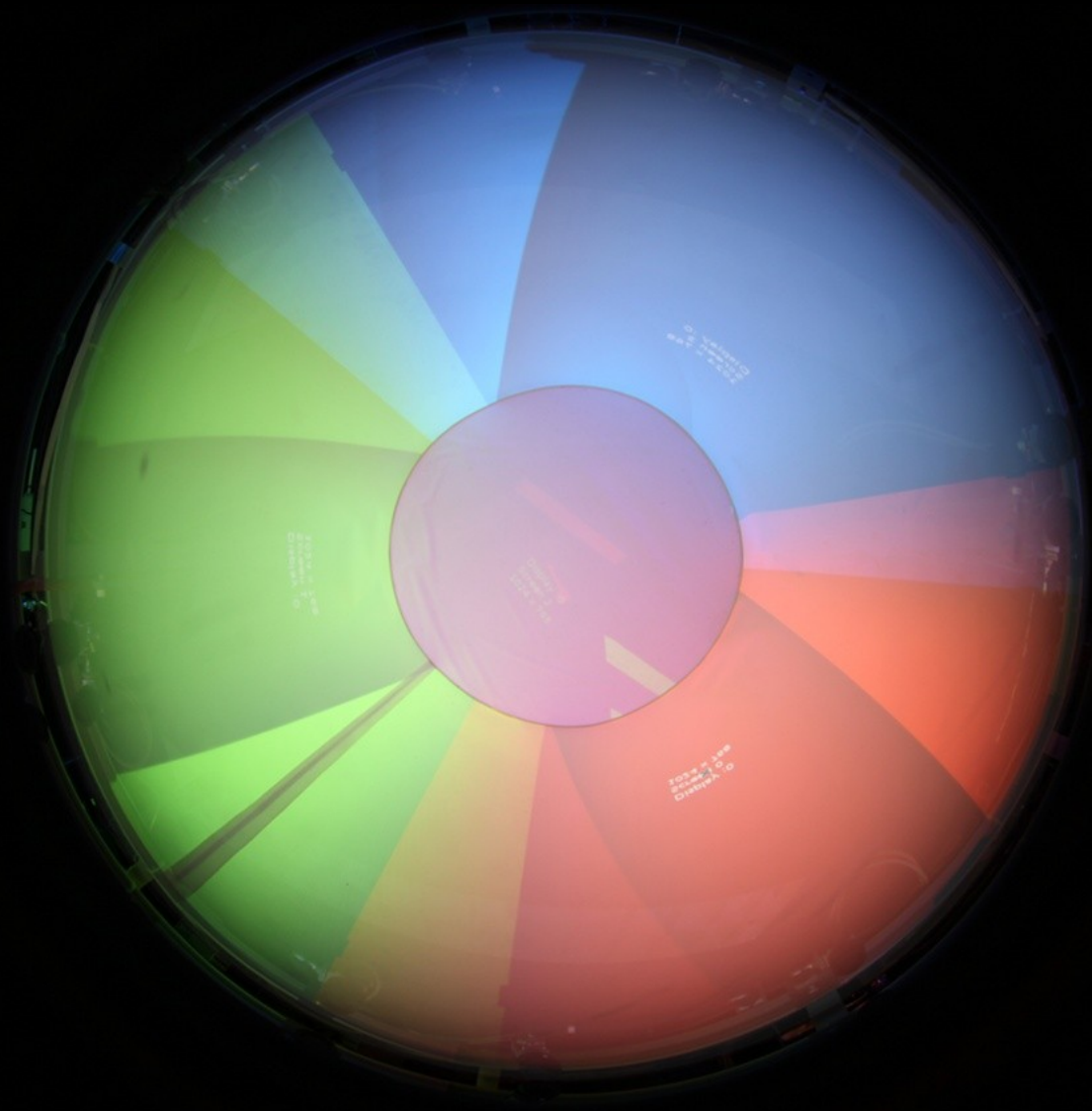


Managing Complex Experiments, Automation, and Analysis using Robot Operating System

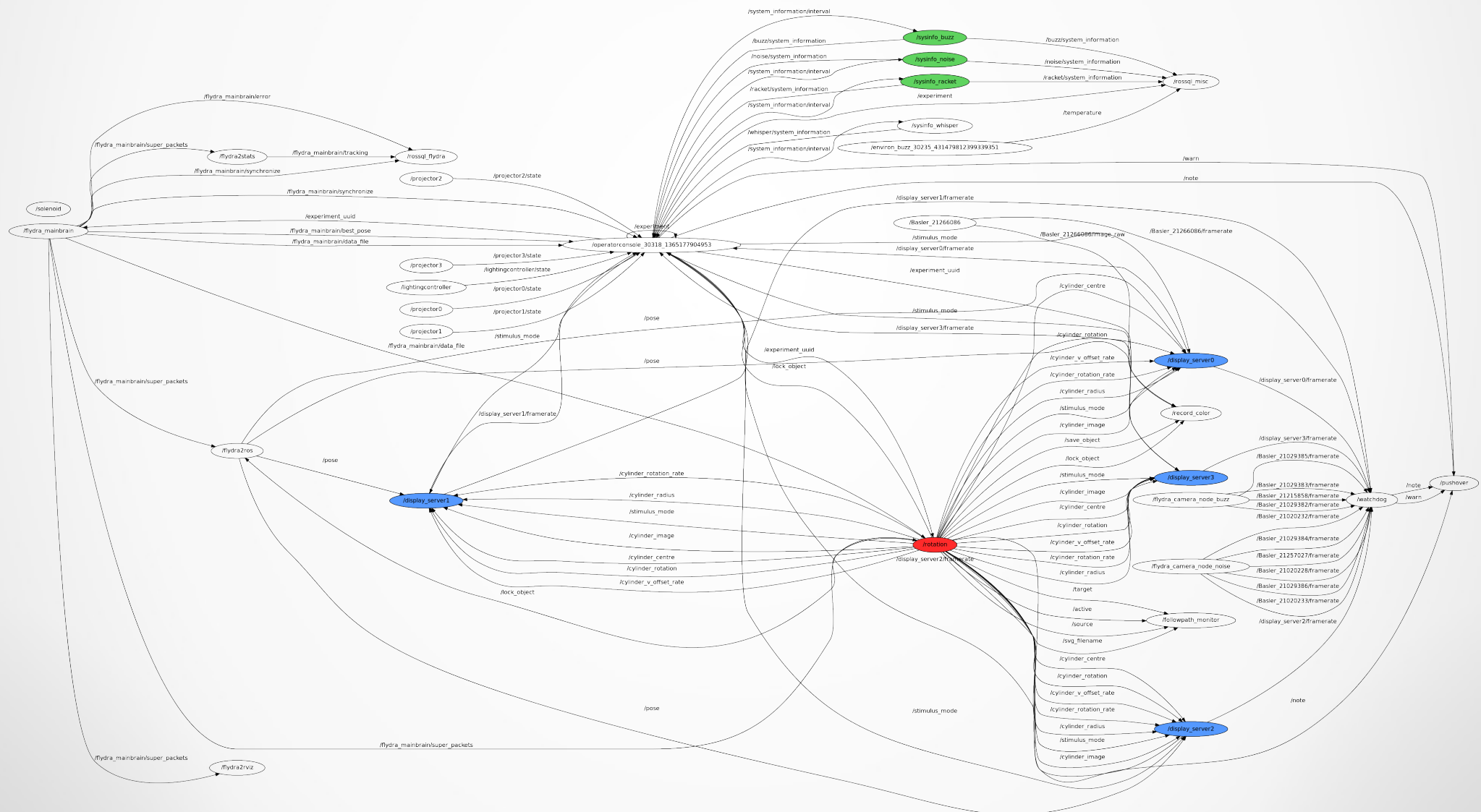


Motivation

- Real-time closed-loop virtual reality control of *Drosophila*
- Experiment distributed over 4 computers
- A variety of data collected

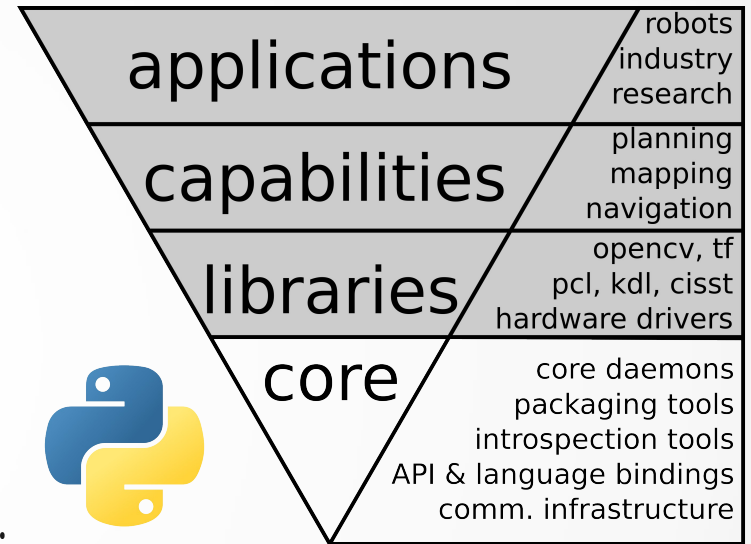


Motivation



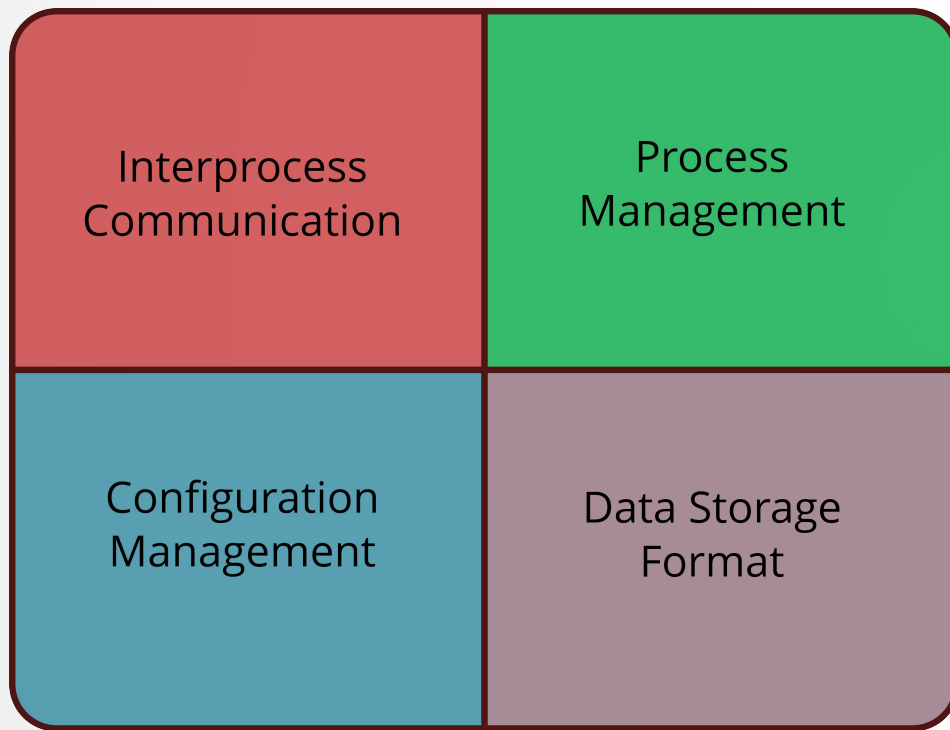
What Is Robot Operating System (ROS)

- A meta-operating system
- A collection of robotics related libraries
- A (bad) package management system
- An architecture for distributed inter-process inter-machine communication and configuration
- Development tools for system runtime and data analysis



The ROS core has nothing to do with robotics and has everything needed for reproducible Science

The Major Concepts of ROS



- ROS Python API
 - Exposes the ROS core
 - Used to interface with the ROS network
- All strongly typed

ROS IPC

- Nodes
 - Correspond to processes (ros mainloop)
- Topics
 - Asynchronous “stream-like” communication
 - Can have one or more publishers, and one or more subscribers
- Services
 - Synchronous, “function-call-like”
 - Can have only one server, and multiple clients

Event.msg
Header header int32 reward float32 speed int32 REWARD_RED=1 int32 REWARD_GREEN=2

Command.srv
string command --- string response

ROS Process and Configuration Management

- Launch files
 - XML files for launching multiple nodes across multiple machines
 - associate a set of parameters and nodes with a single file
 - hierarchically compose collections of other launch files
 - automatically re-spawn nodes if they crash
- Parameter Server
 - Provides parameter values to nodes
- Command line tools
 - for interacting with nodes
 - great for debugging
 - rosbag for recording messages on the network
- Gui tools
 - simple plotting
 - visualization of the ros graph
 - many vision/camera related tools

The ROS API(s)

- The IPC is one API
 - Strongly typed, described by paths and msg / srv files
- Use the rospy module to
 - Communicate using this IPC
 - Get/Set parameters
 - Save data to bag files
 - Also provides timing primitives

```
import roslib; roslib.load_manifest('scipy')
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import Float32

rospy.init_node("answer")
pub = rospy.Publisher("info", Float32,
                     latch=True)

pub.publish(42)
rospy.spin()
```

```
import roslib; roslib.load_manifest('scipy')
import rospy
from std_msgs.msg import Float32

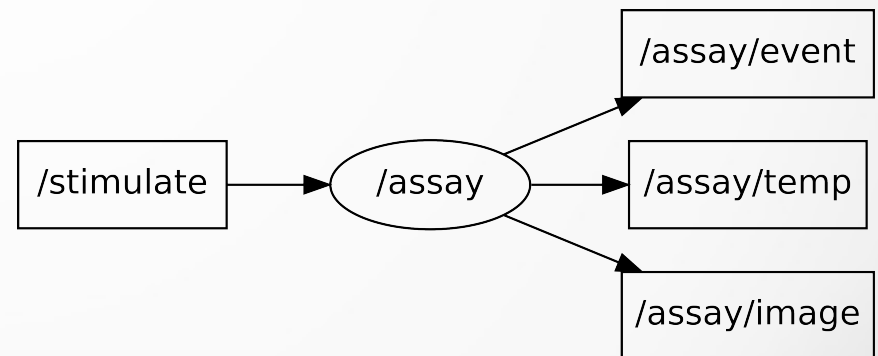
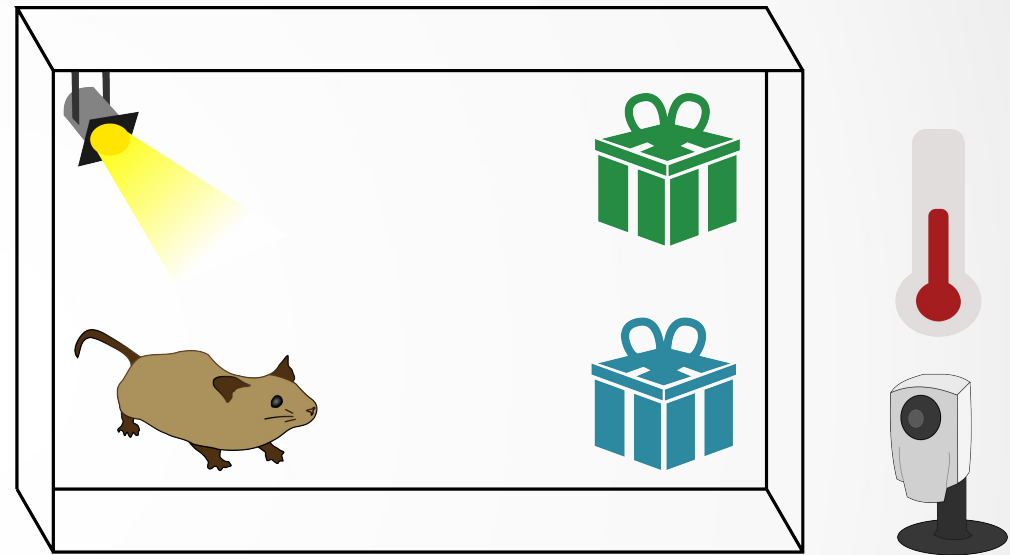
def on_msg(msg):
    print "the meaning of life is", msg.data

sub = rospy.Subscriber("info", Float32,
                      on_msg)

rospy.init_node("question")
rospy.spin()
```


A Real Life Example

- A conditioning assay
 - In response to stimulus (light) the mouse makes a choice
 - Record the choice
 - Record experiment data
 - Video
 - Temperature
- Use ROS to implement and parallelize



Live Coding
<https://github.com/nzjrs/scipy2013-presentation>

Best Practices for ROS Applications

- Prefer command line arguments to ROS remapping
- Use standard message types where possible
- Don't feel compelled to use ROS for everything
- Take advantage of subscriber callbacks and Latched messages
- Synchronizing Time
 - To correlation data collected on multiple machines
 - ROS does have a special notion of time, /clock
- But managing your own timebase is often better
 - PTPd maintains us synchronization between computer clocks
- Pandas indexing / interpolation = win

Interacting With External Partners

- Default data storage format is .bag files
 - Scientists should use inter-operable file formats
 - bag2hdf5 (export bag files to clean hdf5)
- ros_sql (persist bag messages in a sql database)
- ros_freeze
 - Repackage ROS nodes as standard python packages (including dependencies)
- <http://www.github.com/strawlab/>

Conclusion

- ROS is a healthy vibrant project with a strong future
- It's performance is sufficient for demanding real-time tasks
- Its graph/IPC model maps well to managing experiments
- The ROS core and API is pure python and easy to get to know

