

Fundamentals of ROS

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Our first ROS package

- Please find the package developed during last week here:
https://github.com/Carmined8/turtlebot_controller

You will find here also the python script implementing the same thing

Geometry_msgs is not present among the dependencies: how can we add it? We can manually modify the files CMakeLists.txt and package.xml

Exercise 1

Starting from the package, try to perform the following exercise:

- Develop a new node that:
 - Move turtle1 forward, until it reaches the wall ($x > 10.5$)
 - When this happens, go backward
 - When it reaches the center again, rotate the turtle of 90 degrees, and move it forward again until it reaches the top ($y > 11.0$)
 - When this happens, go backward

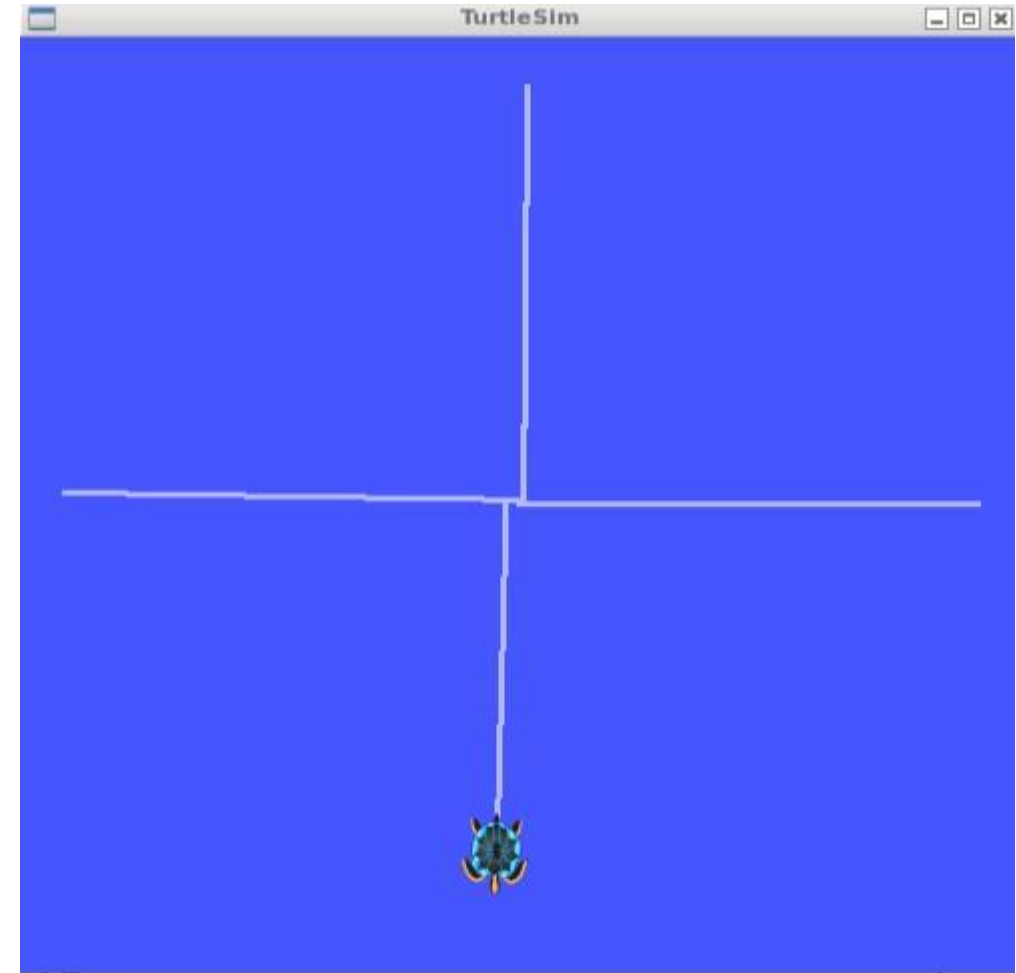
Repeat this loop continuously!

Modify the CMakeLists.txt file (if needed) so as to build the program

Exercise 1

Some hints:

- When you publish a message on `cmd_vel`, the command is executed in one second
- To make the robot rotate of 90 degrees, you can send an angular velocity of 1.57; however you will see that this is not precise (it's however ok for the current implementation of the exercise)
- You can use some sleep functions in your code (in cpp, you will need to include `unistd.h`)



Services

- *The publish/subscribe model (i.e. topic/messages)* is not always appropriate for RPC **request / reply interactions**, which are likely to occur in a distributed system
- *Request / reply* is done via a **Service**, which is defined with a pair of messages, one for the request and one for the reply.

Services

- A providing ROS node offers a service under a string name, and the client calls the service by sending a request message and awaiting the reply
- Practical usage: ***rosservice / rossrv***
- ***rosservice list*** (*list all the available services*)
- ***rosservice type*** (*gives info about the services*)

Services

- The details of the arguments needed from a service can be determined using ***rossrv show [service_type]***
- Example: in order to add a new turtle in a specific point in the environment call the **spawn** service

Example: *spawn* client

Objective: write a node that spawn a turtle in a certain position by using the service “spawn”

- 1) Check the type of the service (on the terminal ***rosservice type turtle1/spawn***)
- 2) In the .cpp file, Include the header “***turtlesim/Spawn.h***”

Example: *spawn* client

3) Create a client that sends a Spawn request to the /spawn service

```
ros::ServiceClient client1 = nh.serviceClient<turtlesim::Spawn>("/spawn");
```

4) Check the structure of the service (on the terminal

```
rossrv show turtlesim/Spawn)
```

5) Define a Spawn service message

```
turtlesim::Spawn srv1;
```

Example: *spawn* client

6) Add the arguments of the message as defined in the structure of the service:

```
srv1.request.x = 1.0;
```

```
srv1.request.y = 5.0;
```

```
srv1.request.theta = 0.0;
```

```
srv1.request.name = "my_turtle";
```

7) Call the service:

```
client1.call(srv1);
```

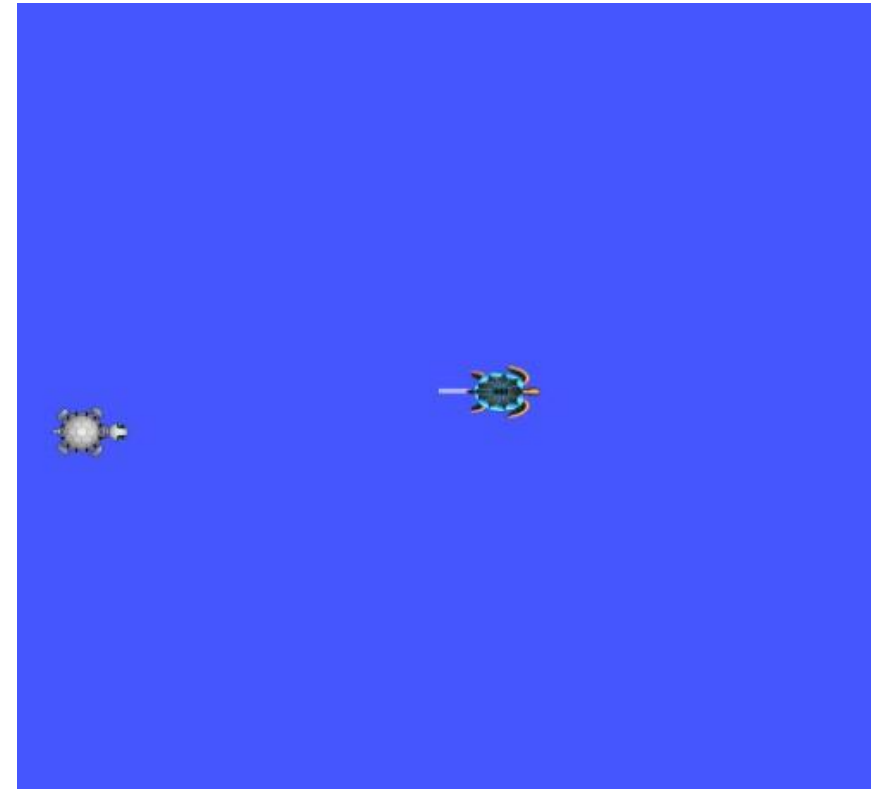
Example: *spawn* client in python

We can simply add the following lines to our code:

```
from turtlesim.srv import Spawn
```

```
...
```

```
client = rospy.ServiceProxy("/spawn", Spawn)  
resp = client(1.0, 5.0, 0.0, "my_turtle")
```



Other ROS tools

Topics and services can also be echoed and tested with the terminal before implementing the code:

- `rqt`
- `rostopic echo / rostopic call`
- `rosservice call`

Other ROS tools

- **Rqt_graph** shows a dynamic graph of what's going on in the system :

roslaunch rqt_graph rqt_graph



Other ROS tools

- Record and play topics:
rosbag record chatter
- It will create in the same folder a .bag file with all the messages published on that topic
- The info can be stored and played again in order to simulate the robot behaviour:

rosbag play [filename].bag

Exercise 2

You can find a starting cpp file in the course material (Teams, Aulaweb) or download it from https://github.com/CarmineD8/ros_ex1

- ✓ Kill the turtle named **turtle1**
- ✓ Spawn a turtle named **rpr_turtle** in the position $x = 2.0$, $y = 1.0$, $\theta = 0.0$
- ✓ Let the turtle move along x , until it reaches the end ($x > 9.0$)
- ✓ When $x > 9.0$ or $x < 2.0$, make it turn in a circular arc
- ✓ Continue until the turtle covers the whole area.
- ✓ Modify the CMakeLists.txt file (if needed) so as to build the program

Exercise 2

