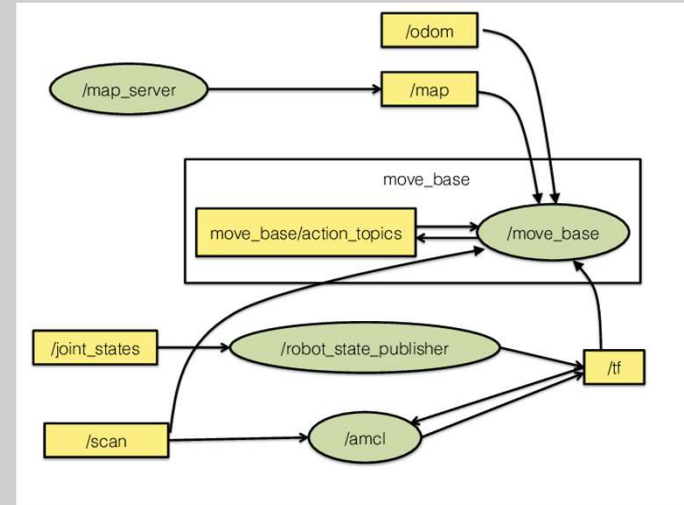


# What are the different ROS Concepts?

Discussing the important ROS concepts

# List of Topics

- ROS Computation Graph
- Important ROS terminologies
  - ROS Nodes
  - ROS Master
  - ROS Messages
  - ROS Topics
  - ROS Parameter Server
  - ROS Services
  - ROS Action
  - ROS Bags
- Secret of ROS inter-process communication



# What is a ROS Computation Graph?

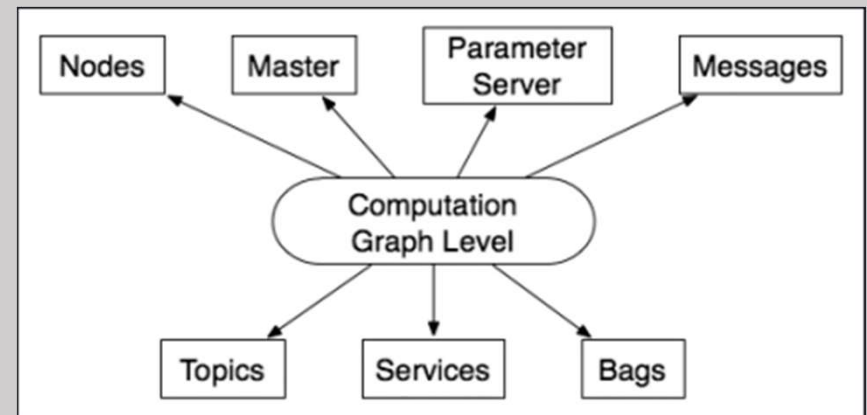
# What is a ROS Computation Graph?

- **ROS Computation Graph:**

- *It is the network of ROS process which is doing the computation in ROS together by connecting peer-to-peer*

- Various concept in the graph are

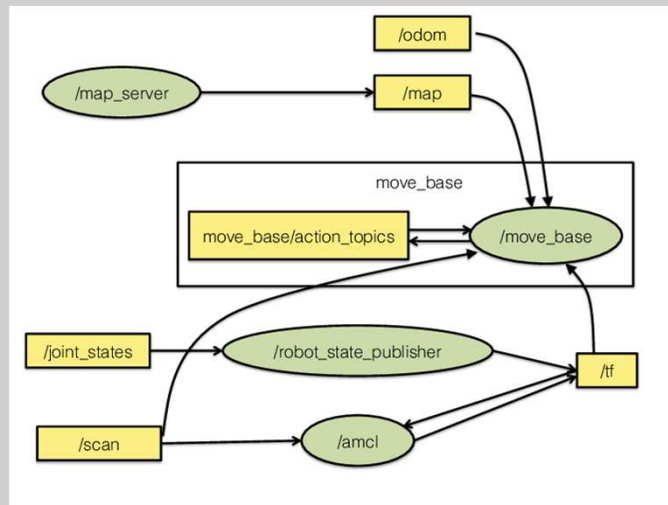
- **Nodes**
  - **Master**
  - **Parameter Server**
  - **Messages**
  - **Topics**
  - **Services**
  - **Bags**

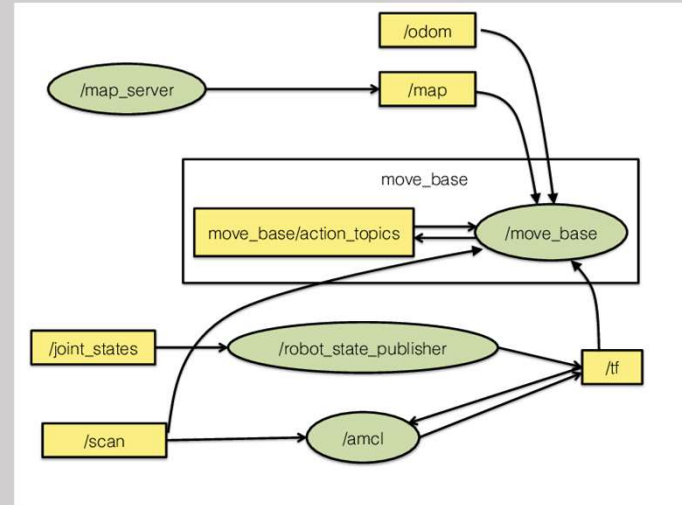


# What is a ROS Computation Graph?

- **ROS Computation Graph:**

- The ROS graph concepts are implemented in **ros\_comm** repository  
[http://wiki.ros.org/ros\\_comm](http://wiki.ros.org/ros_comm)
- E.g.: ROS graph diagram



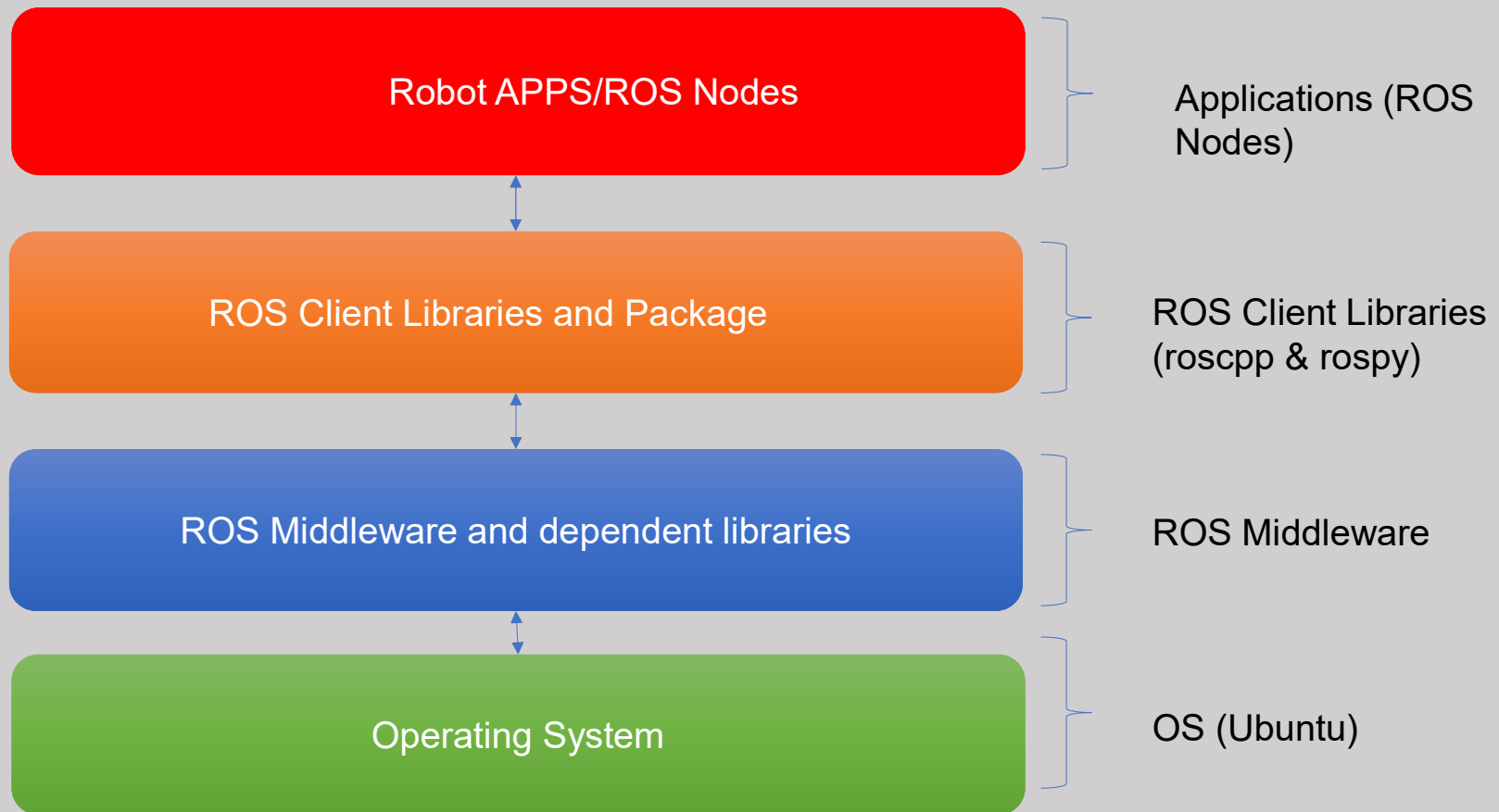


# What is a ROS Node?

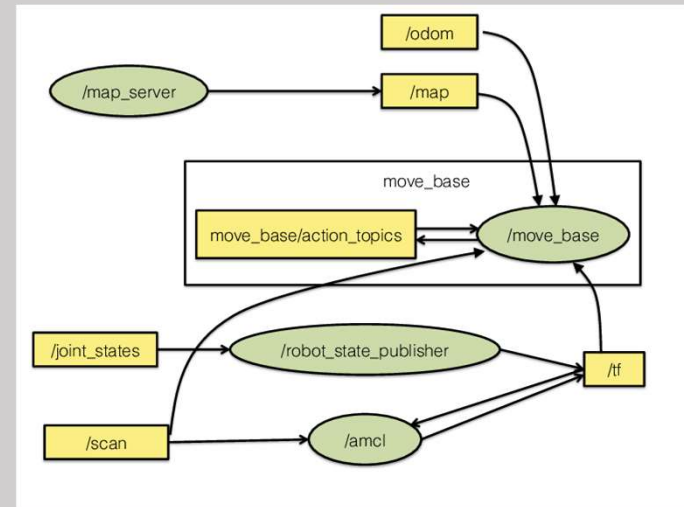
# What is a ROS Node?

- A Node is a executable program which perform computation
- Nodes are ROS program created using ROS Client libraries like **roscpp** & **rospy**
- Nodes are the atomic computing unit of ROS framework
- The Nodes can communicate each other nodes using ROS concepts like Topics, services etc.

# ROS Nodes



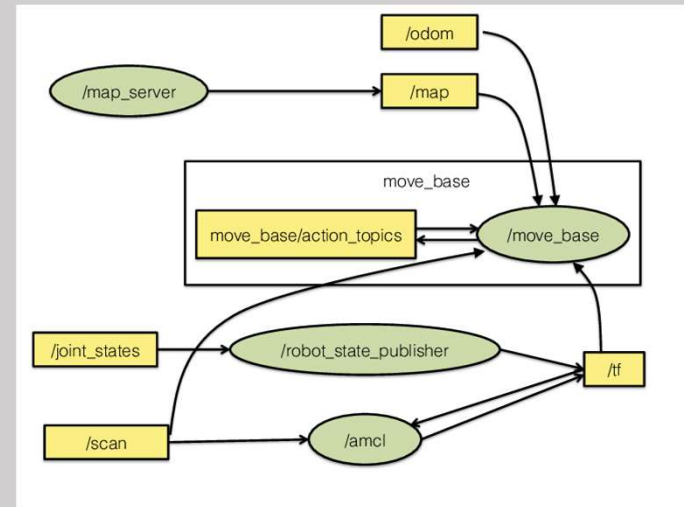




# What is a ROS Master?

# What is a ROS Master?

- **ROS Master:**
  - **Helps the ROS nodes to communicate and exchange messages**
  - Keep on tracking all ROS nodes and act as a bridge between two nodes to find each other
  - After the discovery of nodes, the two nodes will connect each other
  - The exchange of message between two nodes start after the connection.

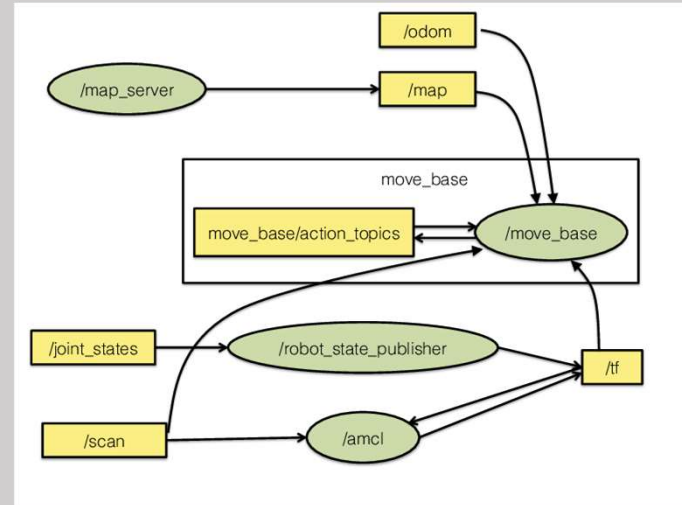


# What is a ROS Messages?

# What is a ROS Message?

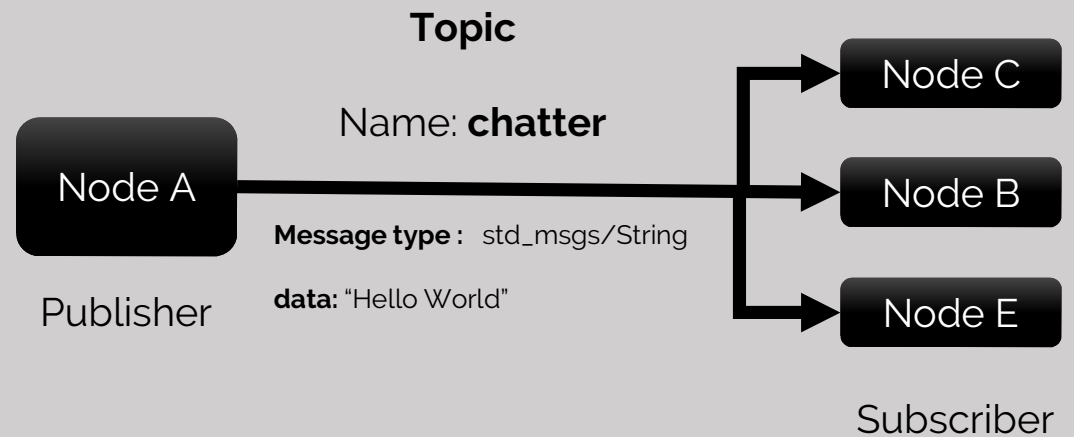
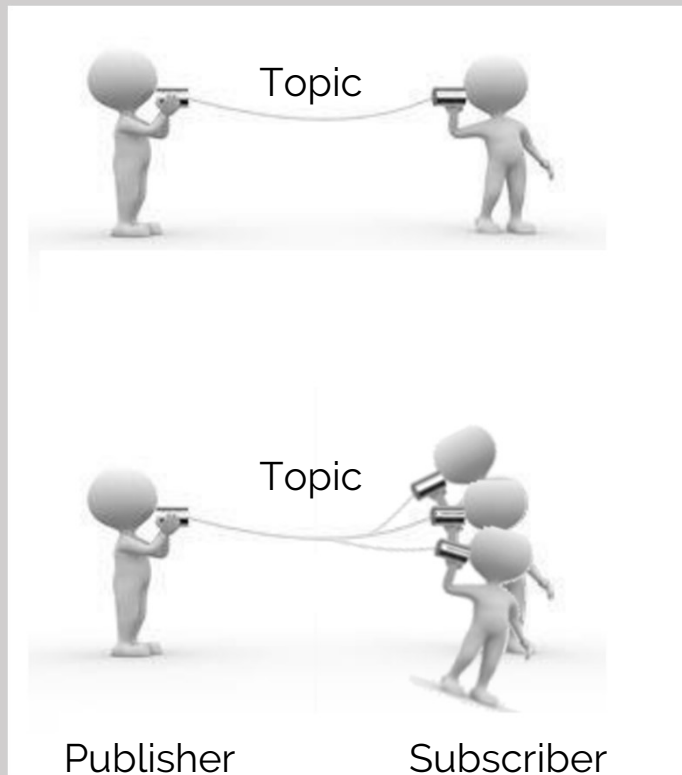
- **ROS Message:**

- The ROS nodes are communicating with each other by passing ROS messages.
- ROS message (**.msg**) is a data structure which can be of different types such as *Integer, Float, Boolean* etc.
- It can hold same or different types of data type in a single message.
- It can even hold an array of values of different data types.
- We can use prebuilt messages in ROS or can create our own ROS messages
- **E.g.: std\_msgs/Int32, std\_msgs/String, sensor\_msgs/Image**
- <http://wiki.ros.org/Messages>

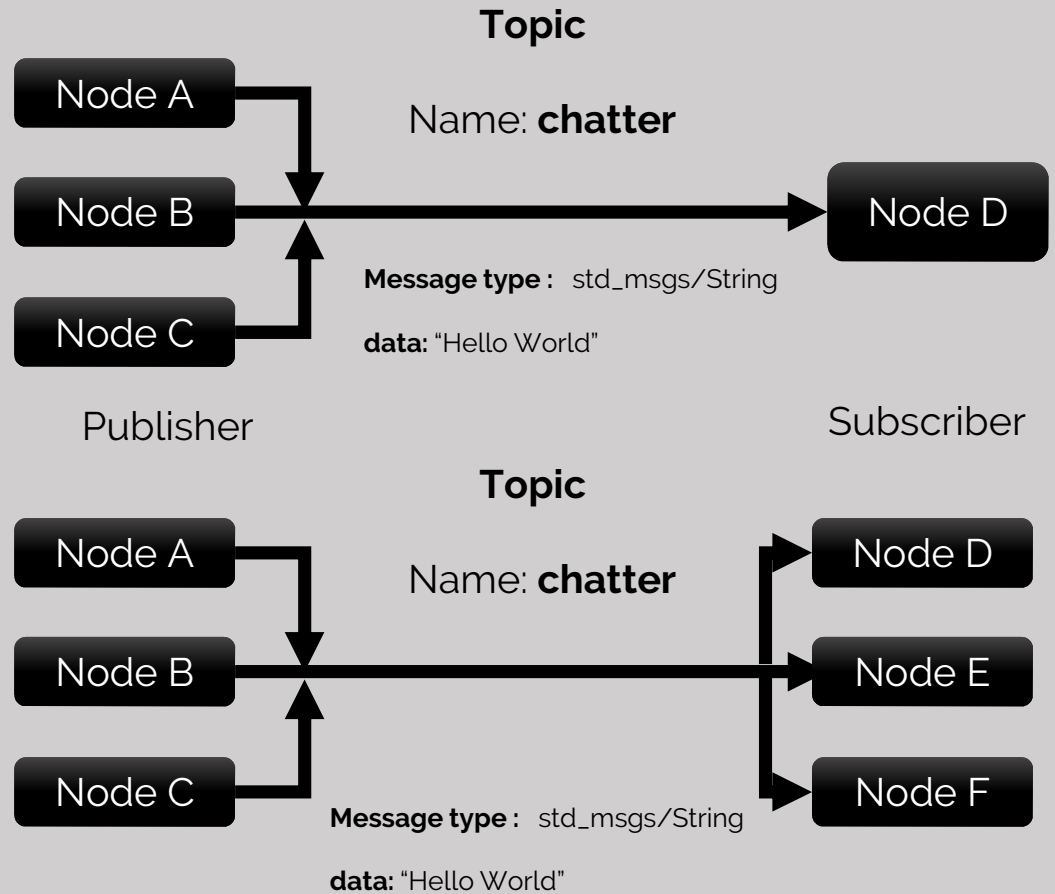
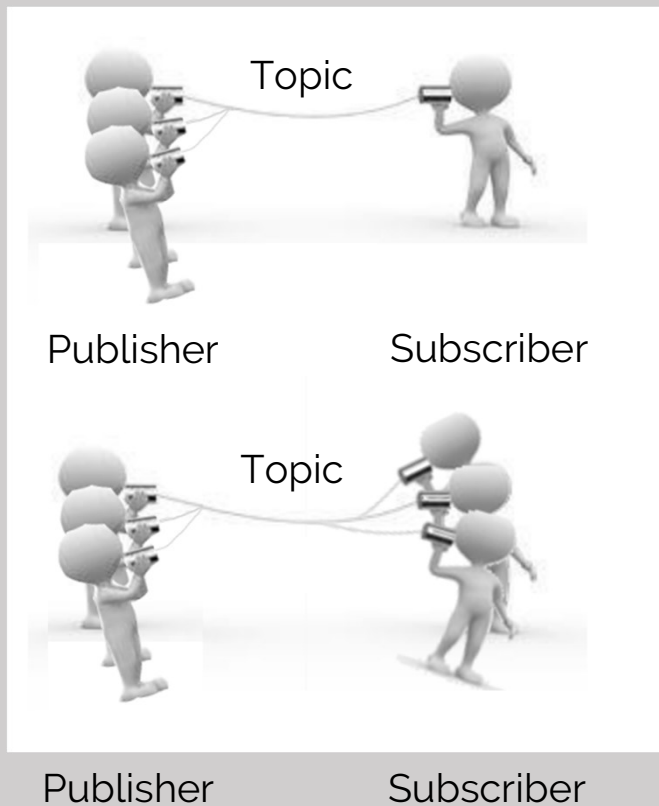


# What is a ROS Topic?

# What is a ROS Topic?



# What is a ROS Topic?



# What is a ROS Topic?

- **ROS Topic:**

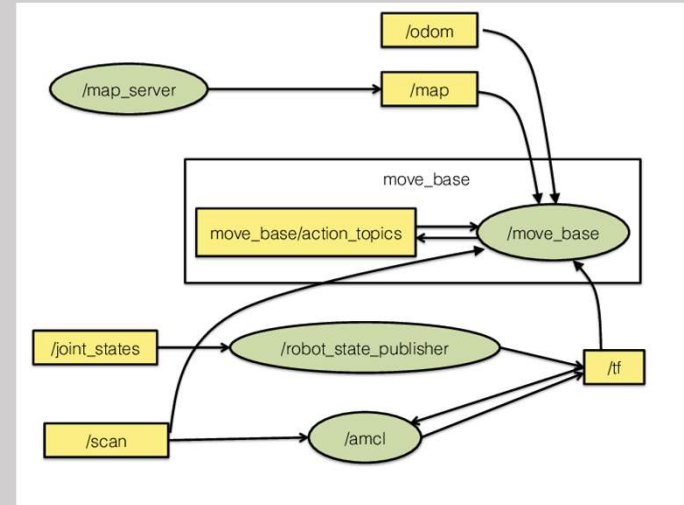
- Topic is a named data bus in which ROS nodes send/receive ROS messages
- Sending a message is called Publishing/Advertising
- Receiving a message is called Subscribing
- A ROS topic is identified by a name called Topic name
- A topic can be created in a ROS node with a specific name and the type of ROS message it should transport



# What is a ROS Topic?

- **ROS Topic:**

- Once a topic is created, multiple nodes can send or receive the ROS message transporting through it
- The *publishing* nodes and *subscribing* nodes can only exchange a message when they handle same message type, which is given during the creation of ROS Topic.
- A ROS node can publish or subscribe any number of topics.
- The publisher nodes and subscriber nodes are not aware of other's existence

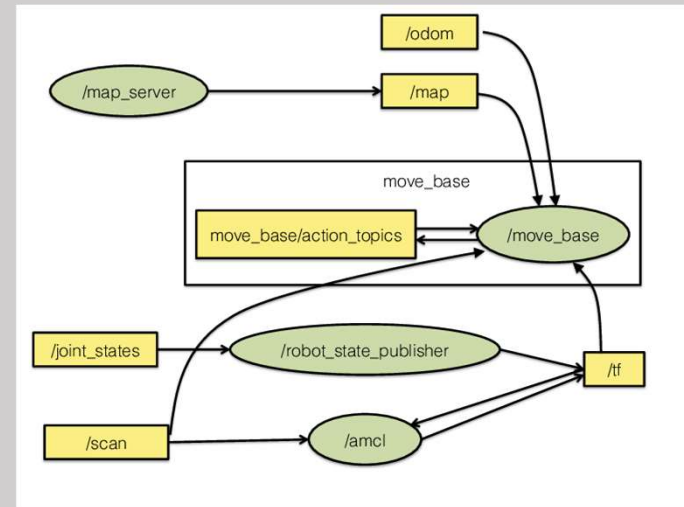


# What is a ROS Parameter Server & Parameter?

# What is a ROS Parameter Server?

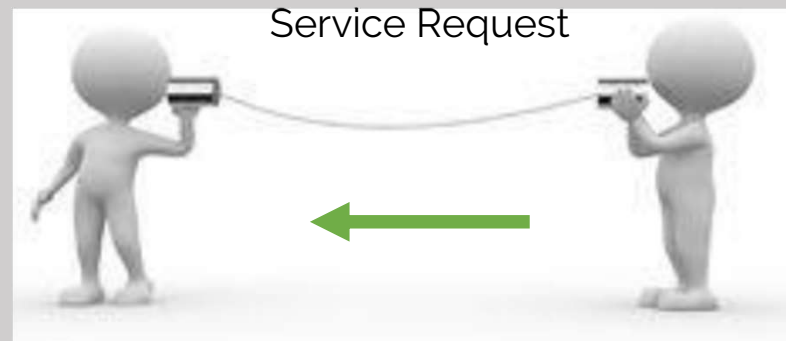
- **ROS Parameter Server:**

- It is a server program running inside the ROS Master
- It enables the ROS nodes to store and retrieve variables at runtime
- These variables are called ***ROS Parameters***.
- The parameters can be accessed by all nodes in the ROS network
- We can create private and public ROS parameters
- It is implemented using XML RPC libraries
  
- Parameter types: 32-bit integers, Booleans, strings, doubles, lists etc.
- E.g. **/P: 10.0**  
      **/I: 1.0**  
      **/D: 0.1**



# What is a ROS Service?

# What is a ROS Service?



Server

Client



Server

Client

Hey  
Server,  
What is  
 $2+2$

Thanks for  
contacting  
me, The  
answer is 4

# What is a ROS Service?

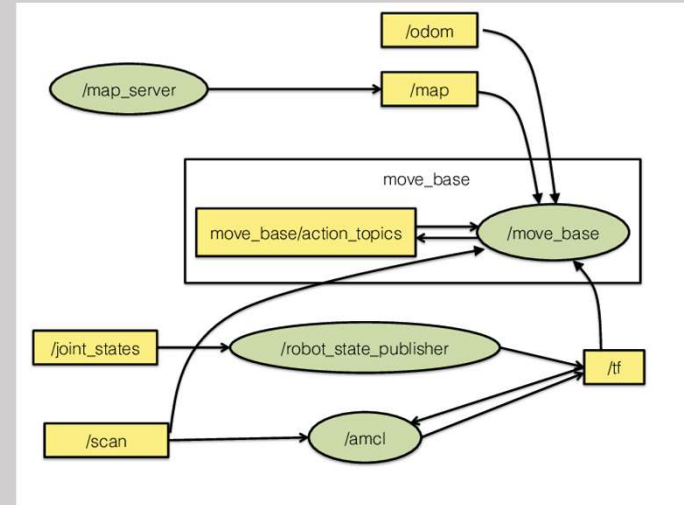
- **ROS Service:**

- The ROS topics are sending message in many-to-many one direction using publish/subscribe mechanism
- We may need a *two way* communication like **request/reply** in a distributed system.
- Using ROS services, we can implement a **request/reply** system in our nodes
- Node which sending the request is called ***Service client node***.
- Node which receive the request and execute the service is called ***ROS Service server***.
- After the execution, the server node send the results back to the ROS client.

# What is a ROS Service?

- **ROS Service:**

- The node is sending request/reply using a *ROS service message*.
- The service message (**.srv**) will have the definition of ***request*** and ***reply*** datatype
- The service message type is similar to ROS messages but have different fields for request and reply.
- E.g.: **std\_srvs/SetBool**
- <http://wiki.ros.org/roscervice>

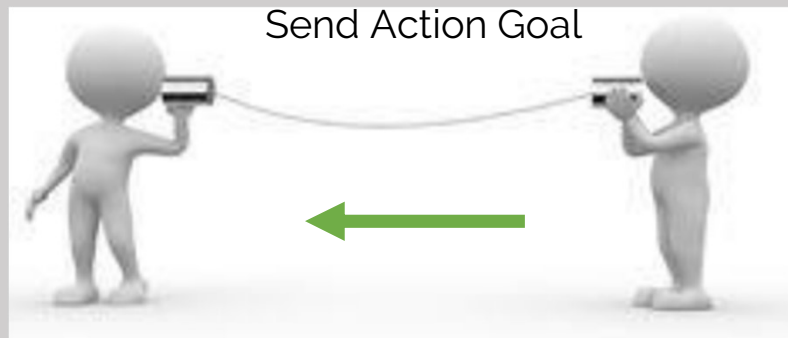


# What is a ROS Action?



# What is a ROS Action?

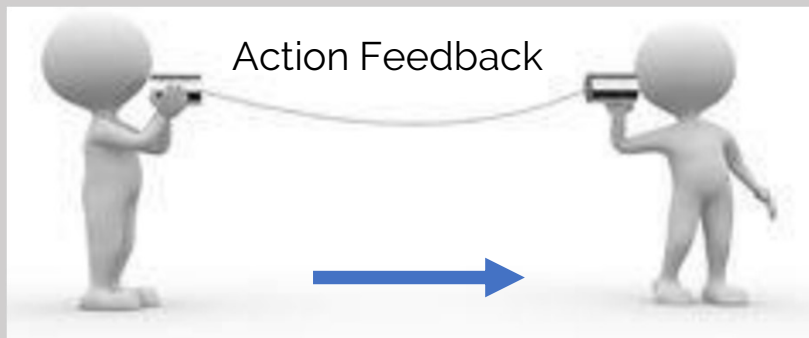
1)



Server

Client

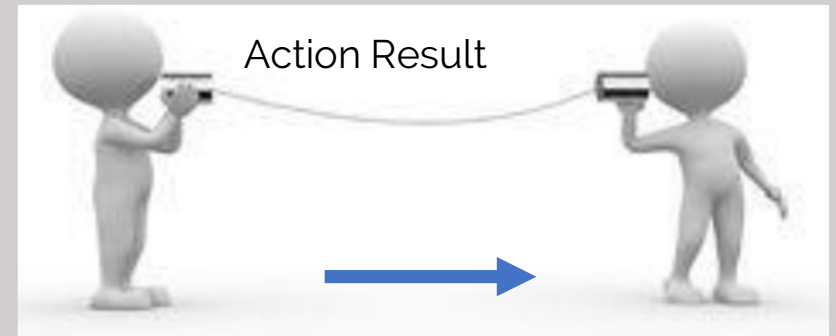
2)



Server

Client

3)



Server

Client

# What is a ROS Action?

- **ROS Action:**

- Similar to ROS Service
- There is a Action Server and Client
- In ROS service, we can't cancel the service once it requested
- Using ROS action, we can cancel the current service request
- The action server can also send feedback of the current goal execution.
- After completing the goal, the action server will send the final result to the client

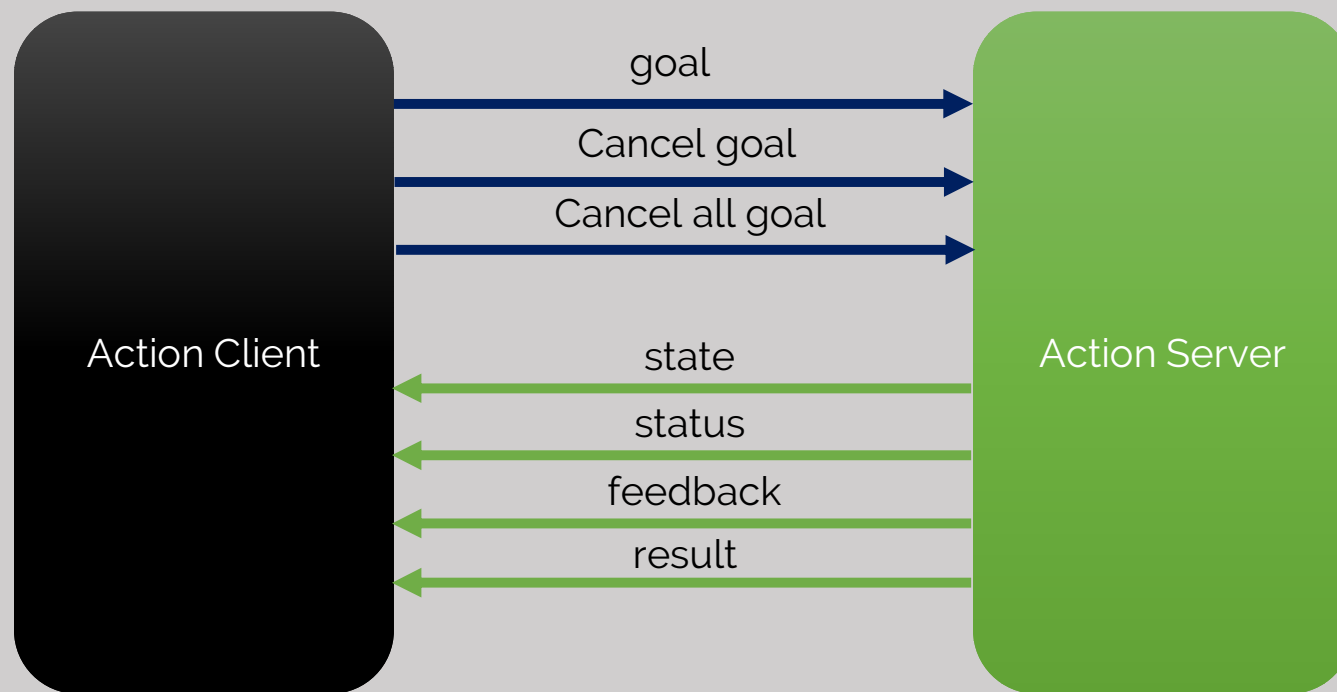
- **ROS Action = ROS service + feedback + state + status + cancel goal**

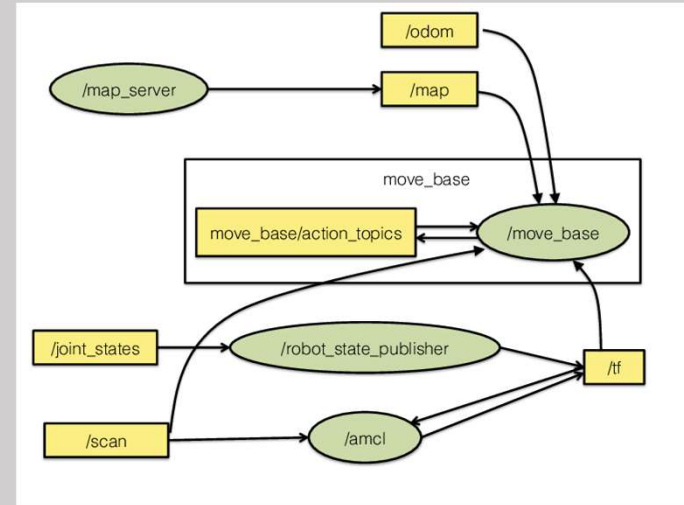
# What is a ROS Action?

- **ROS Action:**

- Similar to ROS service, there is ROS Action messages
- The ROS Action message (**.action**) contain
  - **Goal message type**
  - **Feedback message type**
  - **Result message type**

# What is a ROS Action?

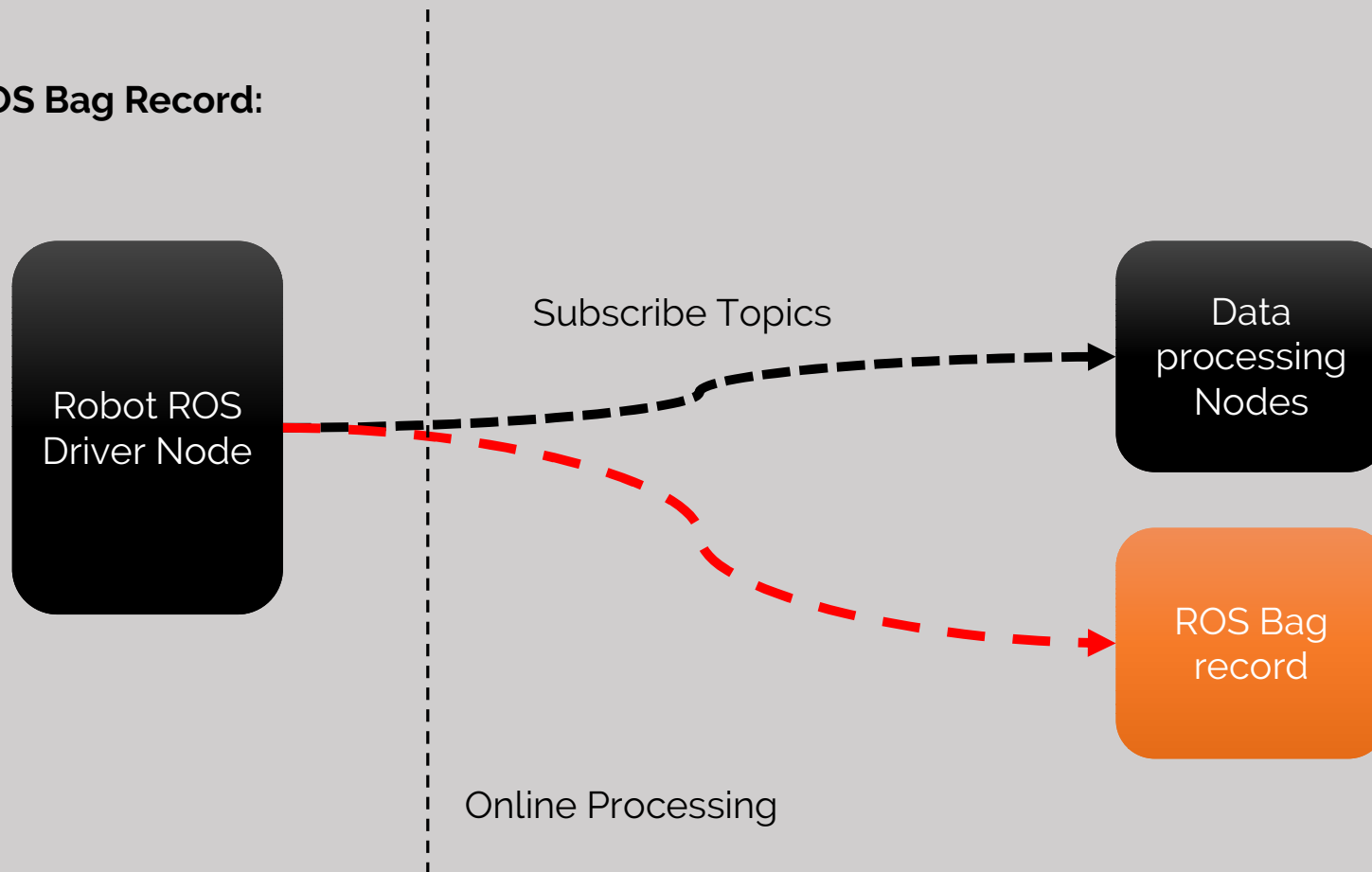




# What is a ROS Bag?

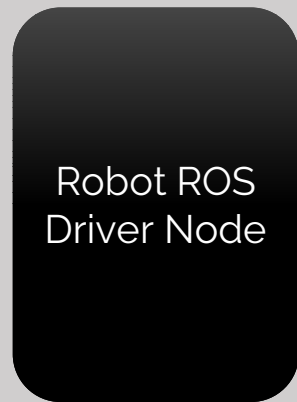
# What is a ROS Bags?

ROS Bag Record:

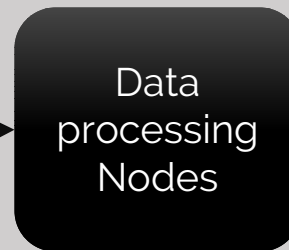


# What is a ROS Bags?

ROS Bag  
Playback:

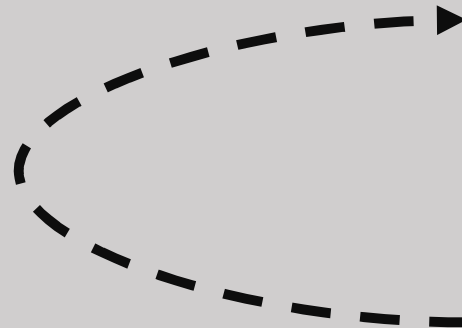


Subscribe Topics



ROS Bag  
Playback

Offline Processing

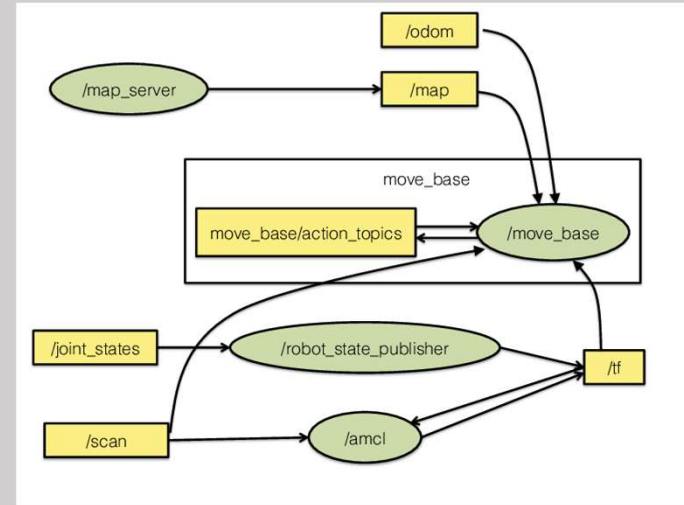


# What is a ROS Bag?

- **ROS Bag:**

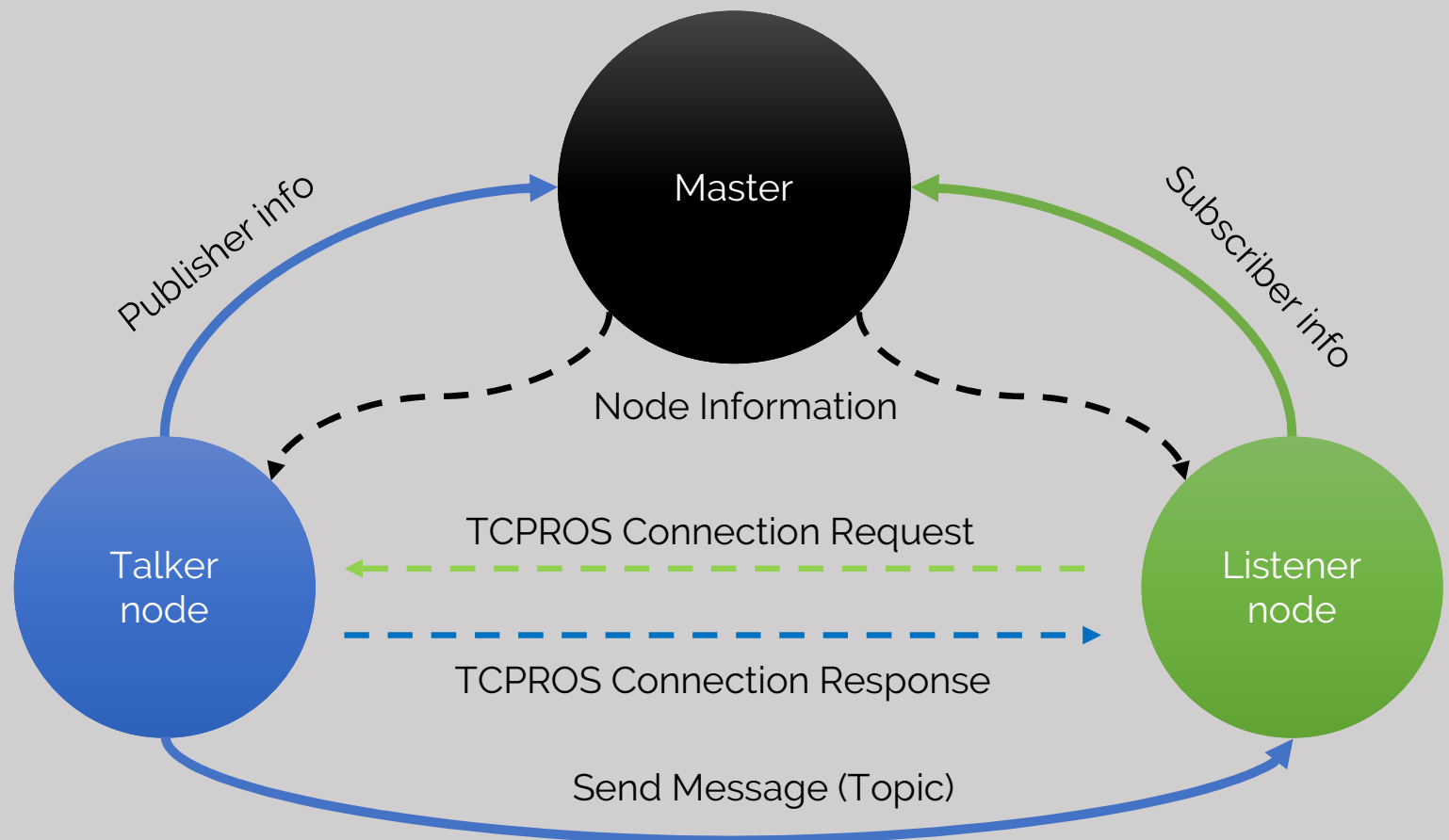
- The ROS Bags are used for data logging
- A ROS bag file can store ROS message data with a file extension (***.bag***)
- The ROS topics can be record/playback, process, analyze and visualize using bag files.
- One of useful feature in ROS for offline programming (without the robot hardware)
- <http://wiki.ros.org/Bags>





# Secret of ROS inter-process communication

# ROS Communication: Topic



# ROS Communication: Topic

## 1. Running ROS Master

**\$ roscore**



XML RPC Server

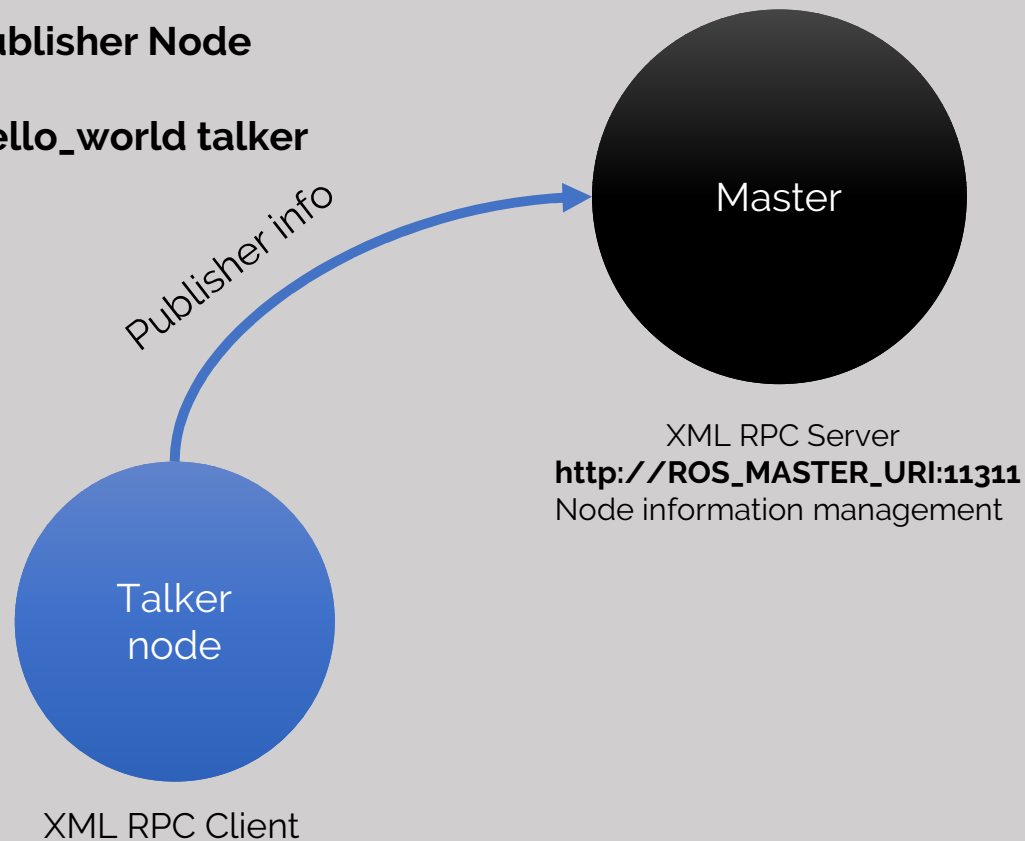
**http://ROS\_MASTER\_URI:11311**

Node information management

# ROS Communication: Topic

## 2. Running a Publisher Node

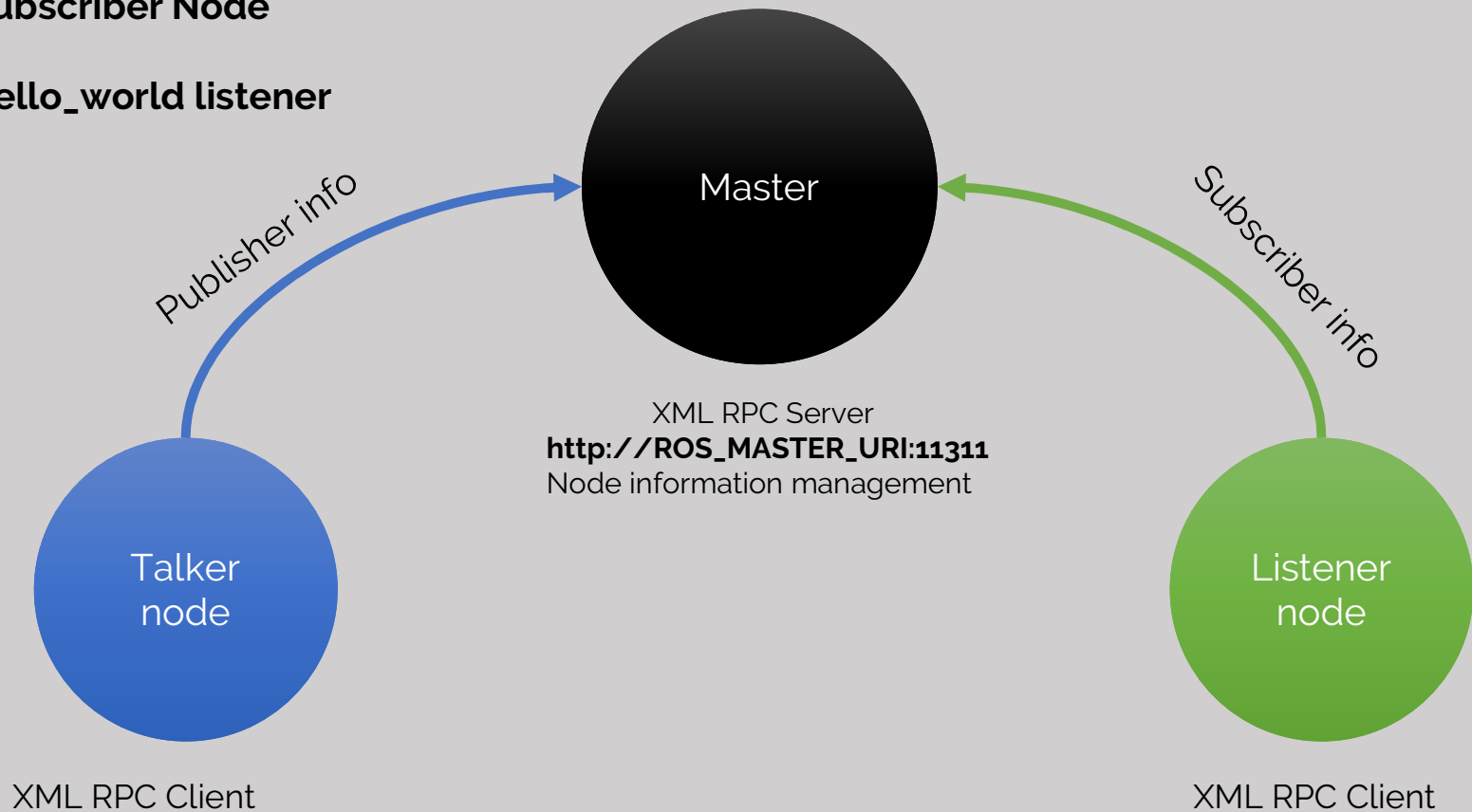
E.g. `$ rosrun hello_world talker`



# ROS Communication: Topic

## 3. Running a Subscriber Node

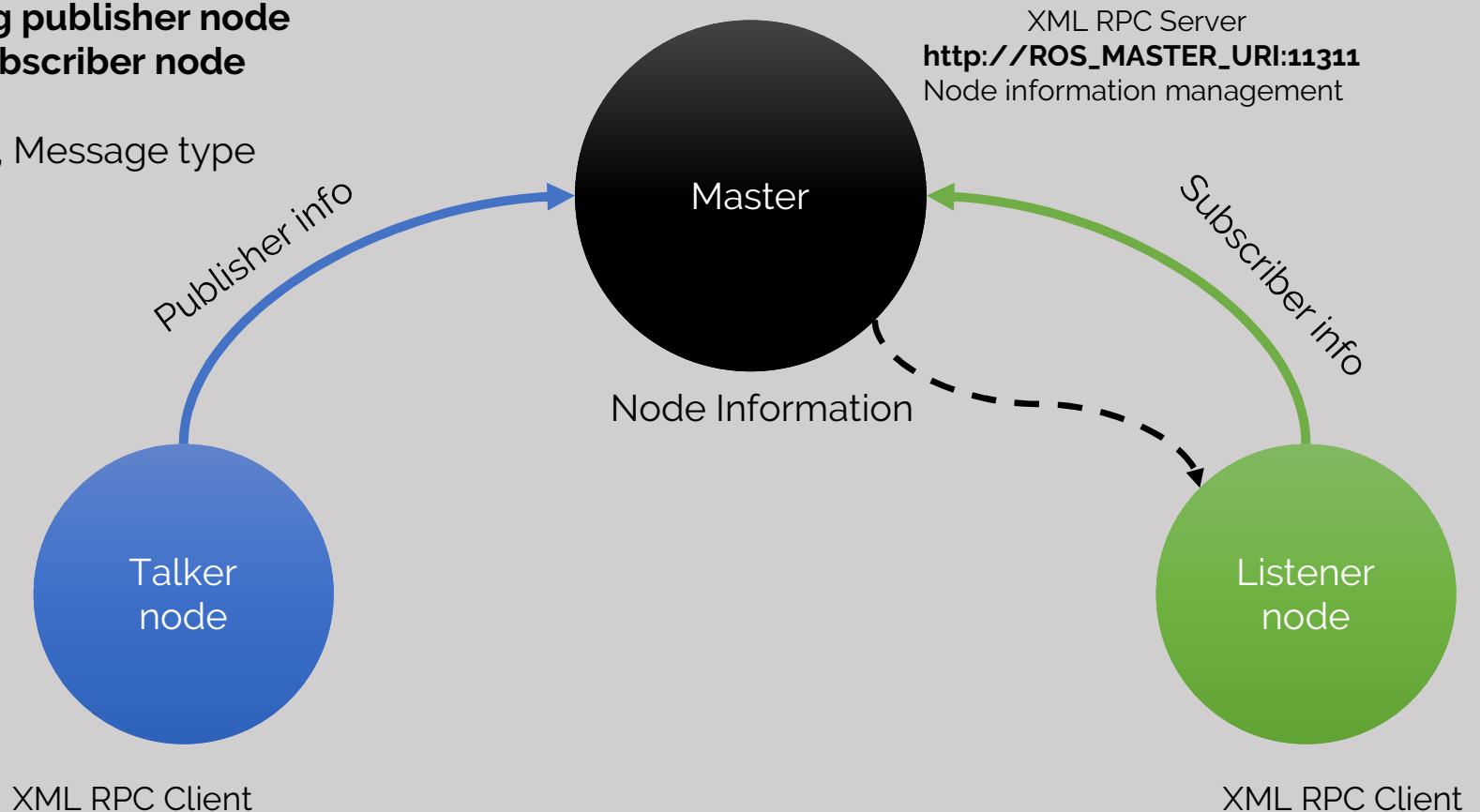
E.g. `$ rosrun hello_world listener`



# ROS Communication: Topic

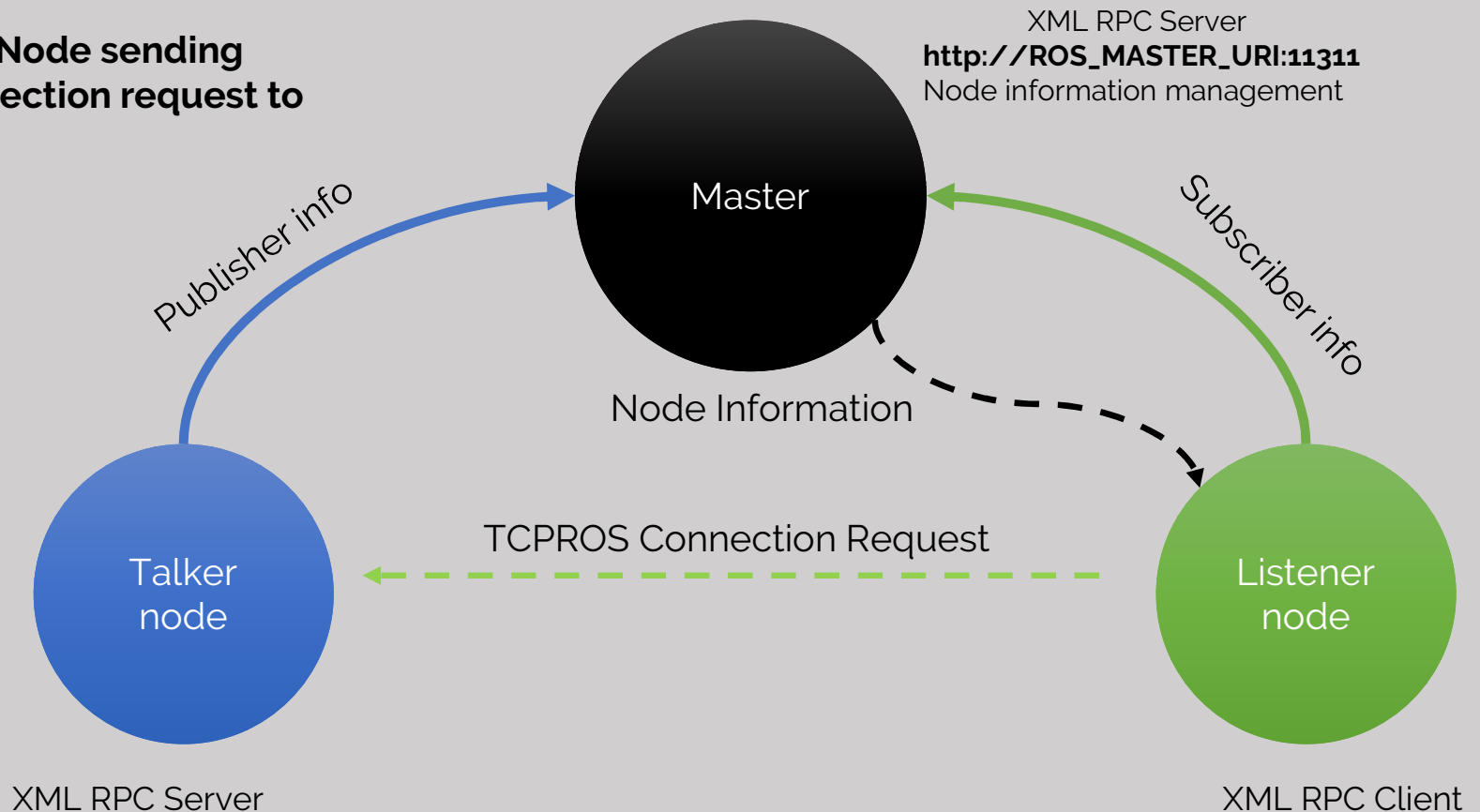
## 4. Master Sending publisher node information to subscriber node

Node info: Topics, Message type etc.



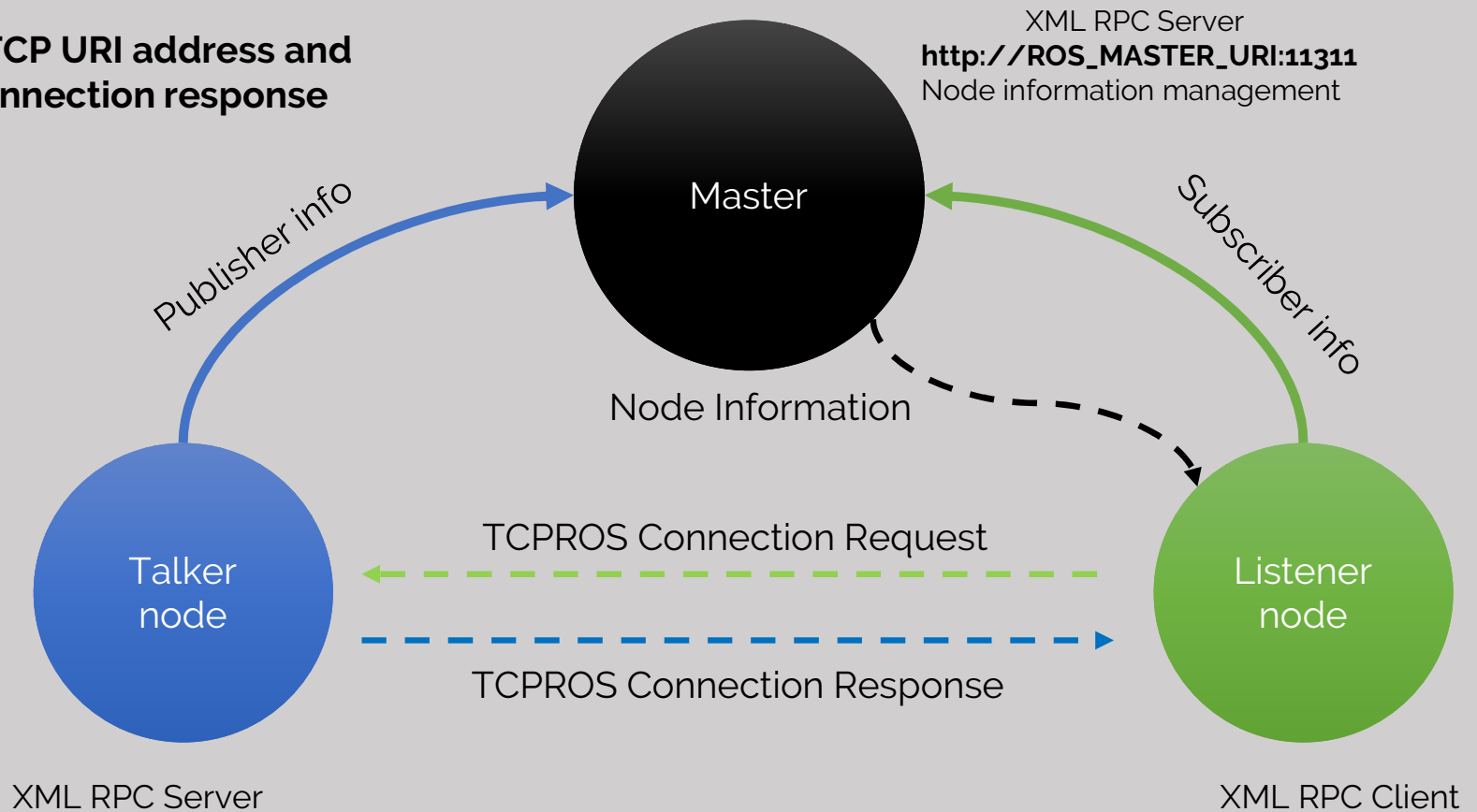
# ROS Communication: Topic

## 5. Subscriber Node sending TCPROS connection request to Publisher



# ROS Communication: Topic

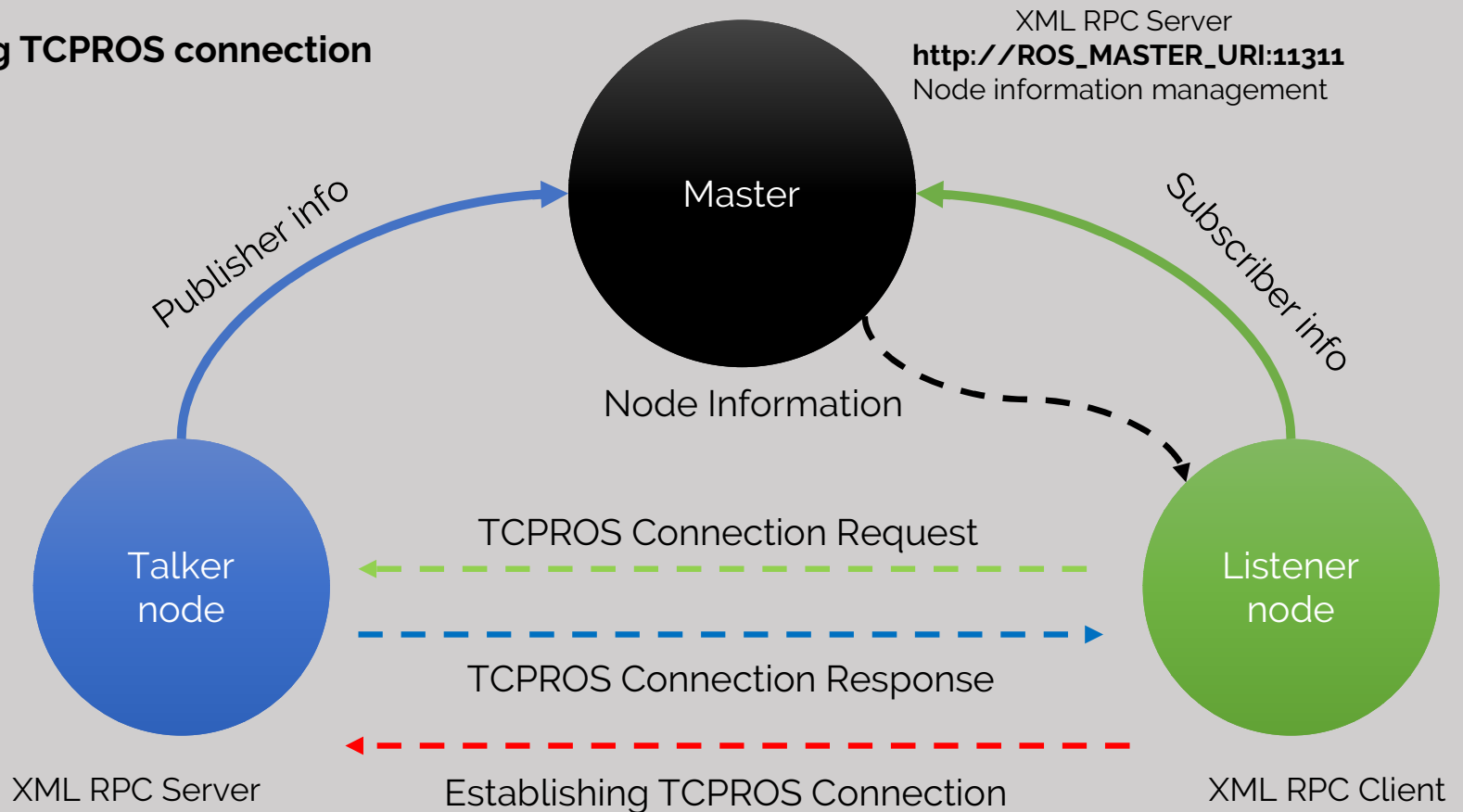
## 6. Returning TCP URI address and port as the connection response





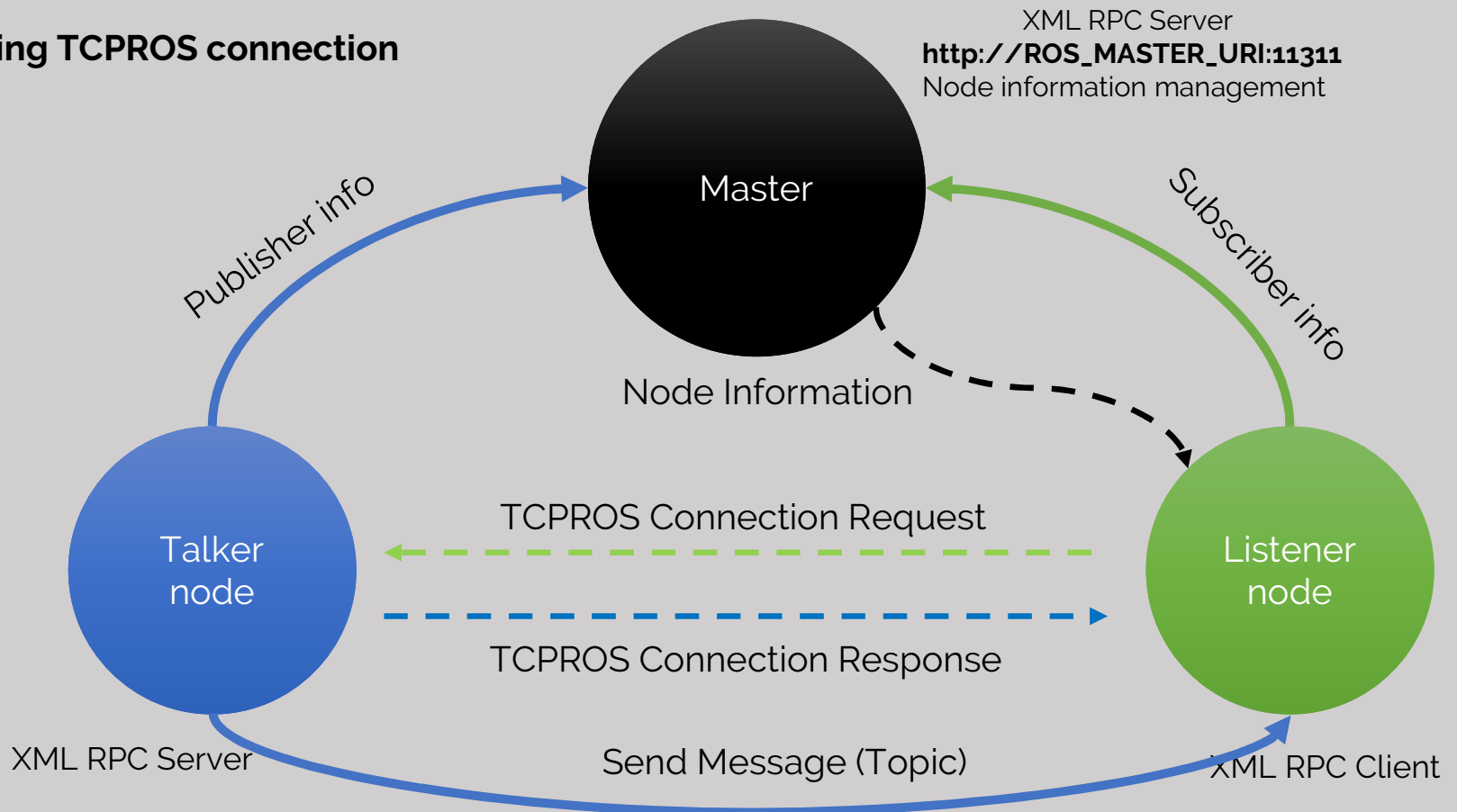
# ROS Communication: Topic

## 7. Establishing TCPROS connection



# ROS Communication: Topic

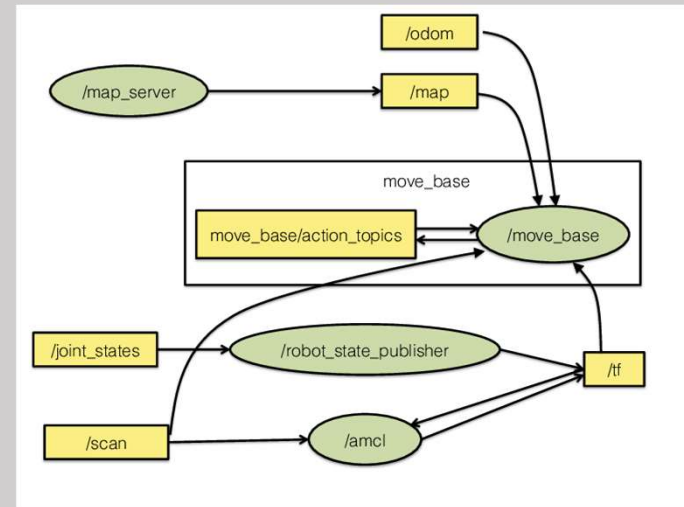
## 8. Establishing TCPROS connection



# ROS Communication: Topic

## 9. Publishing and Subscribing topic

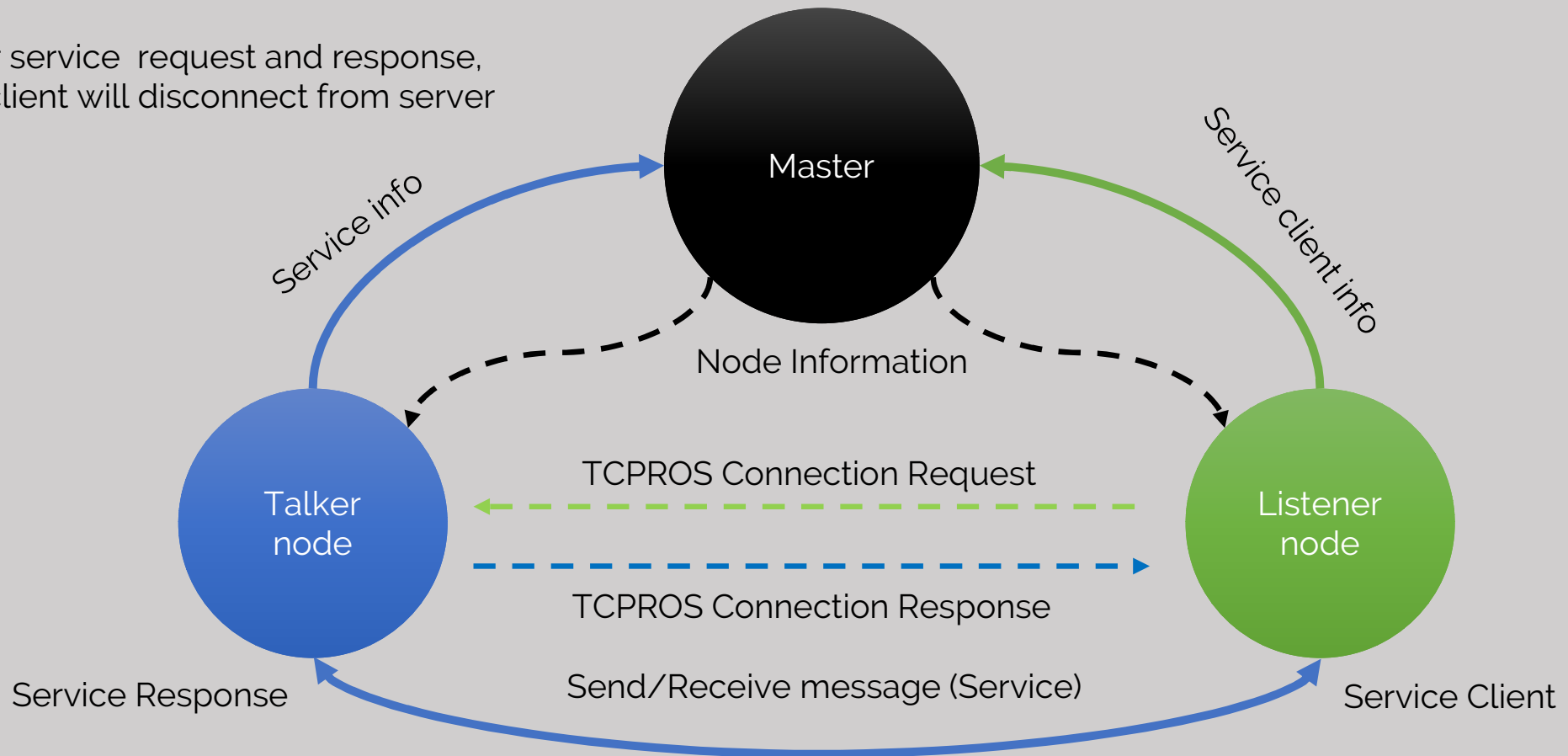




# ROS Communication: ROS Services

# ROS Communication: Services

After service request and response, the client will disconnect from server



# ROS Communication: Services

After service request and response,  
the client will disconnect from server





# What is ROS Build System?

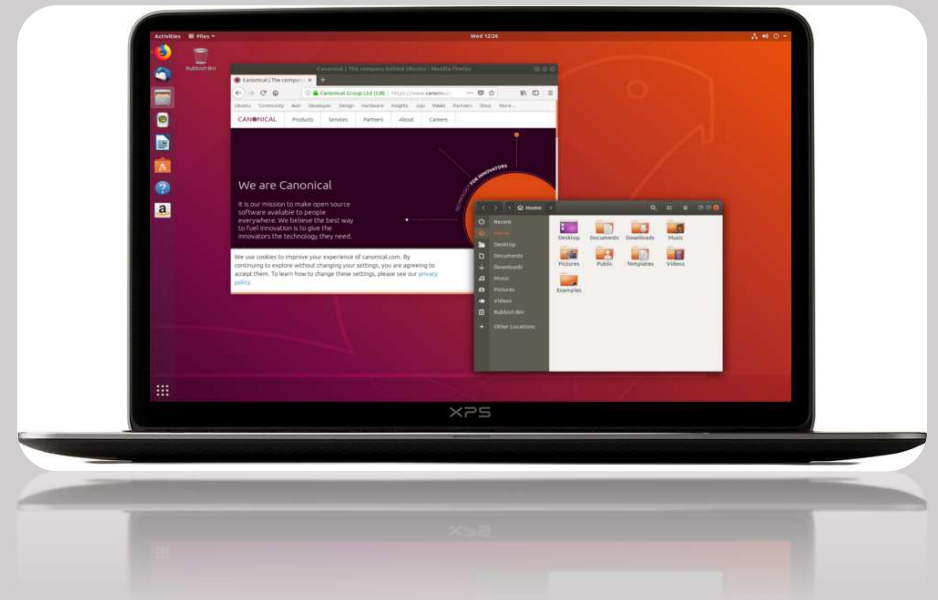
Discussing the basic concepts of ROS build system

# ROS Build System

- **ROS Build System:**

- A build system generate target executable/library from the source code
- In ROS, we are using **catkin**  
([http://wiki.ros.org/catkin/conceptual\\_overview](http://wiki.ros.org/catkin/conceptual_overview))
- Catkin = CMake Macros (<http://www.cmake.org>) + Python script
- The source code in ROS is organized as '*ROS Packages*'.
- The build system in ROS is used build complex code organization and dependencies
- The catkin commands used to create ROS packages and workspace





# What is ROS Catkin Workspace and ROS Packages?

Discussing the basic concepts of ROS catkin workspace and packages

# ROS Catkin workspace and packages

- **ROS Catkin Workspace and packages:**

- It is the folder where we can modify, build and install **catkin ROS packages**
- The catkin ROS packages are unit of organizing software in ROS.
- A ROS package can have ROS nodes, ROS library, configuration files etc.
- We can create any number of catkin workspace in your PC
- <http://wiki.ros.org/catkin/workspaces>

# ROS Catkin workspace and packages

catkin workspace folder/



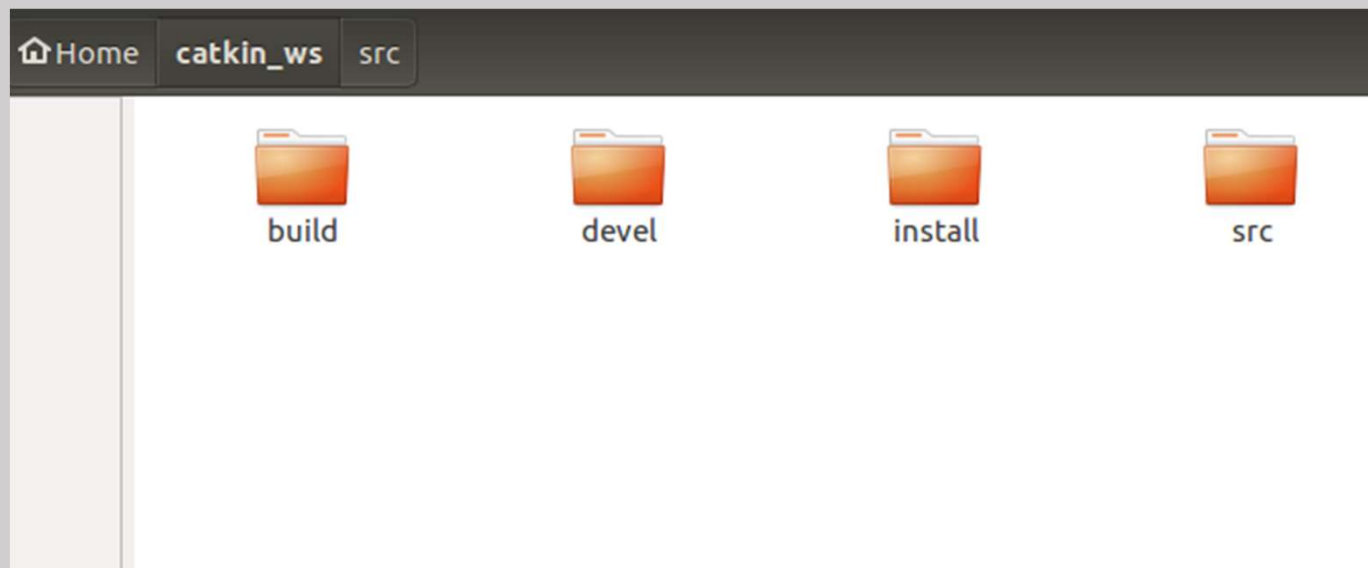
**src:** The ROS packages are keeping inside src folder.

**build:** CMake and catkin keep their cache information and other intermediate files here.

**devel:** Build targets (executable) are stored here

**install:** The build targets can be installed into this space

# ROS Catkin workspace and packages



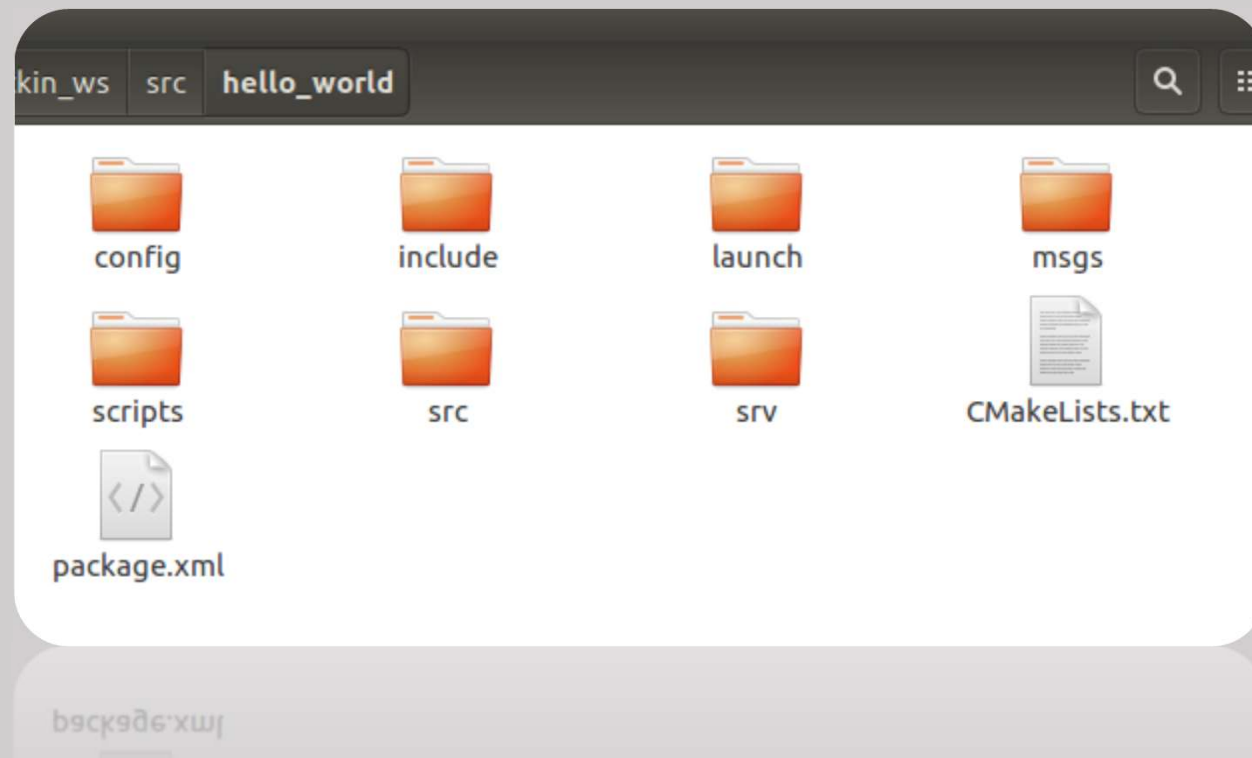
# ROS Catkin workspace and packages

- **ROS Package:**

- The Software in ROS is organized in *packages*.
- A ROS package may have ROS nodes, library, configuration file etc.
- The package provides modularity & reusability
- All ROS packages are keeping inside ROS catkin workspace
- We can build and customize ROS packages inside a workspace
- <http://wiki.ros.org/Packages>

# ROS Catkin workspace and packages

- A typical ROS Package:



# ROS Catkin workspace and packages

- **A typical ROS Package:**
  - **include/package\_name**: C++ include headers
  - **msg/**: Folder containing Message (msg) types for ROS topic communication
  - **src/package\_name/**: Mainly C++ Source files
  - **srv/**: Folder containing ROS Service (srv) types

# ROS Catkin workspace and packages

- **A typical ROS Package:**
  - **scripts/**: Mainly executable python scripts
  - **CMakeLists.txt**: CMake build file.
  - **package.xml**: Package catkin/package.xml. This file contain complete information of the package and its dependencies.





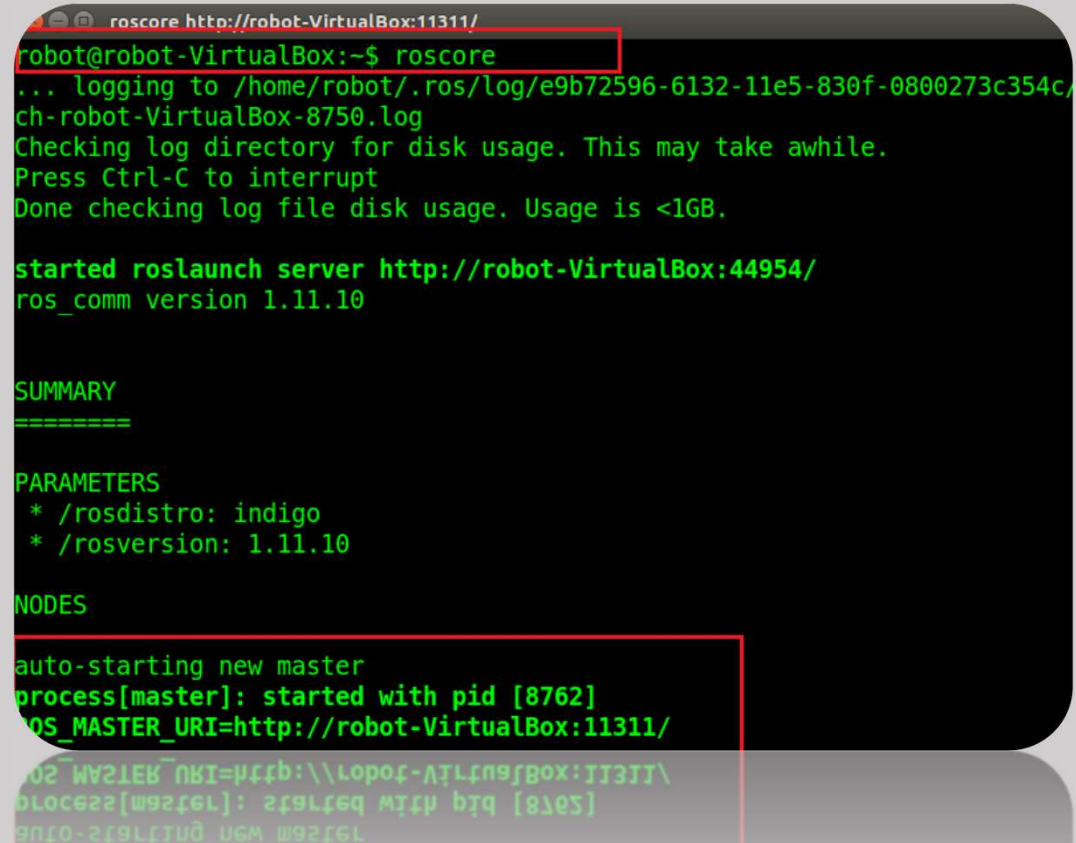
# ROS Command tools

Introduction to ROS Command line tools

# Command : roscore

- roscore is a collection of nodes and programs that are pre-requisites of a ROS-based system.
- You **must** have a **roscore** running in order for ROS nodes to communicate. It is launched using the **roscore** command.
- **roscore = rosmaster + parameter server + rosout logging node**

# Try roscore in your terminal

A terminal window with a dark background and green text. The title bar at the top reads 'roscore http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/'. The command 'roscore' has been entered and executed. The output shows logging to a file, a disk usage check, and the start of a roslaunch server. A summary of parameters and nodes is displayed. The terminal is partially obscured by a red rectangular box at the bottom.

```
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ roscore
... logging to /home/robot/.ros/log/e9b72596-6132-11e5-830f-0800273c354c/
ch-robot-VirtualBox-8750.log
Checking log directory for disk usage. This may take awhile.
Press Ctrl-C to interrupt
Done checking log file disk usage. Usage is <1GB.

started roslaunch server http://robot-VirtualBox:44954/
ros_comm version 1.11.10

SUMMARY
=====

PARAMETERS
* /rostdistro: indigo
* /rosversion: 1.11.10

NODES

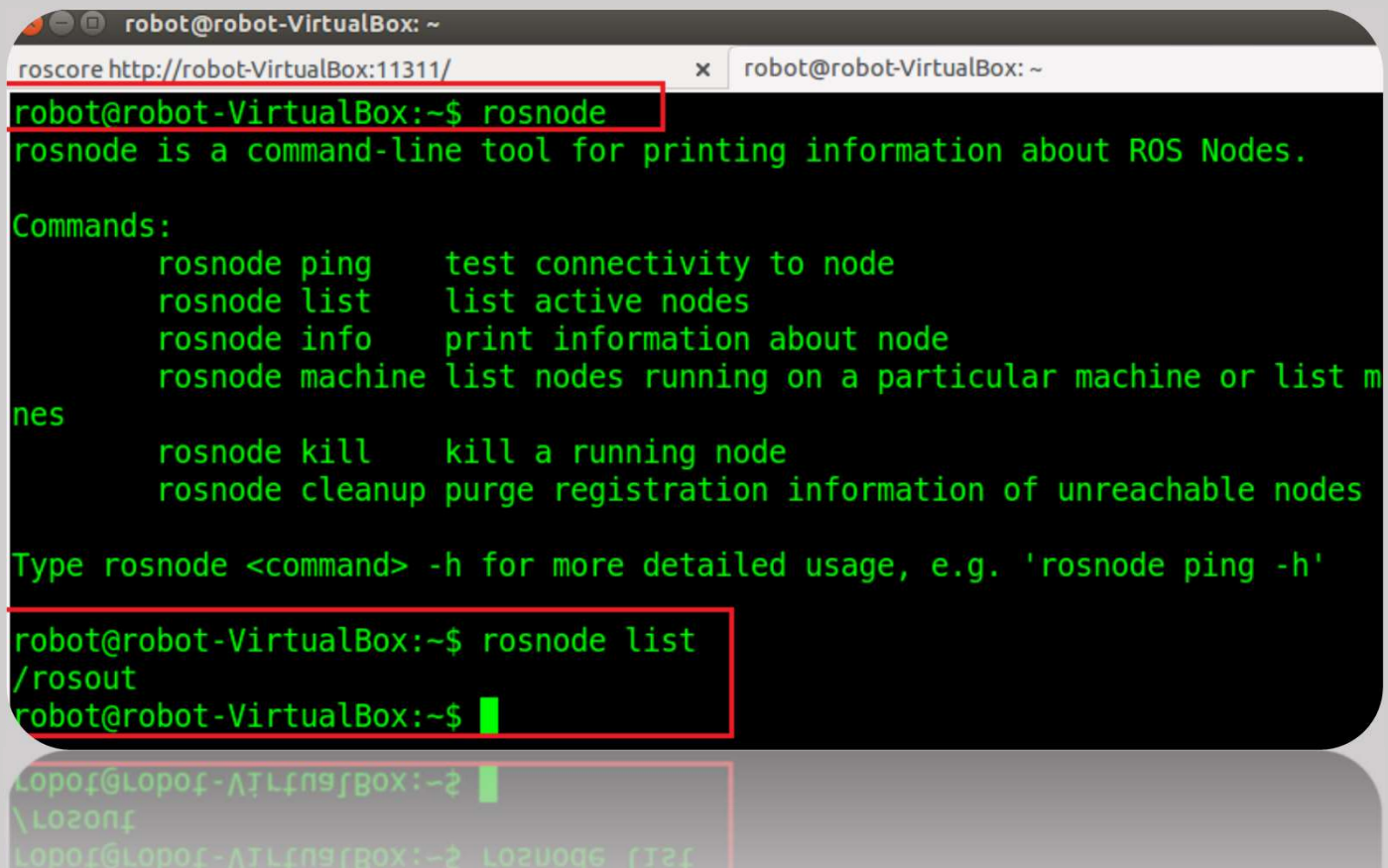
auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [8762]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/

ROS_MASTER_URI=http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/
process[master]: started with pid [8762]
auto-starting new master
```

# Command : rostopic

```
robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~  
roscore http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/ x robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~  
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ rostopic  
rostopic is a command-line tool for printing information about  
  
Commands:  
    rostopic bw      display bandwidth used by topic  
    rostopic echo    print messages to screen  
    rostopic find    find topics by type  
    rostopic hz      display publishing rate of topic  
    rostopic info    print information about active topic  
    rostopic list    list active topics  
    rostopic pub     publish data to topic  
    rostopic type    print topic type  
  
Type rostopic <command> -h for more detailed usage, e.g. 'rostopic  
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ rostopic list  
/rosout  
/rosout_agg  
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ █
```

# Command : rosnode



A terminal window titled 'robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~' with a tab for 'roscore http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/'. The terminal shows the command 'roscout' being entered, followed by the output of 'roscout' which is a command-line tool for printing information about ROS Nodes. The output lists several commands: 'roscout ping' (test connectivity to node), 'roscout list' (list active nodes), 'roscout info' (print information about node), 'roscout machine' (list nodes running on a particular machine or list machines), 'roscout kill' (kill a running node), and 'roscout cleanup' (purge registration information of unreachable nodes). The output also includes a note to type 'roscout <command> -h' for more detailed usage. The terminal then shows the command 'roscout list' being entered, followed by the output '/rosout'.

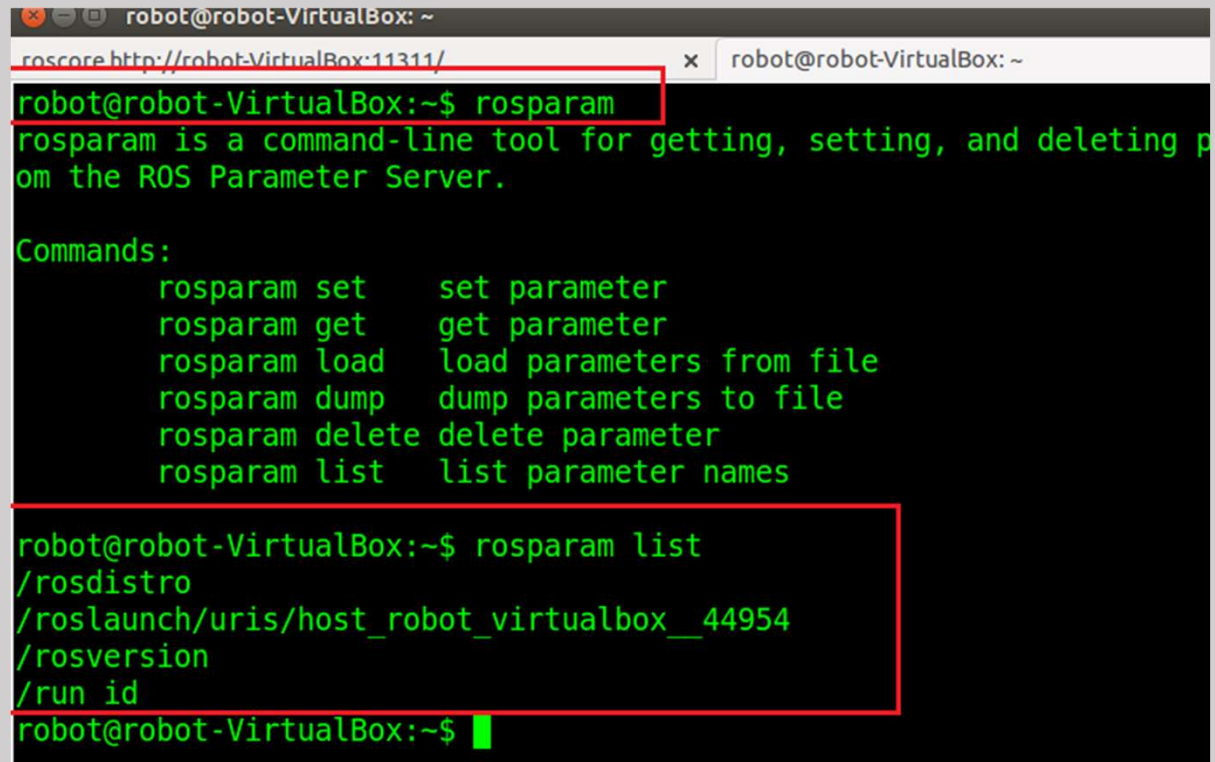
```
robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~
roscout http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ roscout
roscout is a command-line tool for printing information about ROS Nodes.

Commands:
  roscout ping      test connectivity to node
  roscout list      list active nodes
  roscout info      print information about node
  roscout machine   list nodes running on a particular machine or list machines
  roscout kill      kill a running node
  roscout cleanup   purge registration information of unreachable nodes

Type roscout <command> -h for more detailed usage, e.g. 'roscout ping -h'

robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ roscout list
/rosout
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$
```

# Command : rosparam

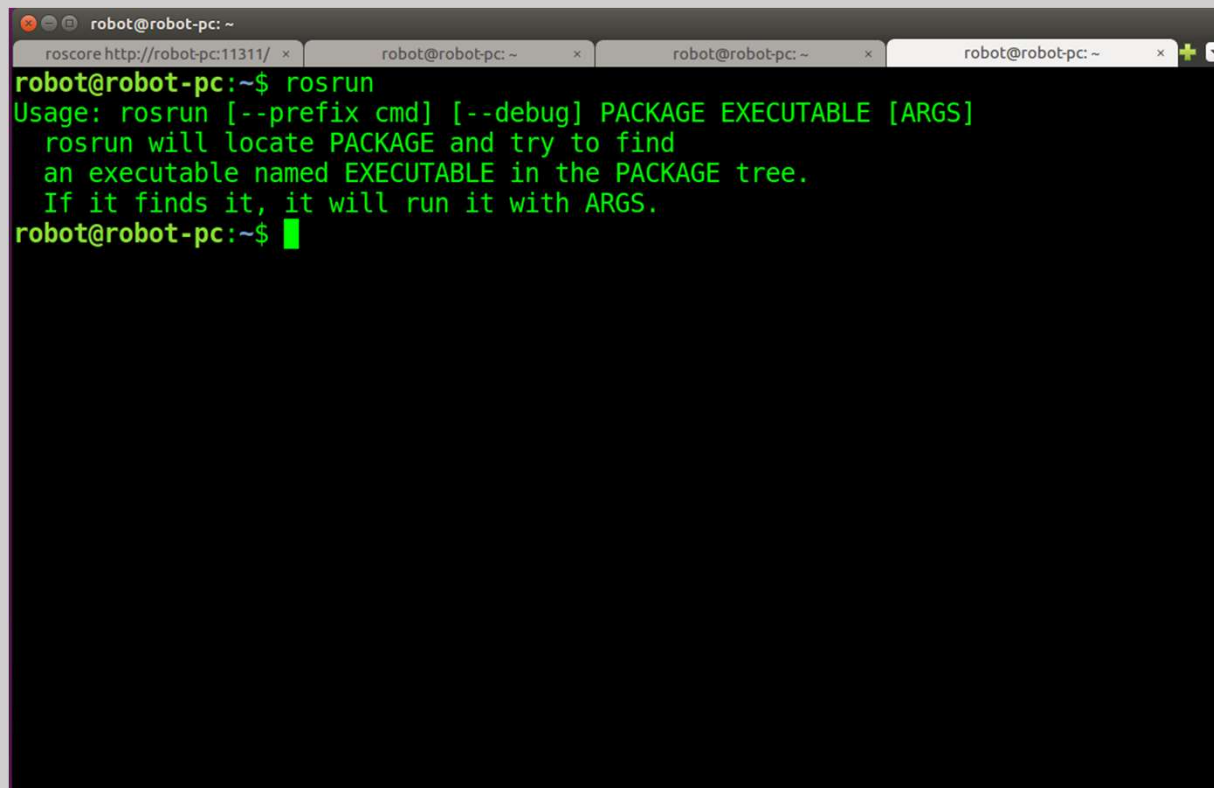
A terminal window titled 'robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~' is shown. It has two tabs: 'roscore http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/' and 'robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~'. The terminal displays the command 'robot@robot-VirtualBox:~\$ rosparam' which has been executed. The output shows that 'rosparam' is a command-line tool for getting, setting, and deleting parameters from the ROS Parameter Server. It lists several commands: 'rosparam set' (set parameter), 'rosparam get' (get parameter), 'rosparam load' (load parameters from file), 'rosparam dump' (dump parameters to file), 'rosparam delete' (delete parameter), and 'rosparam list' (list parameter names). Below this, the command 'robot@robot-VirtualBox:~\$ rosparam list' is executed, resulting in a list of parameter names: '/rostdistro', '/roslaunch/uris/host\_robot\_virtualbox\_\_44954', '/rosversion', and '/run\_id'. The prompt 'robot@robot-VirtualBox:~\$' is visible at the bottom.

```
robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~
roscore http://robot-VirtualBox:11311/ x robot@robot-VirtualBox: ~
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ rosparam
rosparam is a command-line tool for getting, setting, and deleting p
om the ROS Parameter Server.

Commands:
    rosparam set      set parameter
    rosparam get      get parameter
    rosparam load     load parameters from file
    rosparam dump     dump parameters to file
    rosparam delete   delete parameter
    rosparam list     list parameter names

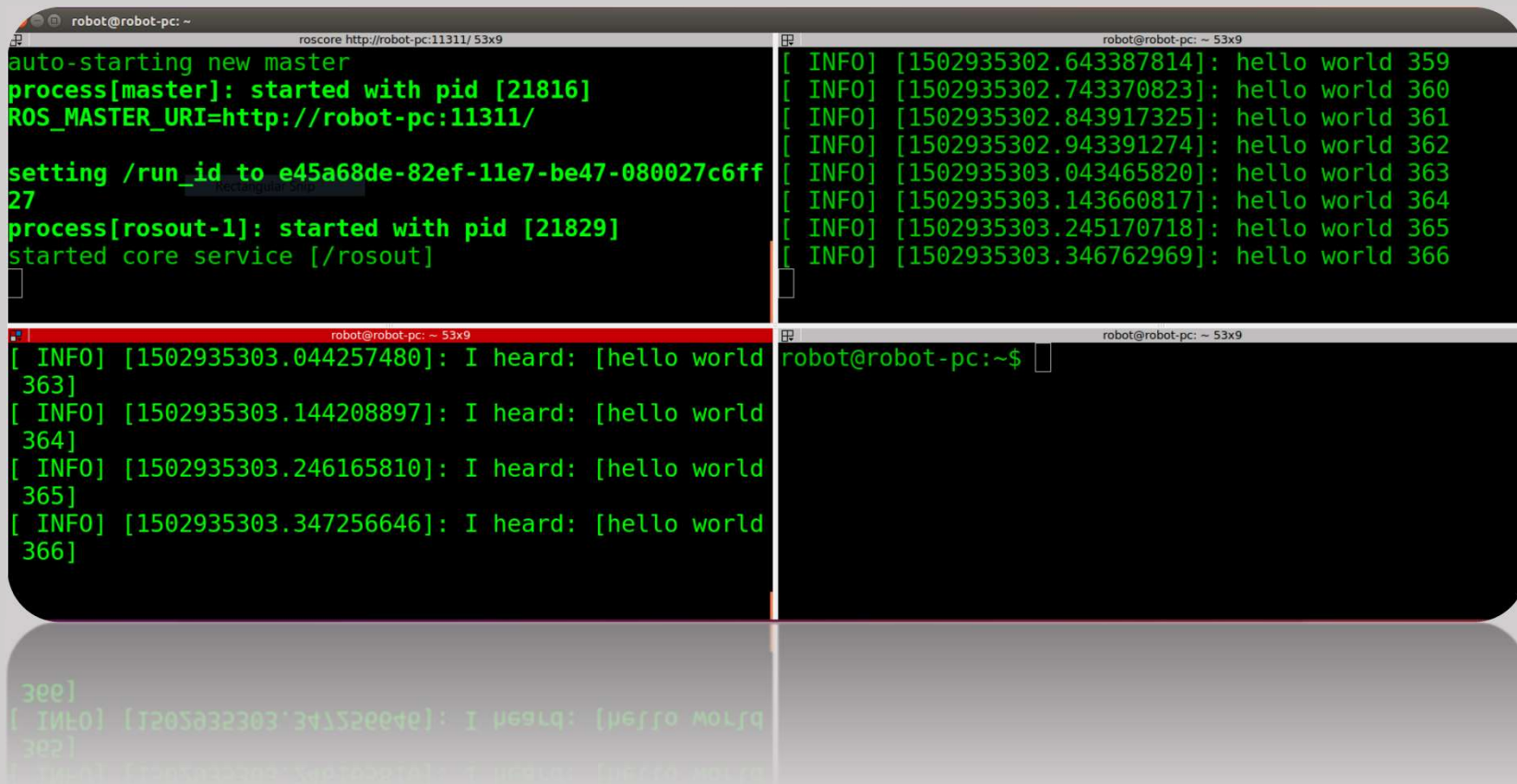
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$ rosparam list
/rostdistro
/roslaunch/uris/host_robot_virtualbox__44954
/rosversion
/run_id
robot@robot-VirtualBox:~$
```

# Command : rosrn

A terminal window titled 'robot@robot-pc: ~' with four tabs. The first tab shows 'roscore http://robot-pc:11311/'. The terminal displays the command 'rosrun' and its usage information in green text. The prompt 'robot@robot-pc:~\$' is followed by a green cursor.

```
robot@robot-pc:~$ rosrn
Usage: rosrn [--prefix cmd] [--debug] PACKAGE EXECUTABLE [ARGS]
  rosrn will locate PACKAGE and try to find
  an executable named EXECUTABLE in the PACKAGE tree.
  If it finds it, it will run it with ARGS.
robot@robot-pc:~$
```

# roscpp tutorials: talker & listener



The image displays four terminal windows from a ROS environment, showing the setup and execution of a talker and listener tutorial.

**Top Left Window:** Shows the ROS master starting and the `roscpp` process starting.

```
robot@robot-pc: ~  
roscore http://robot-pc:11311/ 53x9  
auto-starting new master  
process[master]: started with pid [21816]  
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://robot-pc:11311/  
  
setting /run_id to e45a68de-82ef-11e7-be47-080027c6ff27  
process[roscpp-1]: started with pid [21829]  
started core service [/roscout]  
[ ]
```

**Top Right Window:** Shows the listener process outputting "hello world" messages with timestamps and sequence numbers.

```
robot@robot-pc: ~ 53x9  
[ INFO] [1502935302.643387814]: hello world 359  
[ INFO] [1502935302.743370823]: hello world 360  
[ INFO] [1502935302.843917325]: hello world 361  
[ INFO] [1502935302.943391274]: hello world 362  
[ INFO] [1502935303.043465820]: hello world 363  
[ INFO] [1502935303.143660817]: hello world 364  
[ INFO] [1502935303.245170718]: hello world 365  
[ INFO] [1502935303.346762969]: hello world 366
```

**Bottom Left Window:** Shows the talker process outputting "I heard: [hello world]" messages with timestamps and sequence numbers.

```
robot@robot-pc: ~ 53x9  
[ INFO] [1502935303.044257480]: I heard: [hello world 363]  
[ INFO] [1502935303.144208897]: I heard: [hello world 364]  
[ INFO] [1502935303.246165810]: I heard: [hello world 365]  
[ INFO] [1502935303.347256646]: I heard: [hello world 366]
```

**Bottom Right Window:** Shows the prompt for the `roscpp` process.

```
robot@robot-pc: ~ 53x9  
robot@robot-pc:~$ [ ]
```



# roscpp tutorials: talker & listener

## [Code explanation]

- **\$ roscore**

[Publisher]

- **\$ rosrun roscpp\_tutorials talker**

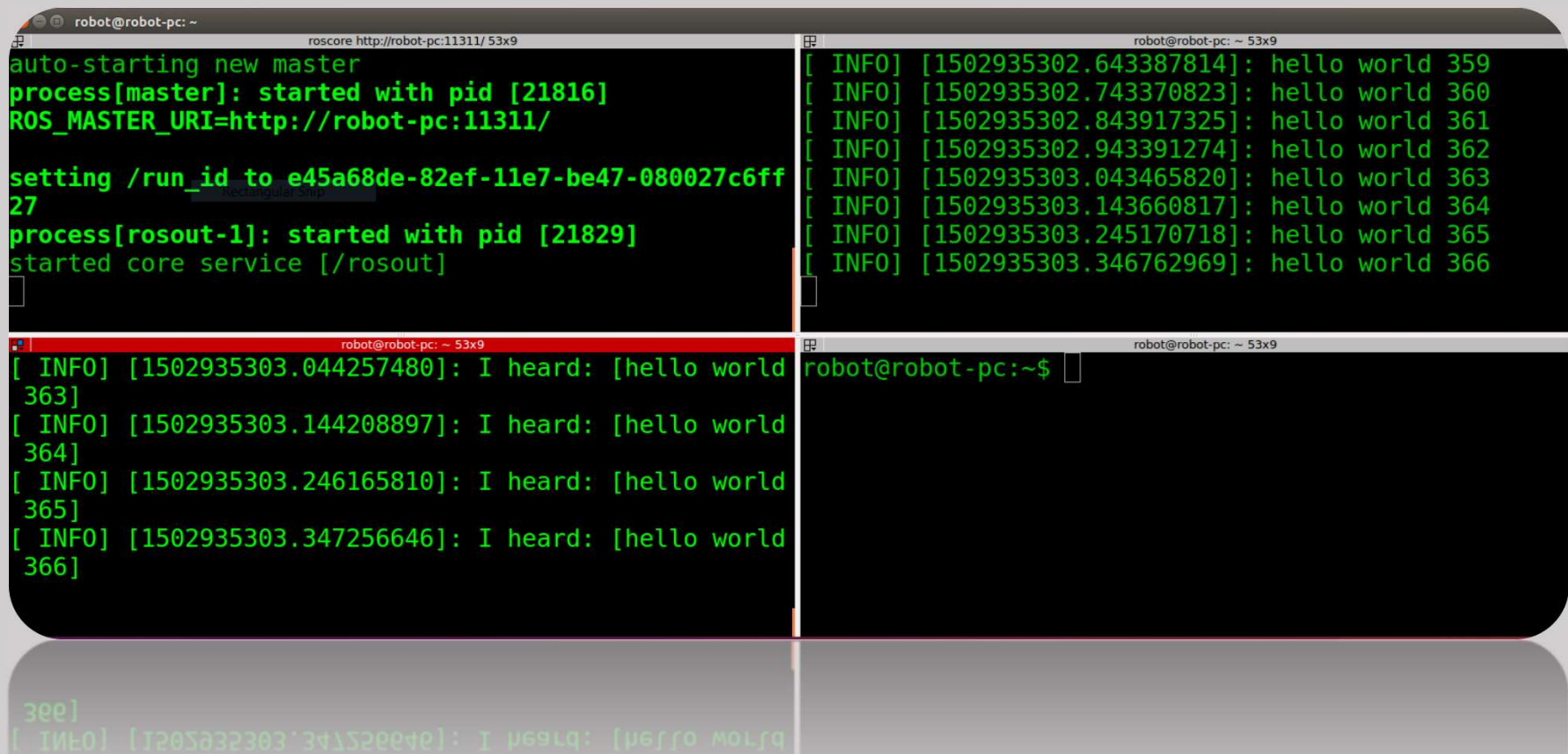
[Subscriber]

- **\$ rosrun roscpp\_tutorials listener**

# roscpp tutorials: talker & listener



# Playing with ROS command tools



```
robot@robot-pc: ~
roscore http://robot-pc:11311/ 53x9
auto-starting new master
process[master]: started with pid [21816]
ROS_MASTER_URI=http://robot-pc:11311/

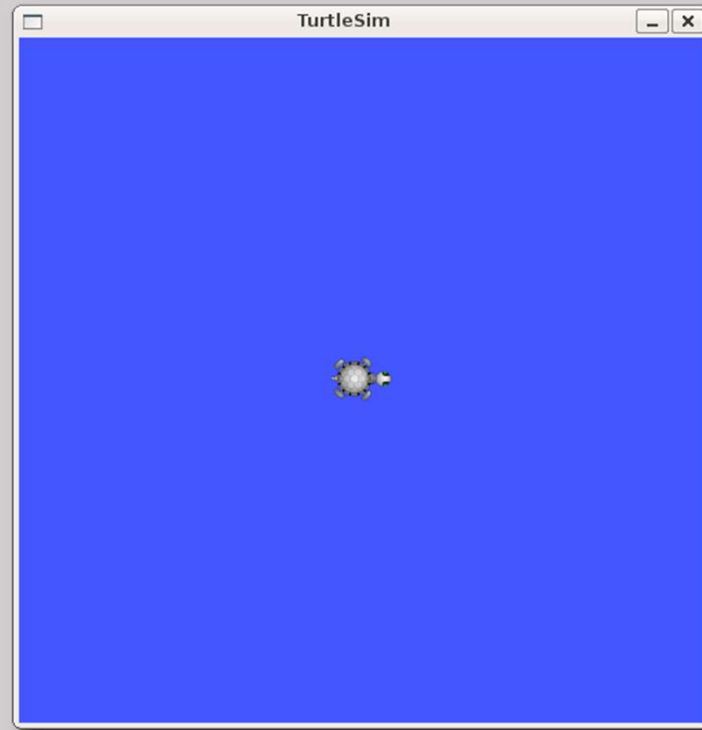
setting /run_id to e45a68de-82ef-11e7-be47-080027c6ff27
process[rosout-1]: started with pid [21829]
started core service [/rosout]

[ INFO] [1502935302.643387814]: hello world 359
[ INFO] [1502935302.743370823]: hello world 360
[ INFO] [1502935302.843917325]: hello world 361
[ INFO] [1502935302.943391274]: hello world 362
[ INFO] [1502935303.043465820]: hello world 363
[ INFO] [1502935303.143660817]: hello world 364
[ INFO] [1502935303.245170718]: hello world 365
[ INFO] [1502935303.346762969]: hello world 366

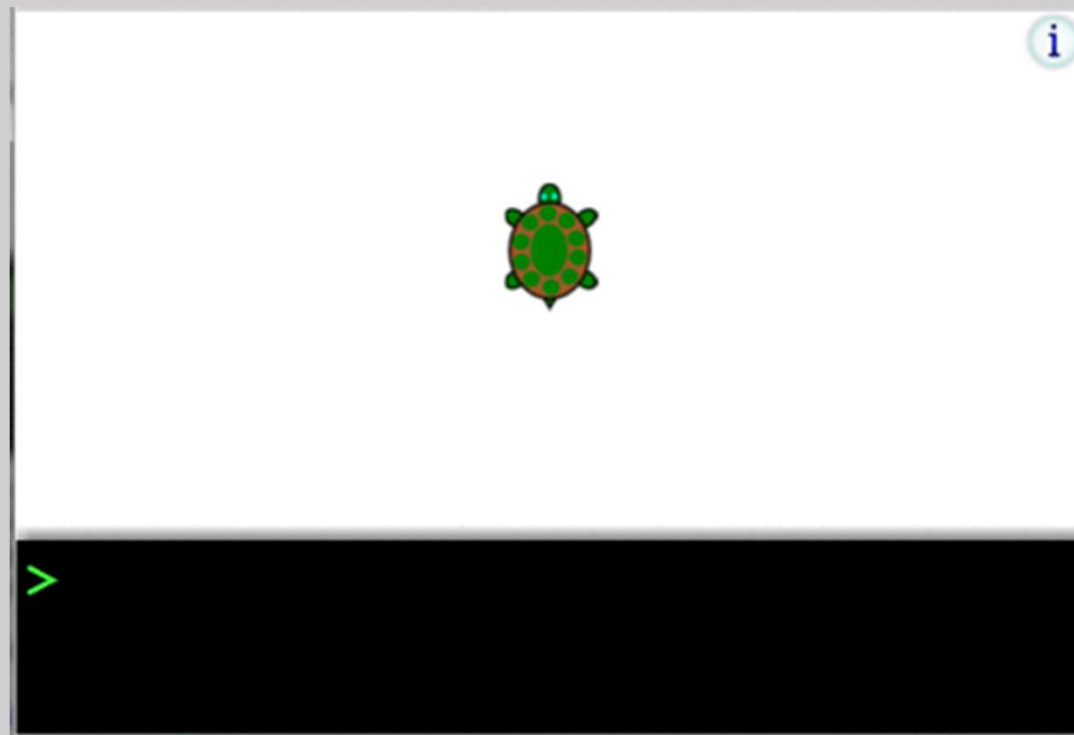
robot@robot-pc: ~ 53x9
[ INFO] [1502935303.044257480]: I heard: [hello world 363]
[ INFO] [1502935303.144208897]: I heard: [hello world 364]
[ INFO] [1502935303.246165810]: I heard: [hello world 365]
[ INFO] [1502935303.347256646]: I heard: [hello world 366]

robot@robot-pc: ~$
```

# Turtlesim Demo

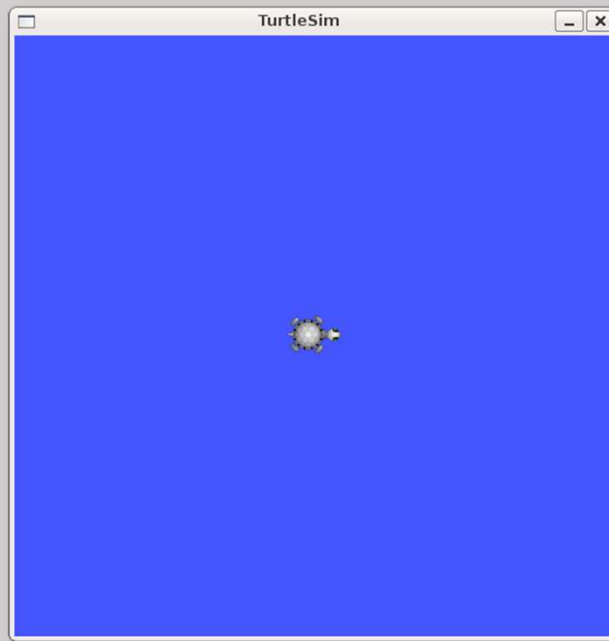


# Do you remember Logo Programming?



# Learn ROS using TurtleSim

- <http://wiki.ros.org/turtlesim>



# Launching turtlesim

- **\$ roscore** [In first terminal]
- **\$ rosrun turtlesim turtlesim\_node** [In second terminal]