

Edition 1.0 | November 2025

## Overview

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This guide describes how to implement the RoboLang Runtime Interpreter, responsible for executing RoboLang tasks using ROS2 actions and services through the Python adapter layer.

## Contents

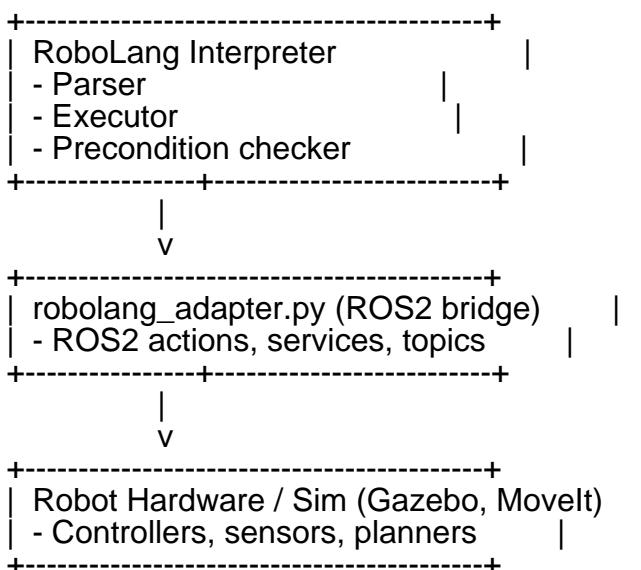
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### 1. Architecture

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### 2. Minimal Parser (v1)

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Example Python code:

```
class RoboLangRuntime:  
    def __init__(self, adapter):  
        self.adapter = adapter
```

```

def execute(self, rob_code: str):
    for line in rob_code.splitlines():
        line = line.strip()
        if not line or line.startswith("//"):
            continue
        print(f"[EXEC] {line}")
        self._dispatch(line)

def _dispatch(self, line: str):
    if line.startswith("move"):
        self.adapter.move_to_pose(["joint_1"], [0.5])
    elif line.startswith("grasp"):
        self.adapter.set_gripper(1.0)
    elif line.startswith("place"):
        self.adapter.set_gripper(0.0)
    elif line.startswith("inspect"):
        self.adapter.inspect("object", "camera_top")
    elif line.startswith("wait for"):
        seconds = float(re.findall(r"\d+", line)[0])
        self.adapter.wait_for(seconds)
    elif line.startswith("communicate"):
        parts = re.findall(r"\\"(.*)\\\"", line)
        if len(parts) == 2:
            channel, msg = parts
            self.adapter.communicate(channel, msg)

```

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### 3. Binding Runtime Variables

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A context dictionary maps RoboLang symbols to real-world entities.

```

context = {
    "robot_arm_1": "robot_arm_1",
    "blue_box_1": "object_42",
    "shelf_A": [0.5, -0.8, 1.2, 0.1, 1.0, -0.2],
    "cell_A": "workcell_1"
}

```

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### 4. Precondition Checking

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```

def check_preconditions(adapter, pre_block: str):
    lines = [ln.strip() for ln in pre_block.splitlines() if ln.strip()]
    for ln in lines:
        if ln.startswith("region_clear"):
            region = ln.split()[-1]
            if not adapter.check_region_clear(region):
                raise RuntimeError(f"Region {region} not clear")
        if ln.startswith("sensor_ok"):
            sensor = re.findall(r"\\"(.*)\\\"", ln)[0]
            if not adapter.check_sensor_ok(sensor):
                raise RuntimeError(f"Sensor {sensor} not OK")

```

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### 5. Executing RoboLang Tasks

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Example task file:

```
task store_box(robot r, object box, location src, location dst, region cell) {
    pre {
        robot_ready r;
        region_clear cell;
    }
    plan {
        move r to src;
        grasp r box;
        move r to dst;
        place r box at dst;
        communicate r to "fleet" with "TASK_COMPLETE";
    }
}
```

Python runtime:

```
adapter = RobotAdapter("robot_arm_1")
runtime = RoboLangRuntime(adapter)
adapter.wait_for_servers()
runtime.execute(code)
```

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## 6. Connecting to the LLM Planner

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LLM -> RoboLang -> Runtime -> ROS2 -> Robot

Example FastAPI endpoint:

```
@app.post("/execute_robocode")
async def execute_task(payload: dict):
    code = payload.get("robocode", "")
    runtime.execute(code)
    return {"status": "ok"}
```

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## 7. Deployment Options

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Local ROS2 Workspace:

```
colcon build
ros2 run robolang runtime
```

Docker Container Example:

```
FROM ros:humble
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3-pip
COPY . /workspace
WORKDIR /workspace
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
CMD ["python3", "main.py"]
```

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## 8. Advanced Topics

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- Task chaining

- Dynamic variable resolution
  - Safety mode simulation
  - Multi-robot scheduling
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## 9. Checklist

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- Install adapter and verify ROS2 connections
  - Implement parser
  - Load and execute .rob tasks
  - Add precondition checks
  - Integrate with FastAPI
  - Containerize and deploy
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## 10. Future Roadmap

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v2: Full grammar parser (ANTLR)  
v3: Concurrent task execution  
v4: LLM-based optimization

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## 11. Conclusion

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RoboLang v1 ecosystem:

- DSL for readable, AI-generatable robotic tasks
- ROS2 Adapter bridge
- Runtime interpreter for execution

Together, they enable a unified, safe, and intelligent multi-robot system.