

# The Robot Operating System

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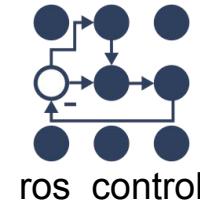
Winter School on Humanoid Robot Programming  
Santa Margherita Ligure  
6-15 February 2018

# Bence Magyar



PhD topic:  
“Generalising skills for robotic manipulation”

- Learning from Demonstrations for Motion Planning
- Dual-arm Dynamical Movement Primitives



ros\_control



ros-planning

MoveIt!



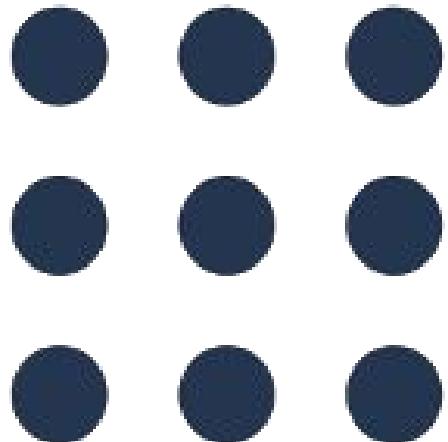
PAL  
ROBOTICS



Google  
Summer of Code



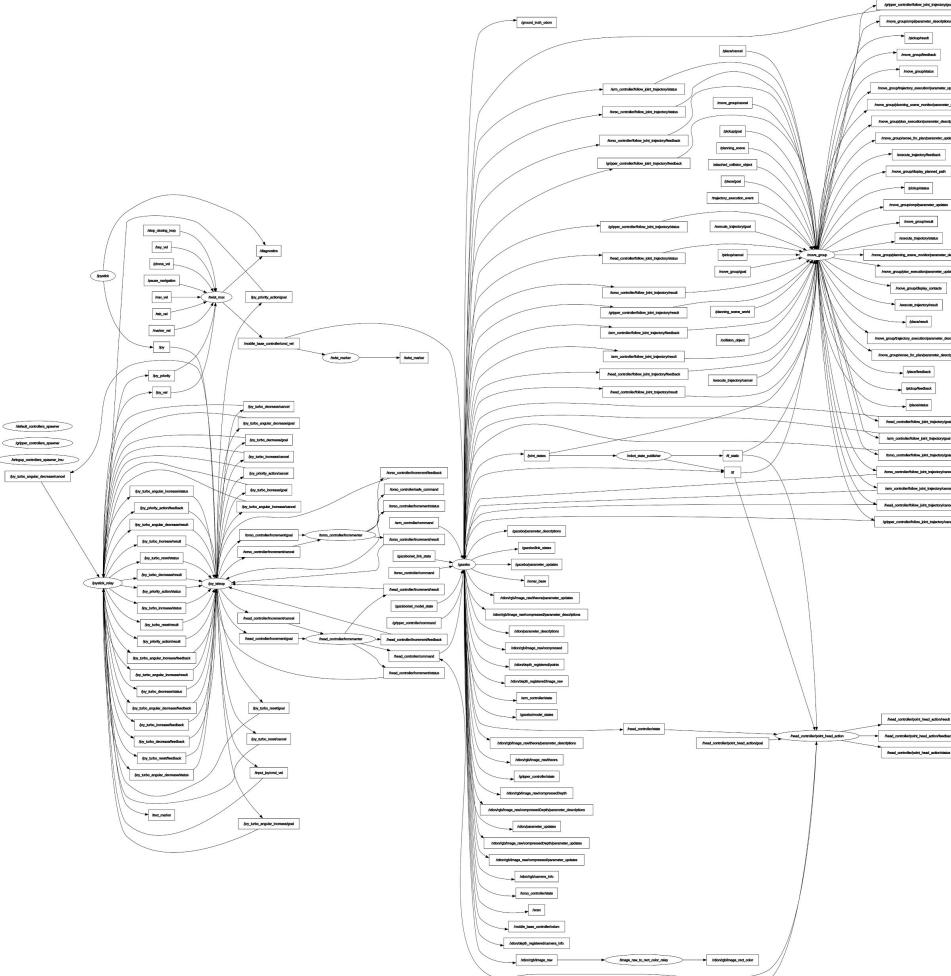
ros-teleop



ROS

# The Robot Operating System





# ROS

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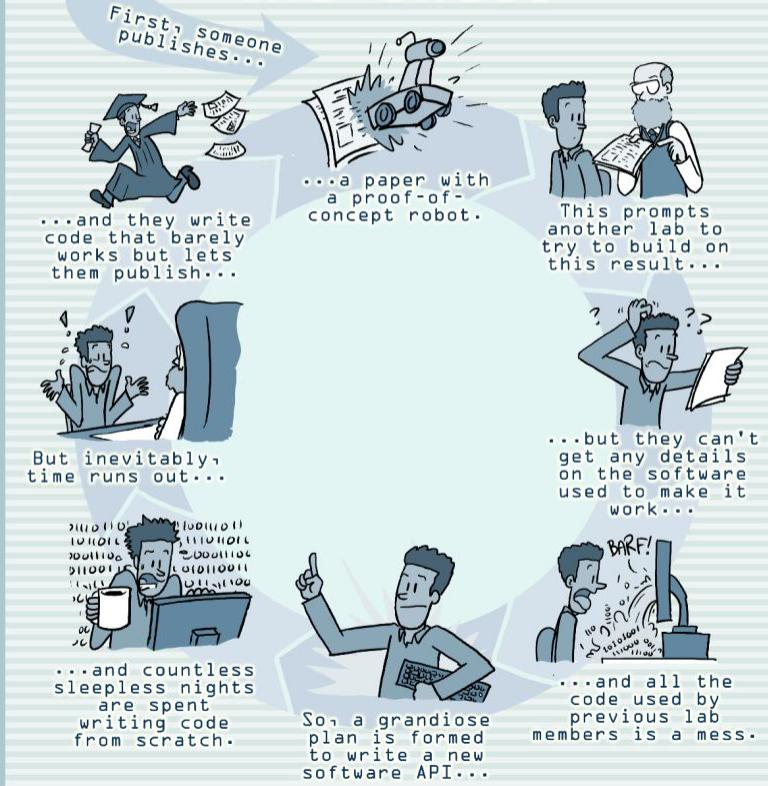
# The Robot Operating System

- Neither an operating system nor only suited for robots
- A flexible software framework that works well for robotics
- Started by Willow Garage in 2007, now OSRF and community
- Aims to encourage software reuse, collaboration in academia and industry
- Includes communications infrastructure, robot-specific libraries, high-level capabilities and ecosystem.



How Robotics  
Research Keeps...

# Re-Inventing the Wheel



# The Robot Operating System

## ROS 2017 Metrics:

- community is huge and include research labs, industrial and service robotics
- 3,000+ public packages
- 300+ developers
- wiki.ros.org annual unique visitors 500,000+
- robots.ros.org lists 100+ robots
- ROS paper cited 3704 times
- Books: <http://wiki.ros.org/Books>
- Annual ROSCon (475+ attendees, aligns with IROS)



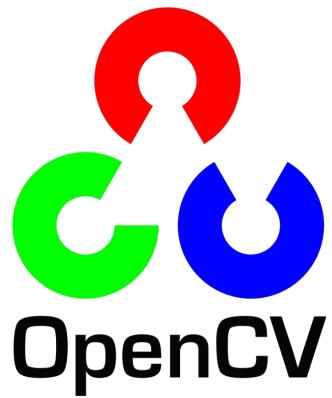
ROS



 ROS

The ROS logo consists of a 4x3 grid of blue dots followed by the letters "ROS" in a large, bold, blue sans-serif font.

# The Robot Operating System



# Industrial collaboration



SoftBank Group



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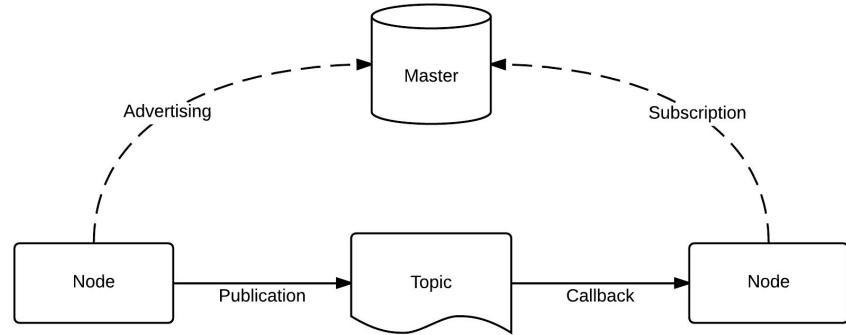
Erle Robotics

GM General Motors



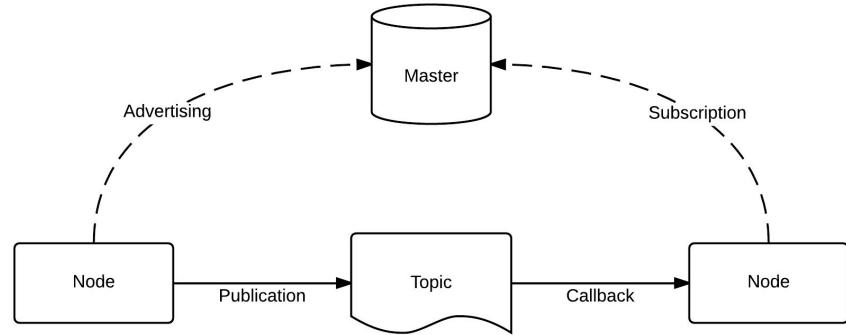
# Communications infrastructure

- Master
- Nodes
- Topics
- Services
- Parameters
- Multi-computer



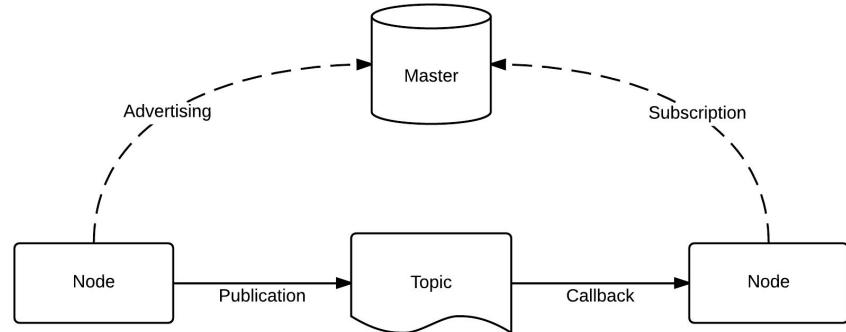
# Communications infrastructure

- Master
  - Global name server for
    - nodes
    - topics
    - services
  - Host for parameter server



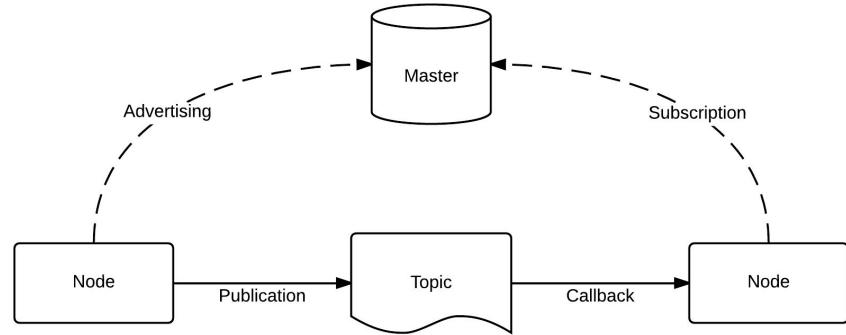
# Communications infrastructure

- Master
- Nodes
  - Registered names on master
  - May communicate via topics or services
  - May use parameters



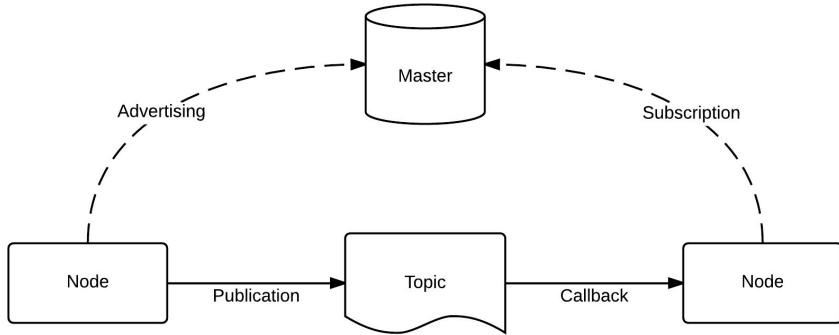
# Communications infrastructure

- Master
- Nodes
- Topics
  - P2P communication channels
  - Resolved via names on the master
  - Publish/Subscribe model
  - Messages are handled via callbacks



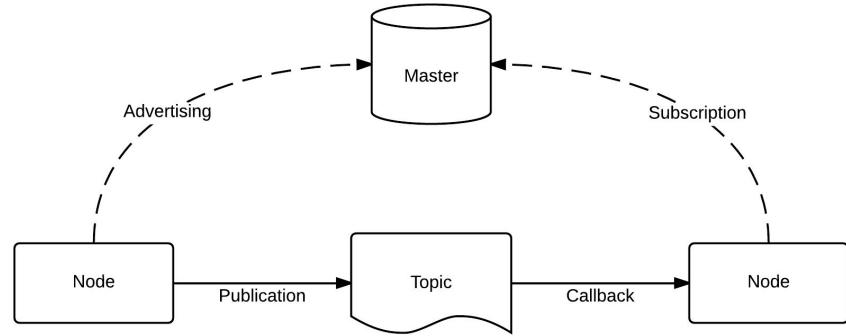
# Communications infrastructure

- Master
- Nodes
- Topics
- Services
  - Synchronous RPC
  - Request / Response



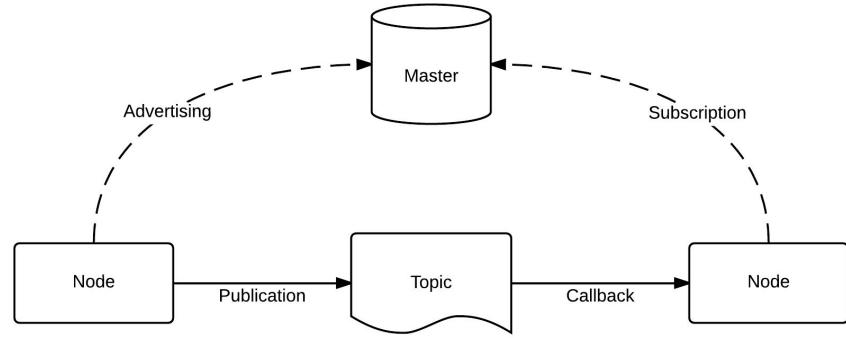
# Communications infrastructure

- Master
- Nodes
- Topics
- Services
- Parameters
  - Named dictionary structures
  - JSON/YAML compatible
  - Globally available



# Communications infrastructure

- Master
- Nodes
- Topics
- Services
- Parameters
- Multi-computer
  - by redirecting default master IP
  - ROS\_MASTER\_URI env var



# Messages

std\_msgs/Header

uint32 seq  
time stamp  
string frame\_id

sensor\_msgs/JointState

[std\\_msgs/Header](#) header  
string[] name  
float64[] position  
float64[] velocity  
float64[] effort

sensor\_msgs/PointCloud2

[std\\_msgs/Header](#) header  
uint32 height  
uint32 width  
[sensor\\_msgs/PointField\[\]](#) fields  
bool is\_bigendian  
uint32 point\_step  
uint32 row\_step  
uint8[] data  
bool is\_dense

**geometry\_msgs**

[Accel](#)  
[AccelStamped](#)  
[AccelWithCovariance](#)  
[AccelWithCovarianceStamped](#)  
[Inertia](#)  
[InertiaStamped](#)  
[Point](#)  
[Point32](#)  
[PointStamped](#)  
[Polygon](#)  
[PolygonStamped](#)  
[Pose](#)  
[Pose2D](#)  
[PoseArray](#)  
[PoseStamped](#)  
[PoseWithCovariance](#)  
[PoseWithCovarianceStamped](#)

[Quaternion](#)  
[QuaternionStamped](#)  
[Transform](#)  
[TransformStamped](#)  
[Twist](#)  
[TwistStamped](#)  
[TwistWithCovariance](#)  
[TwistWithCovarianceStamped](#)  
[Stamped](#)  
[Vector3](#)  
[Vector3Stamped](#)  
[Wrench](#)  
[WrenchStamped](#)

Verified by MD5 sum at runtime

# Ecosystem

Package-based system, where a package contains

- package.xml
- CMakeLists.txt

And may contain:

- source files
- message definitions
- launch files
- configuration files
- other

Supported languages:

C++, Python, Lisp

Node.js, Java

Ruby, C#, Julia, Matlab

Supported operating systems:  
Ubuntu, Debian, OSX

(any Unix-based OS with some work)



# Ecosystem

- Package-based system
- catkin
- roslaunch
- rosinstall

Supported languages:

C++, Python, Lisp

Node.js, Java

Ruby, C#, Julia, Matlab

Supported operating systems:  
Ubuntu, Debian, OSX

(any Unix-based OS with some work)



# ROS $\longleftrightarrow$ YARP

roscore / ros master	yarpserver
topics	ports
services	RPC
topic / service remapping	connect
strongly typed topics/services	IDL for RPC, Bottle
catkin (cmake)	cmake
roslaunch	yarpmanager

# Command line tools

Your best friends

**rostopic** list  
echo  
pub  
hz  
info

**rosservice** list  
call  
info

**rosnode** list  
info

**rosparam** list  
get  
set

**rosrun** pkg\_name node\_name

**roslaunch** pkg\_name xyz.launch

**rosbag** record  
play

**rosjwt**

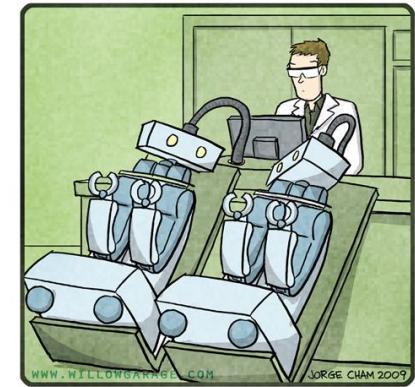
**rqt\_graph**

**roscd** pkg\_name

**roschat** pkg\_name file\_name

**rosed** pkg\_name file\_name

R.O.B.O.T. Comics

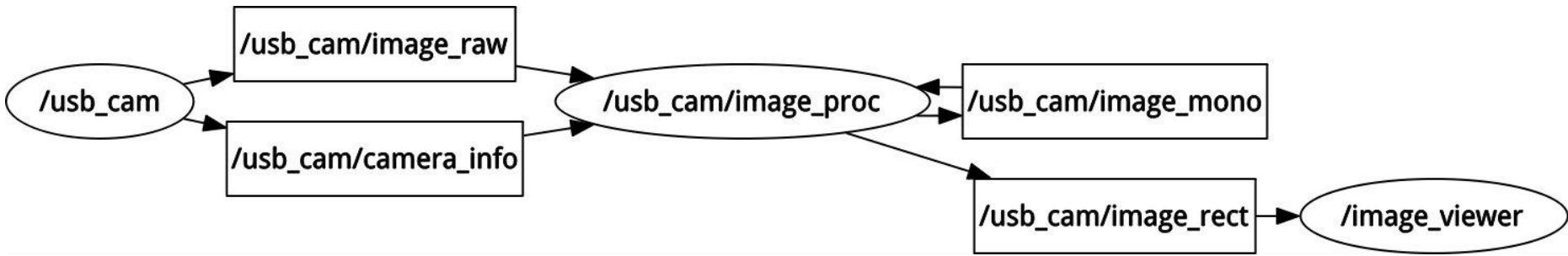


"DO YOU EVER FEEL LIKE  
YOU'RE IN THE MATRIX?"

ROS

# ROS node graph

rqt\_graph



# Talker-listener example

In a terminal do:

```
$ cd catkin_ws/src  
$ git clone https://github.com/vvv-school/tutorial_ros  
$ cd ..  
$ catkin_make -j2  
$ source devel/setup.bash
```

```
$ roscore
```

```
$ rosrun tutorial listener
```

```
$ rosrun tutorial talker
```

Things to try:

```
$ rostopic list
```

```
$ rostopic echo something
```

```
$ rqt_graph
```

# Talker-listener example

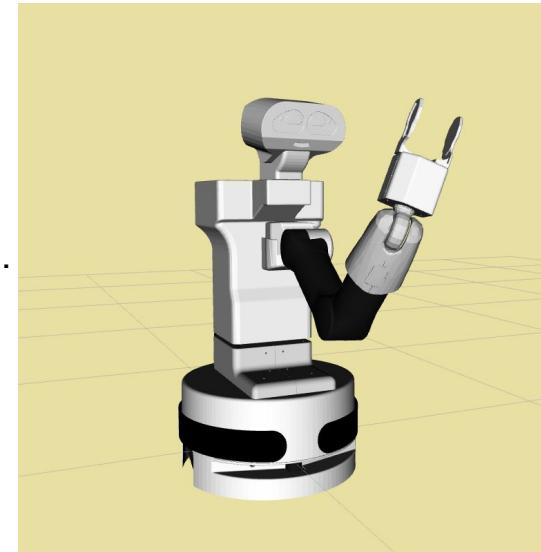
Let's look at the code!

src/talker.cpp  
src/listener.cpp

# Robot-specific libraries - URDF

Universal Robot Description Format

- XML-based, supports xacro (xml macros)
- Supports specifying
  - kinematic attributes: length of limbs, size of wheels
  - dynamic attributes: weight and mass distribution of parts
  - visual appearance: fancy 3D meshes for visualisation
  - collision geometry: simplified 3D models used for calculations eg. in simulators or motion planners
- Serves as basis for
  - low level: kinematics, hardware abstraction, controllers
  - high level: planning, navigation, grasping
  - GUIs



# Robot-specific libraries - TF

The transform library

Why?

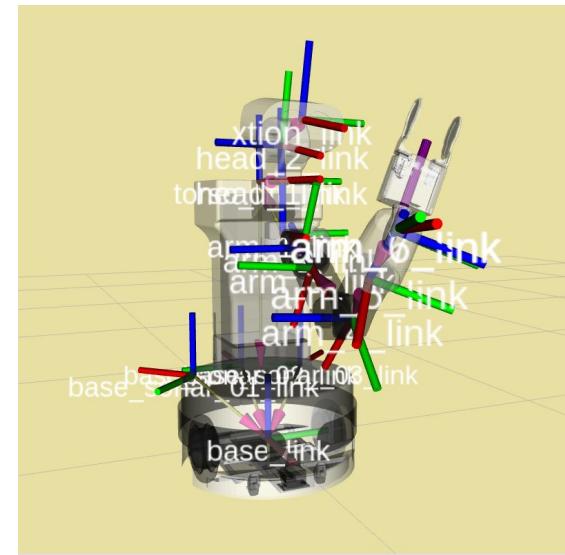
- Robots need to know where things are in the world around them.
- Handy: The URDF already defines a tree-like transformation structure.

Features:

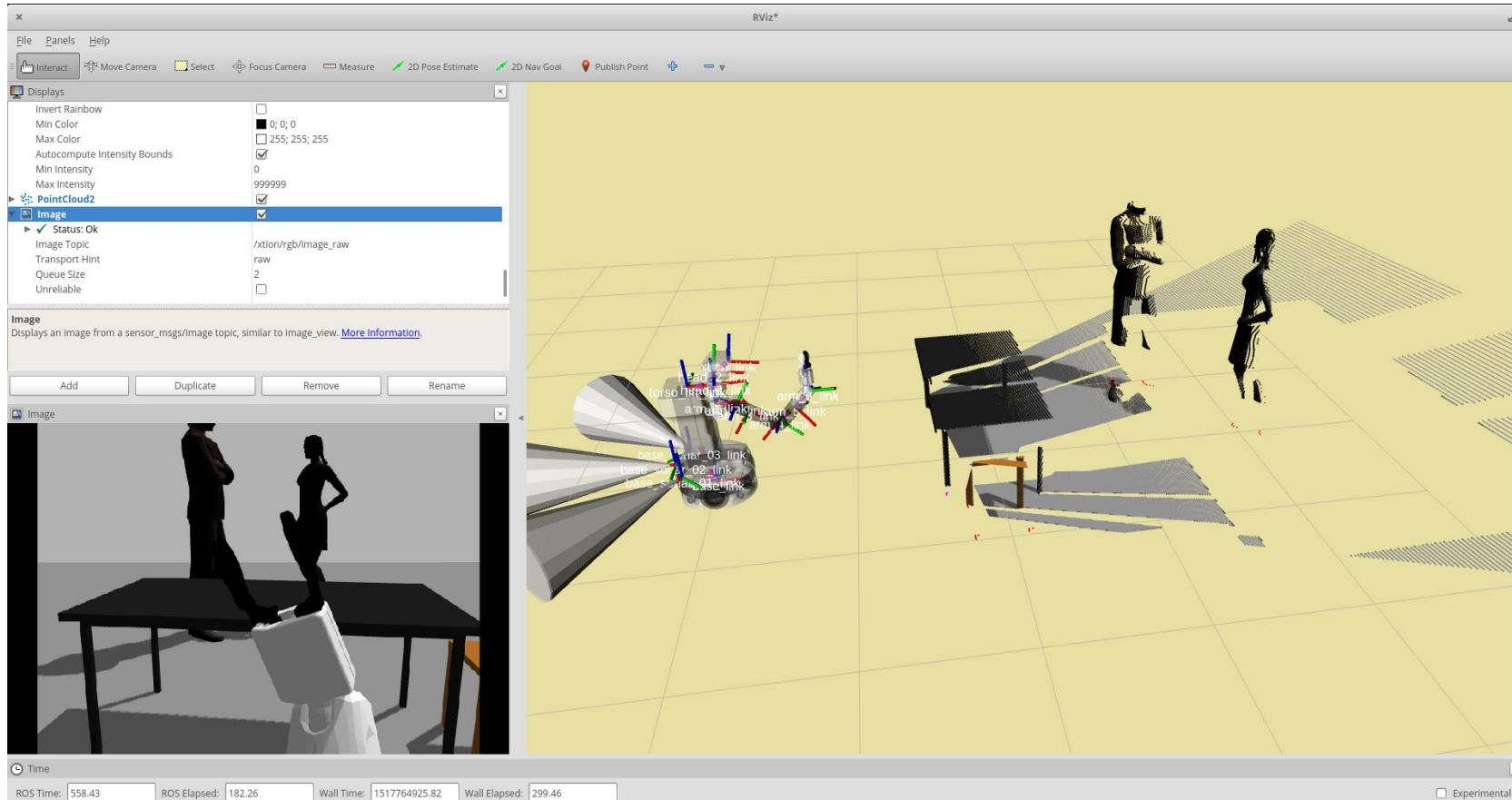
- Lets the user keep track of multiple coordinate frames over time.
- Maintains the relationship between coordinate frames in a tree structure buffered in time.
- Lets the user transform points, vectors, etc between any two coordinate frames at any desired point in time.

Examples:

- Robot arm moves → joint angles change → transformations are updated. Where's the detected object with respect to the hand?
- SLAM: Where's the robot on the map?



# Visualisation with rviz

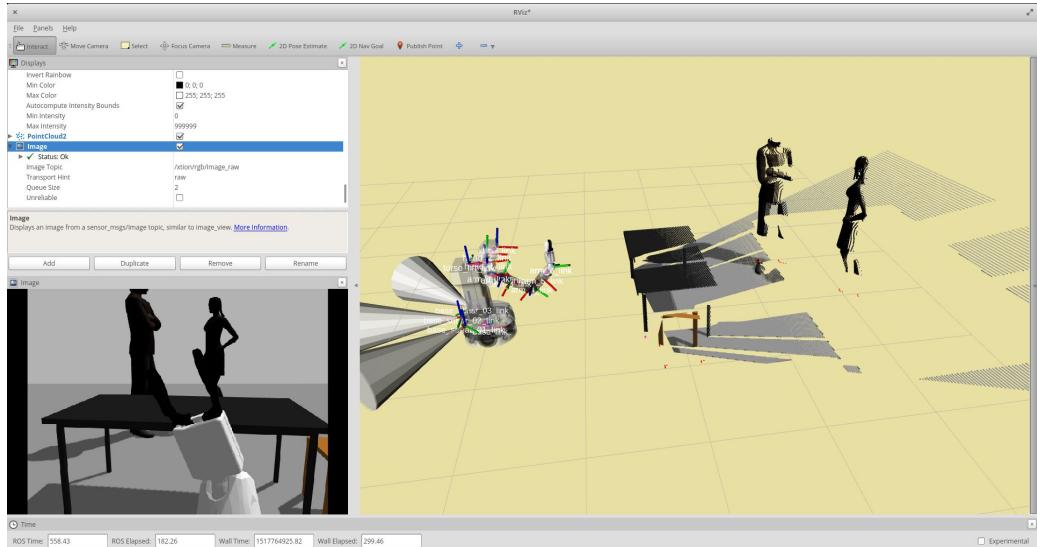


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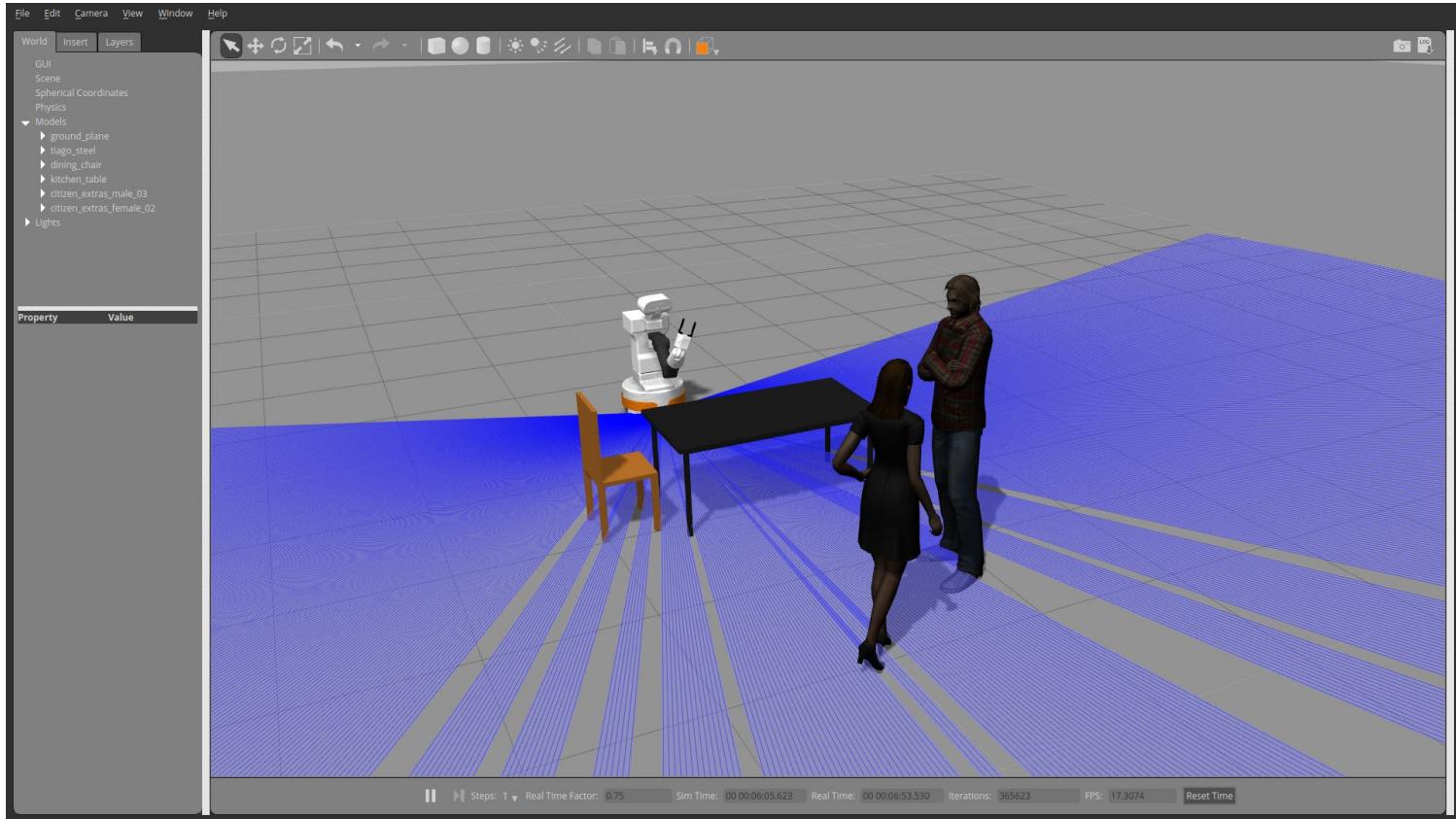
... rus

# Visualisation with rviz

- RobotModel
- Sensors
- Markers
- Interactive markers
- TF
- Image
- PointCloud
- RobotTrajectory
- Map

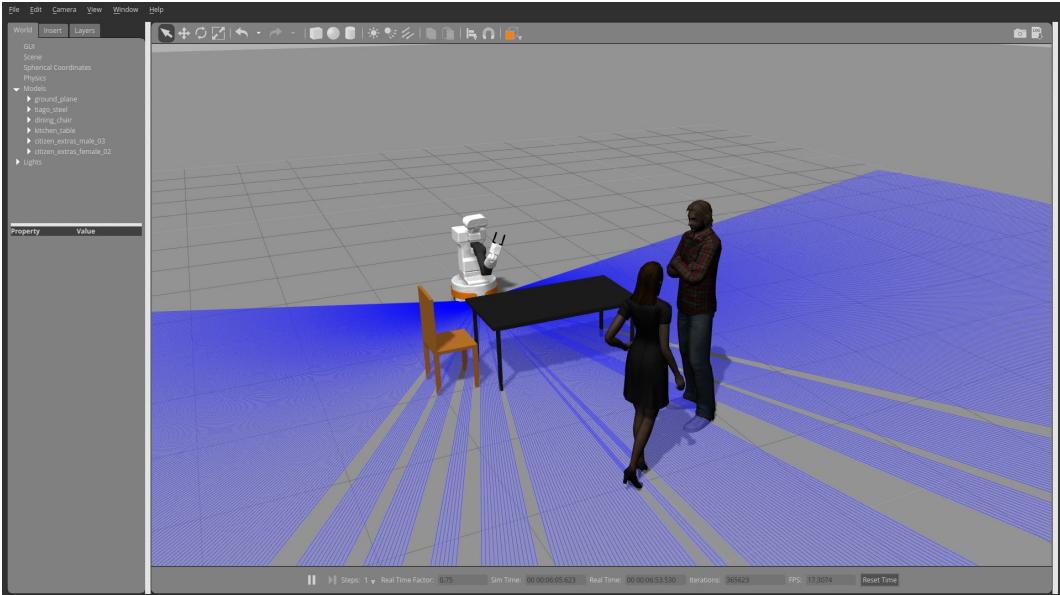


# Simulation with Gazebo

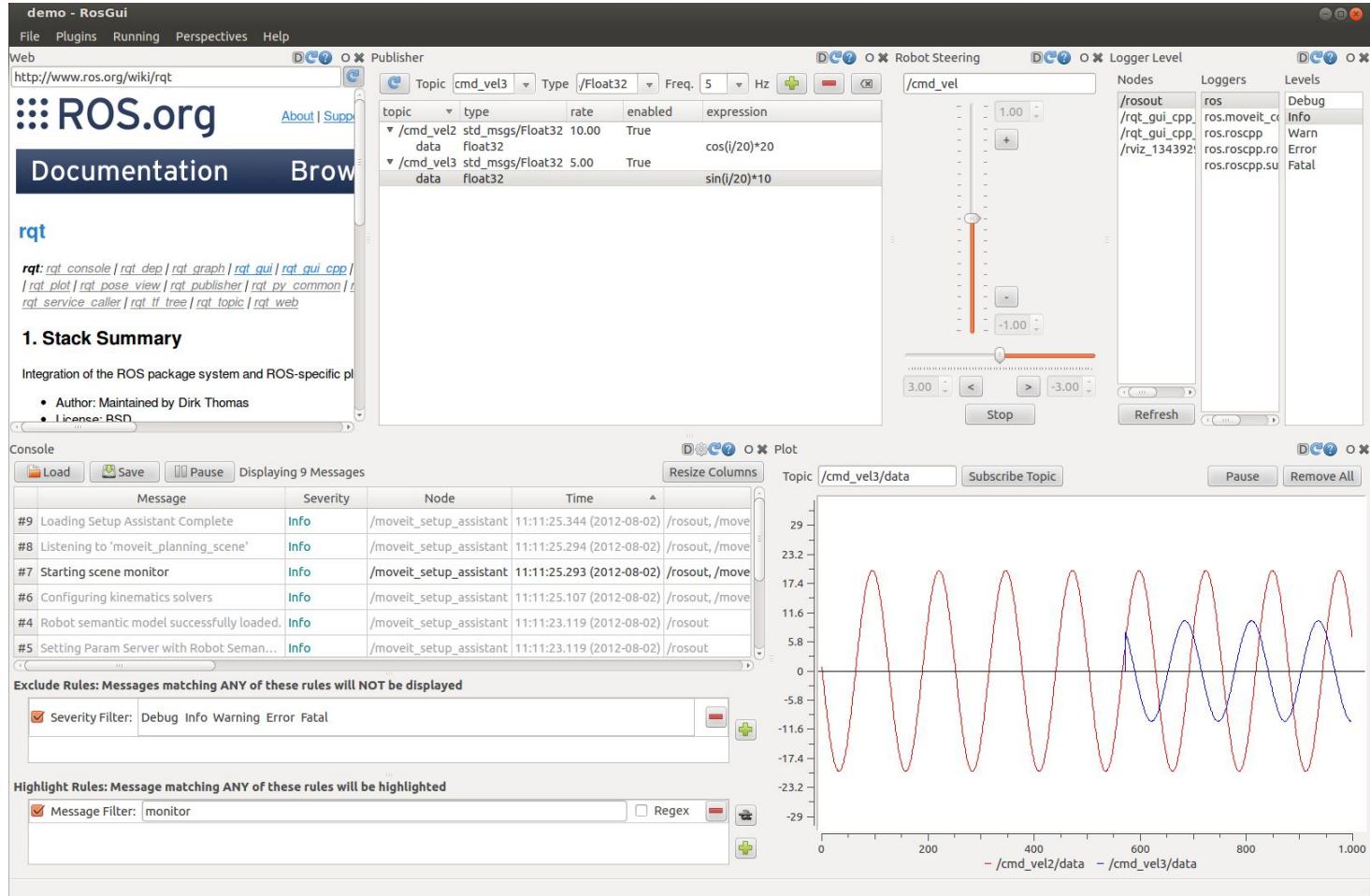


# Simulation with Gazebo

- Sensors
- Actuators
- Physical interactions
- Plugin-based
  - ROS
  - YARP
  - both?!
  - etc
- Online object database
- Interactive or offline world definition
- Darpa Robotics Challenge: many improvements for humanoids

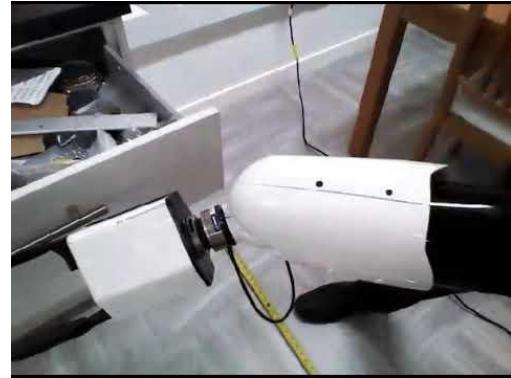


# rqt



# rosbag & rqt\_bag

```
wget https://www.dropbox.com/s/j3th2xgy48wrg92/2018-01-23-09-13-51.bag  
# 73MB
```



```
wget https://www.dropbox.com/s/w283mobbekfdk2t/2018-01-23-09-04-19.bag  
# 170MB
```



```
$ roscore
```

```
$ rosbag play --loop 2018-01-23-09-13-51.bag
```

```
$ rostopic list // $ rostopic echo XYZ // $ rqt_graph // $ rosservice list
```

```
$ rqt_bag 2018-01-23-09-13-51.bag # image, plot
```

# Parameters

- The parameter server is a shared, multi-variate dictionary.
- Not designed for high-performance → best used for static, non-binary data eg. configuration parameters.
- Meant to be globally viewable, makes it easy to inspect the configuration state of the system and modify if necessary.

```
$ rosparam list
```

```
$ rosparam get
```

```
$ rosparam set
```

# Launch files

- XML-based format
- To start multiple nodes
- Handle parameters
- Remapping
- With extras:
  - respawn
  - output
  - remotely start

```
$ roslaunch package_name file.launch
```

# Parameters and launch files

Let's see some code!

Files:

- src/param\_reader.cpp
- src/param\_fetcher.launch

# Remapping and launch files

- Create a “chatter.launch” file that starts up talker and listener
  - Hint: output=“screen”
- Remap the “chatter” topic published by the talker to “blabber”
  - Hint: <remap from=“....” to=“...”/>
  - \$ roslaunch tutorial chatter.launch
  - rqt\_graph, rostopic echo /chatter, rostopic echo /blabber
- Remap the “chatter” topic the listener subscribes to to “blabber”



# Assignment: Modify talker node

Take the text to say from the parameter “to\_say”

- Make a new launch file starting the talker node and pass the param in
- Read the param in talker.cpp and use it to publish

# Services

- Equivalent to Yarp RPC
- Interface defined by a **pair** of messages in a single file: a request and a response
- `ros::Service::wait_for_service(ros::Duration timeout);`
- command line:
  - `$ rosservice list`
  - `$ rosservice info`
  - `$ rosservice call`

AddTwoInts.srv

```
int64 A  
int64 B  
---  
int64 Sum
```

# Services

Let's have a look at the code!

src/service\_server.cpp  
src/service\_client.cpp

# Assignment: Services

- Define a new service type “ToSay.srv”
- Add service client to talker node that allows to change “to\_say”
  - .
- Service should be successful when “to\_say” is less than 10 characters long, reject longer ones.
- Hint: std::string::size()

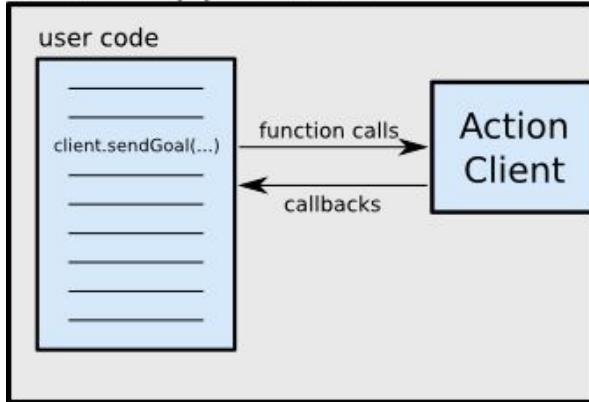
# Actions

- A standardized interface for interfacing with preemptable tasks
- Can be used as asynchronous RPC
- When task execution
  - takes a longer time
  - we wish to have periodic feedback
  - we wish to allow cancelling
- Example: navigation goals, behaviour-based systems, controllers

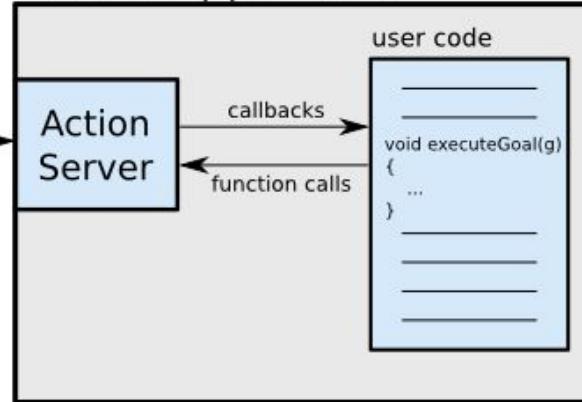


# Actions

Client Application



Server Application



## Fibonacci.action

#goal definition  
int32 order

---

#result definition  
int32[] sequence

---

#feedback  
int32[] sequence

# Actions

Let's look at the code

src/fibonacci\_server.cpp  
src/fibonacci\_client.cpp

# Start up rviz with Tiago!

```
$ roslaunch tiago_description show.launch robot:=steel
```

---

```
$ rostopic list
```

```
$ rostopic echo /joint_states
```

```
$ rqt_graph
```

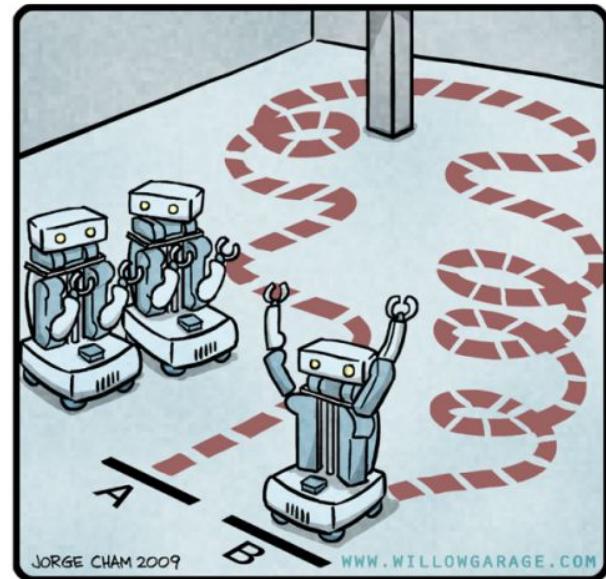
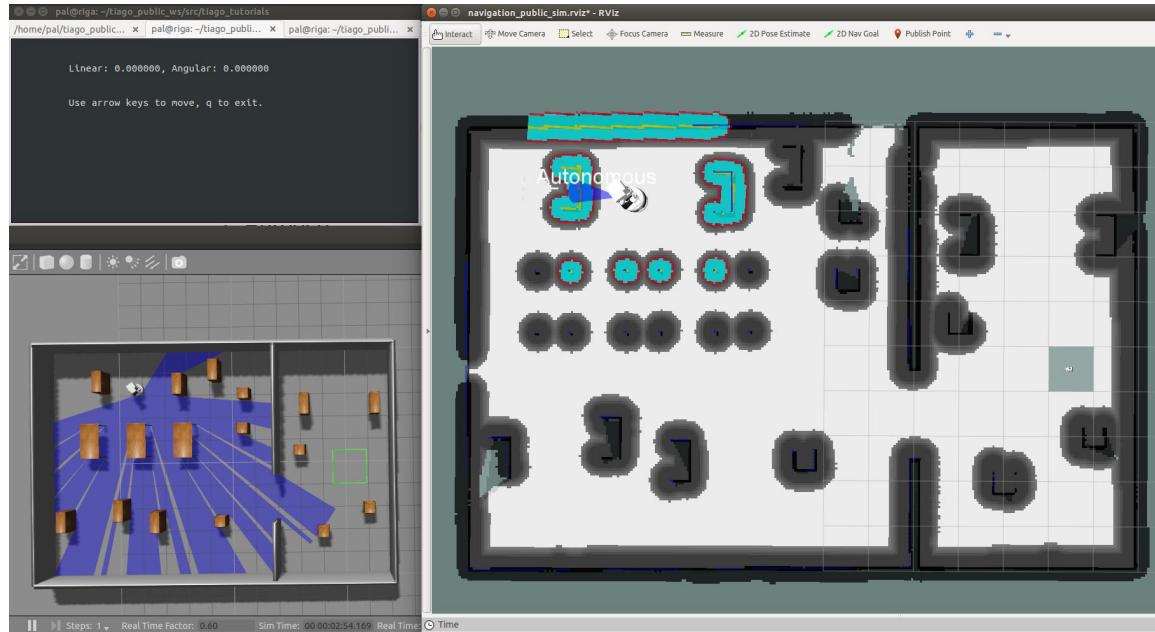
```
$ rostopic echo /tf
```

```
$ rosrun tf view_frames && evince frames.pdf
```



# Navigation

R.O.B.O.T. Comics



"HIS PATH-PLANNING MAY BE  
SUB-OPTIMAL, BUT IT'S GOT FLAIR."

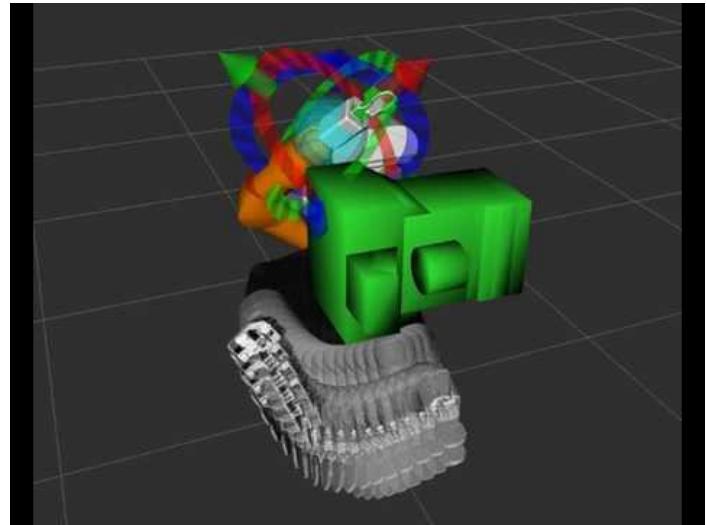
If interested: <http://wiki.ros.org/Robots/TIAGo/Tutorials/Navigation/Mapping>

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ROS

# MoveIt demo with Tiago

```
$ roslaunch tiago_moveit_config demo.launch robot:=steel
```



# Start up Gazebo with Tiago!

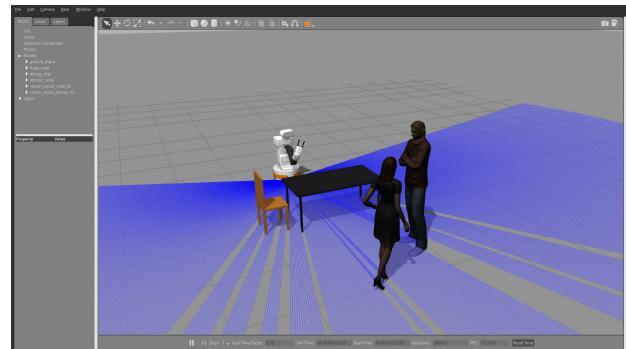
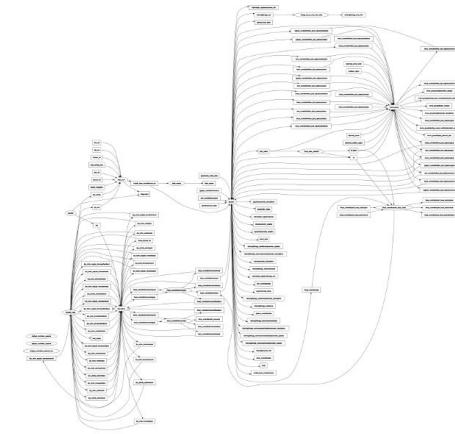
```
$ rosrun tiago_gazebo tiago_gazebo.launch robot:=steel
```

optional: gui:=False

```
$ rqt_graph
```

```
$ rostopic echo /joint_states
```

```
$ rosrun rqt_joint_trajectory_controller rqt_joint_trajectory_controller
```



# Assignment: Move Tiago's arm

... using the `arm_controller` through the `FollowJointTrajectory` action interface.

File: `tiago_bend_elbow.cpp`

For general info:

[http://wiki.ros.org/joint\\_trajectory\\_controller](http://wiki.ros.org/joint_trajectory_controller)

```
$ roslaunch tiago_gazebo tiago_gazebo.launch robot:=steel #optional:  
gui:=False
```

```
$ rosrun tutorial tiago_bend_elbow
```



# Questions!

