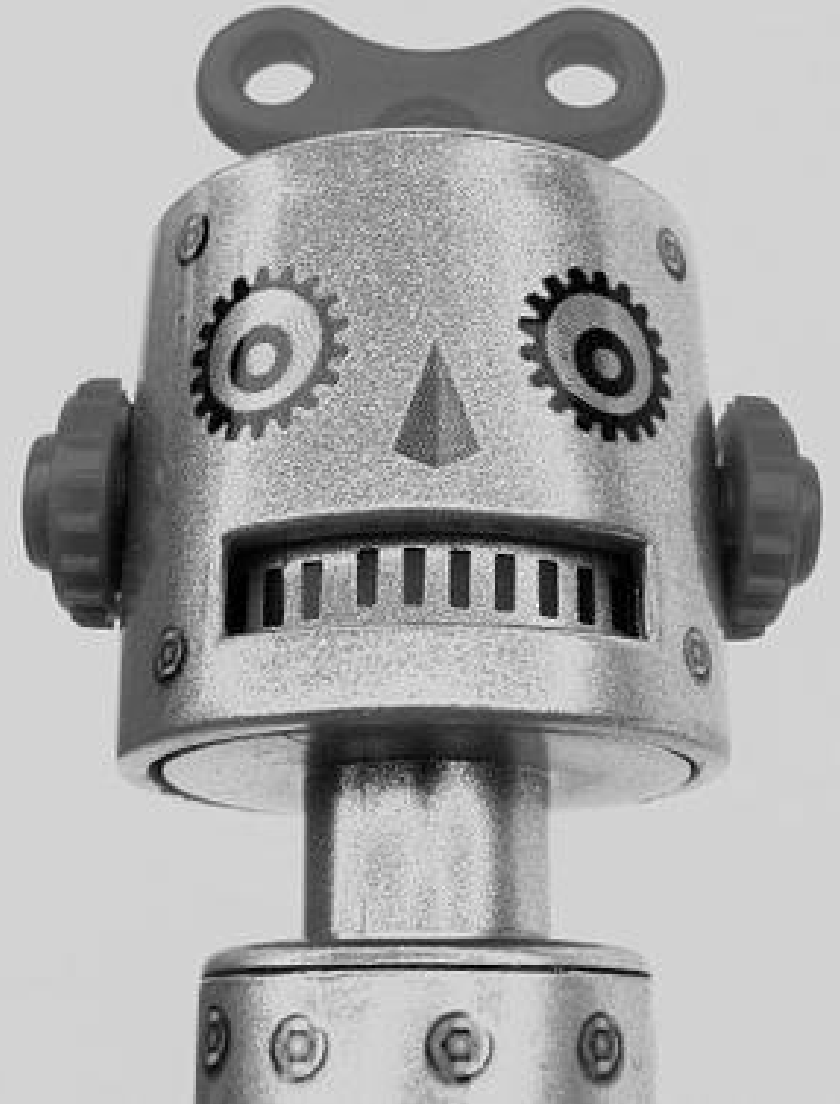


Features

Why RosPy is better for academia and research

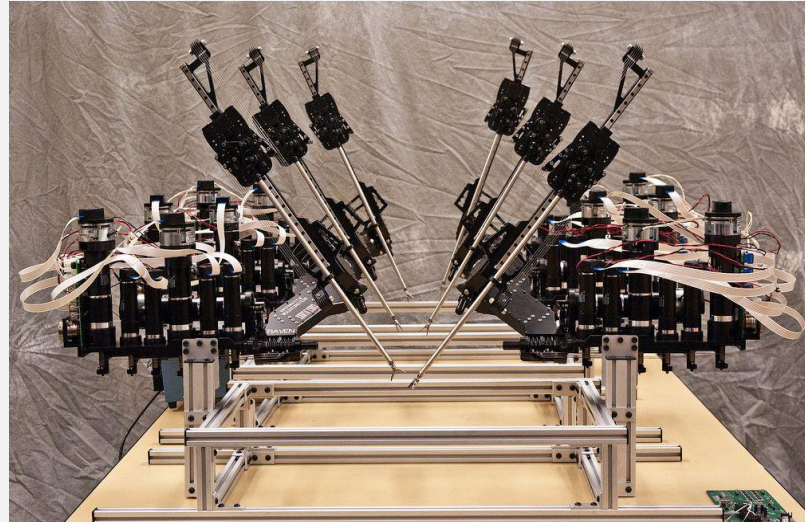
- Simulation + real world application
- Community support
- Prebuild library
- Cost effective (for simulation)
- Popularity
- Tools
- Customization

Are serious things
done with ROS
in **real life**?

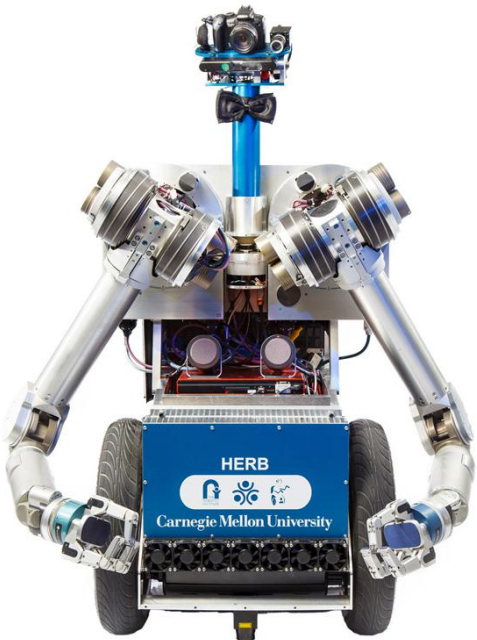




HUSKY (a medium sized robotic development platform by ClearPathRobotics)



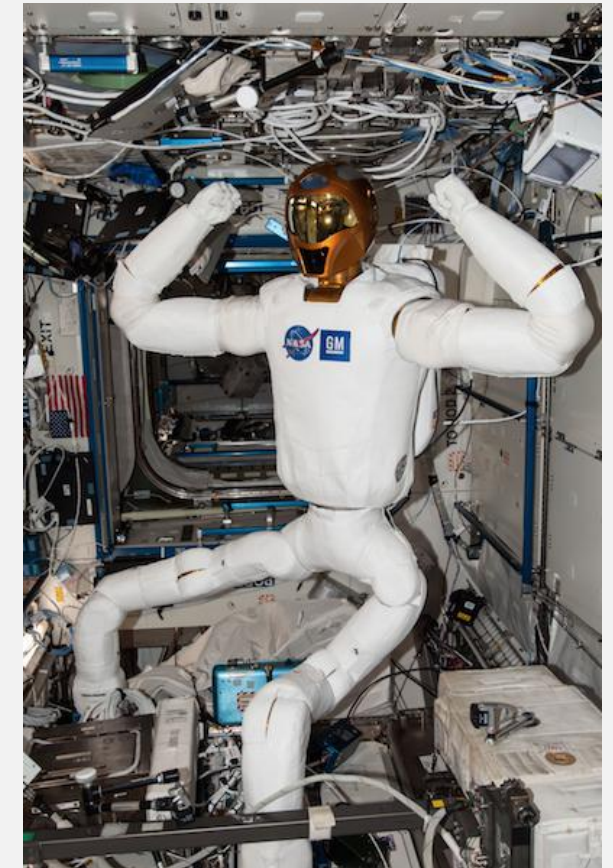
Raven II Surgical Robotic Research Platform



**HERB,
developed at
Carnegie Mellon
University in
Intel's personal
robotics
program**



**A full-size humanoid robot that is mainly
used for research purposes**



**Robonaut 2: A NASA robot
designed to automate various
tasks on the International
Space Station.**

WEBOTS Interface (a free and open-source 3D robot simulator used in industry, education and research.)

C:\msys64\home\tom\webots\projects\vehicles\worlds\city.wbt (vehicles) - Webots R2019a

File Edit View Simulation Build Overlays Tools Wizards Help

City

0:00:01:110 - N/A

WorldInfo
Viewpoint
TexturedBackground
TexturedBackgroundLight
Fog
DEF GROUND Solid
CurvedRoadSegment
StraightRoadSegment
CurvedRoadSegment
StraightRoadSegment
CurvedRoadSegment
RoadIntersection
StraightRoadSegment
CurvedRoadSegment
StraightRoadSegment
RoadIntersection
StraightRoadSegment
CurvedRoadSegment
StraightRoadSegment
CurvedRoadSegment
StraightRoadSegment
CurvedRoadSegment

Selection: StraightRoadSegment (Solid)

Node Position Velocity

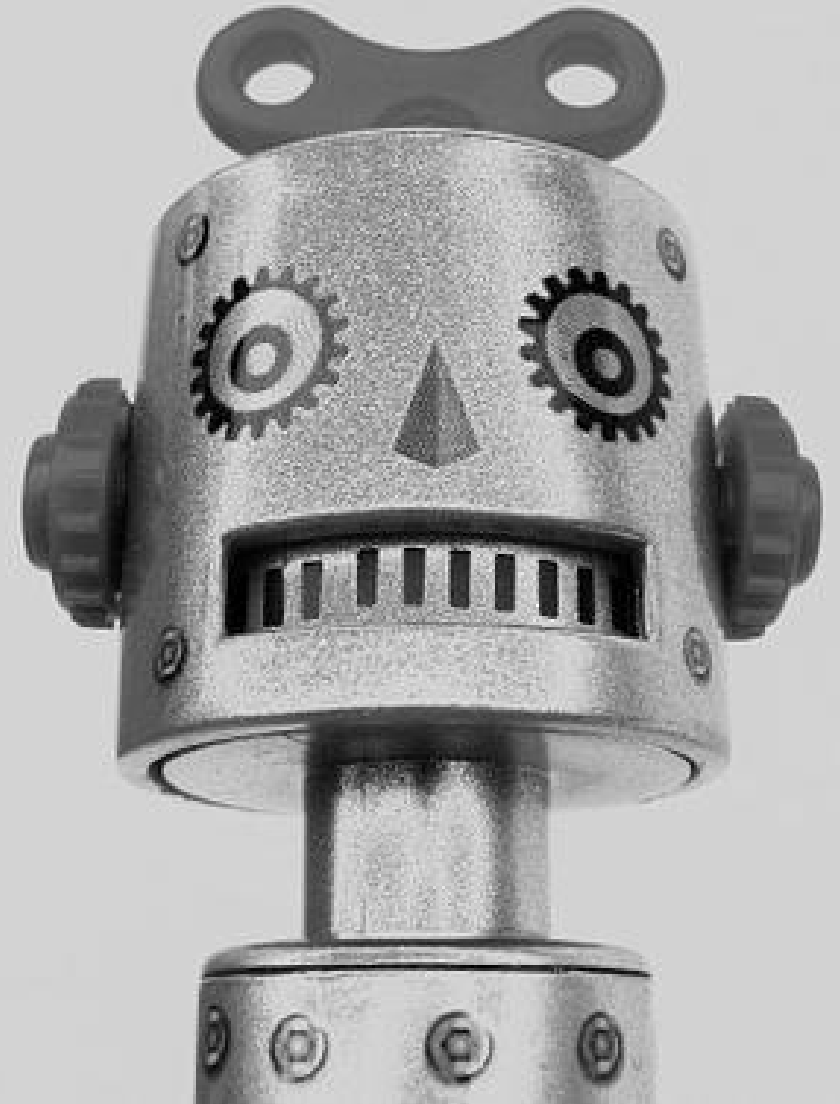
DEF:

GPS coords: -45.9 47.2
GPS speed: 14.6

autonomous_vehicle.c

```
94 return;  
95 autodriven = onoff;  
96 switch (autodriven) {  
97 case false:  
98     printf("switching to manual drive...\n");  
99     printf("hit [A] to return to auto-drive.\n");  
100    break;  
101    case true:  
102        if (has_camera)  
103            printf("switching to auto-drive...\n");  
104        else  
105            printf("impossible to switch auto-drive on without cam");  
106        break;  
107    }  
108 }  
109  
110 // set target speed  
111 void set_speed(double kmh) {  
112     // max speed  
113     if (kmh > 250.0)  
114         kmh = 250.0;  
115  
116     speed = kmh;  
117  
118     printf("setting speed to %g km/h\n", kmh);  
119     wbu_driver_set_cruising_speed(kmh);  
120 }  
121  
122 // positive: turn right, negative: turn left  
123 void set_steering_angle(double wheel_angle) {  
124     // Limit the difference with previous steering_angle  
125     if (wheel_angle - steering_angle > 0.1)  
126         wheel_angle = steering_angle + 0.1;  
127     if (wheel_angle - steering_angle < -0.1)  
128         wheel_angle = steering_angle - 0.1;  
129     steering_angle = wheel_angle;  
130     // Limit range of the steering angle  
131     if (wheel_angle > 0.5)  
132         wheel_angle = 0.5;  
133     else if (wheel_angle < -0.5)  
134         wheel_angle = -0.5;  
135     wbu_driver_set_steering_angle(wheel_angle);  
136 }  
137  
138 void change_manual_steering_angle(int inc) {  
139     set_autodriven(false);  
140 }
```


How to learn **ROS ?**



How to learn ROS ?

Books

- Programming Robots with ROS
- Robot Operating System (ROS) for Absolute Beginners

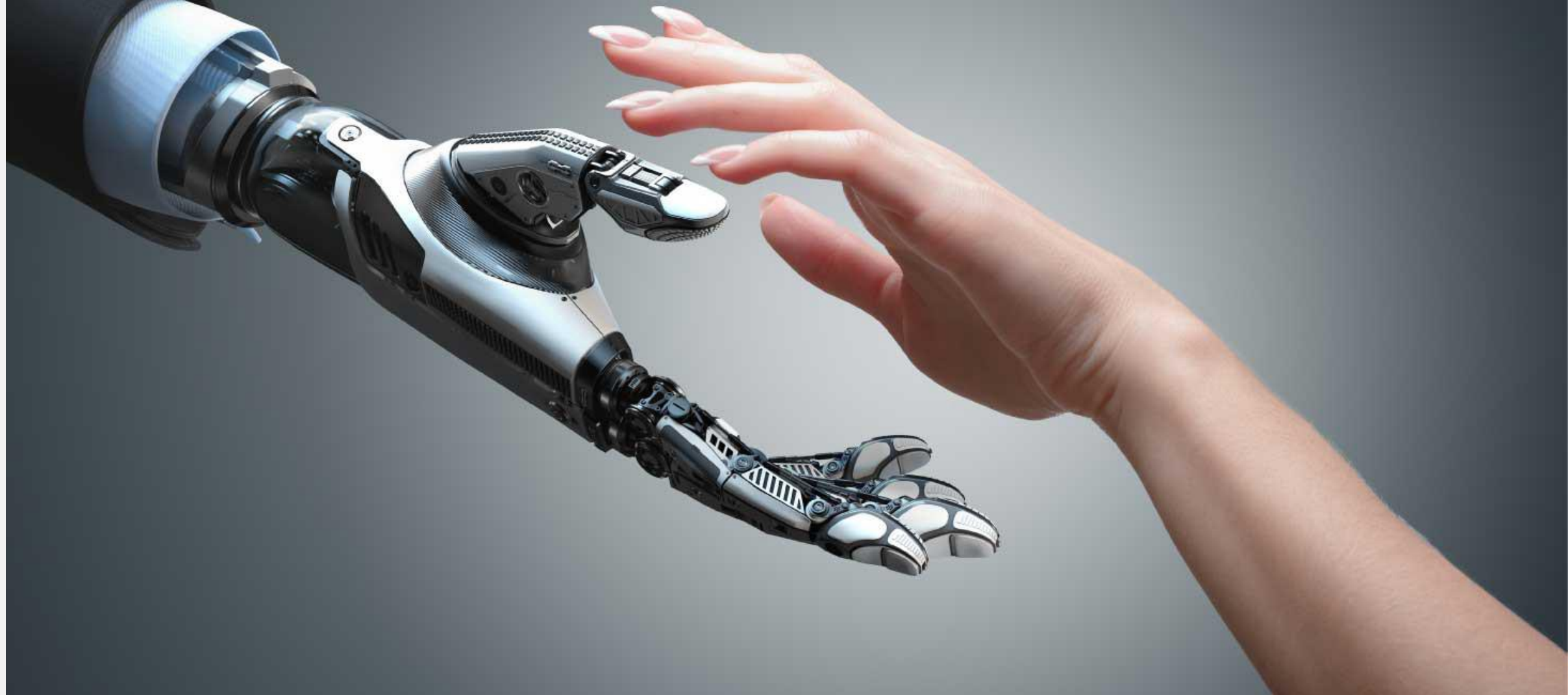
Websites

- ROS Wiki
- Robotigniteacademy

Videos

- The construct
- Robotics System Lab

WHAT NEXT ?



Feel free to DISTURB !

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- Akshita Kanojia
akshitakanojia786@gmail.com

