



Wrocław University of Technology

Chair of Cybernetics and Robotics



ROS framework

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Introduction

ROS in one-liners

- *Robot Operating System* (NOT a complete standalone OS)
- Tools and libraries for developing robot applications
- Hardware abstraction, device drivers, visualizers, debugging tools, message-passing, package management, etc.
- Open source BSD license

Web page

- <http://www.ros.org>



Introduction

History

- Originally developed in 2007 at the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory and development continued at Willow Garage
- Since 2013 it is managed by OSRF (Open Source Robotics Foundation)
- Nine major releases so far, last *Jade*, future *Kinetic Kame* (planned May, 2016)
- Upcoming ROS2 (real-time, DDS, embedded devices first class citizen)



Introduction

Philosophical goals

- Agent based programming model
- Peer to peer
- Tools based software design
- Multiple language support (C++/Java/Python)
- Lightweight: runs only at the edge of your modules
- Free, open-source
- Suitable for large scale research and industry



Introduction

Toolset

- Creating ROS packages
- Building ROS nodes
- Running ROS nodes
- Viewing network topology
- Monitoring network traffic
- Not a single, monolithic program, lots of small processes instead



Introduction

Supported platforms

- Mobile manipulators
- Mobile robots
- Manipulators
- Autonomous cars
- Social Robots
- Humanoid
- UAVs
- AUVs
- UUVs
- Others





Basics

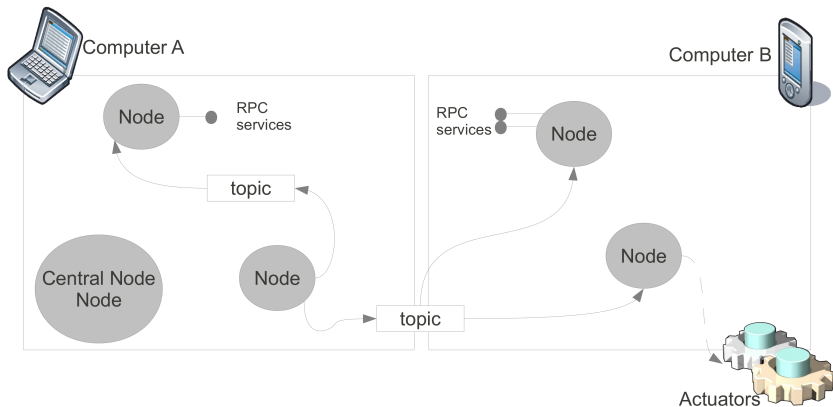
Distributed Architecture

- Hybrid P2P Architecture
- Distributed Components
- Several node communication mechanisms (message passing based)
- Focused on node communication mechanisms
- Free internal node design



Basics

Distributed Architecture





Basics

The ROS core (the minimal ROS runtime)

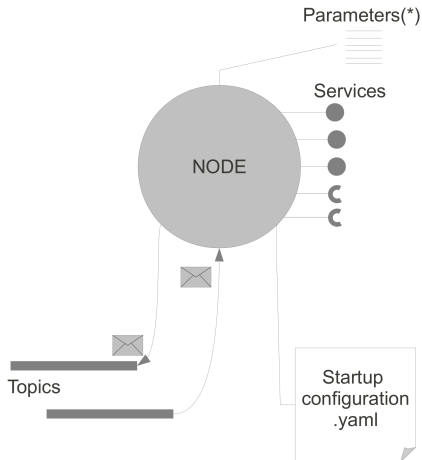
- ROS Master
 - Centralized XML-RPC server
 - Directory for publisher / subscribers / services
 - Negotiates communication connections
- Parameter Server
 - Centralized parameter repository
 - Provides parameter access to all nodes
 - XML-RPC data type
 - Not automatically update inside nodes
- rosout
 - Network-based stdout for human-readable messages
 - Subscribes to /out topic
 - Store output on filesystem



Basics

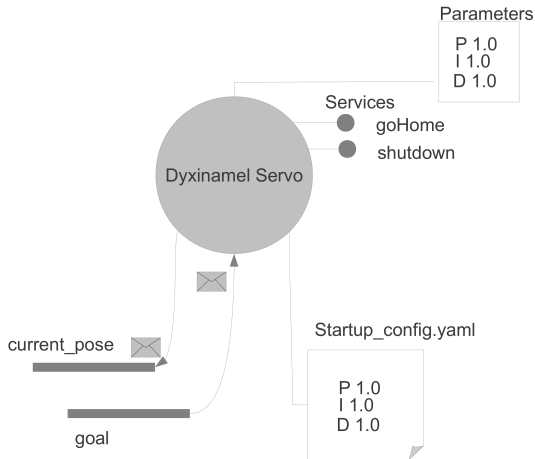
Node

- Minimal building block
- Own control flow
- Single-purposed executable program
- Any supported language
- Communication mechanisms: topics, services, parameters
- Configurable (YAML files)





Basics

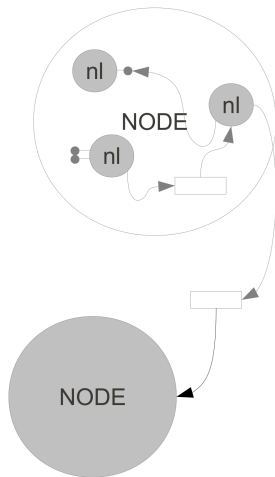




Basics

Nodelet

- Threads
- Compatible node communication mechanisms
- Zero copy communication between nodelets
- Share Machine
- Only C++

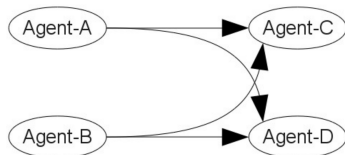
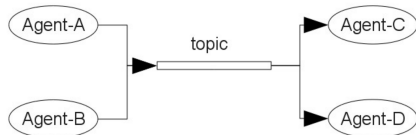




Basics

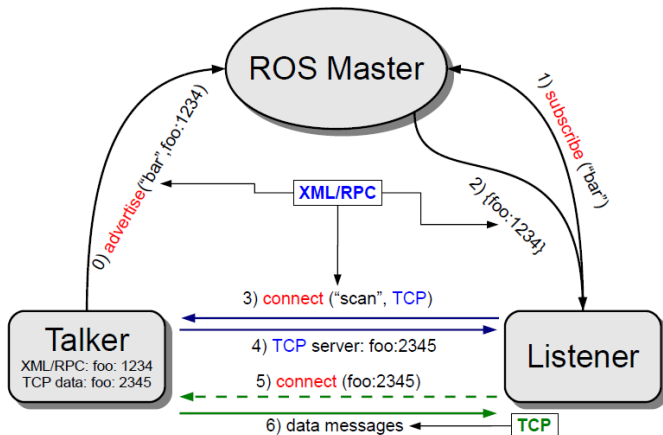
Topic

- Publish/Subscribe Model
- Many-To-Many
- Message passing based
- Strongly-typed (ROS .msg spec)
- Underlying Transport Layer
 - TCP, UDP, Shared Memory
 - roserial, ethercat





Basics





Basics

Message

- Data Structure
- Message Interface Description File
- Marshaling code generation: C++, Python, ...
- Statically defined
- Standard message packages
 - geometry_msgs
 - sensor_msgs
 - navigation_msgs
 - ...

my_package/msg/example.msg

```
string field1
int8 field2
bool field3
other_pkg_msg/custom_msg field4
```



.h

.py

.java

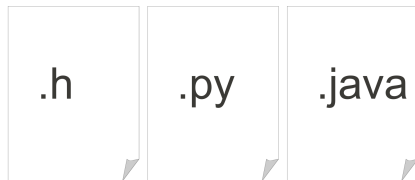


Basics

Service

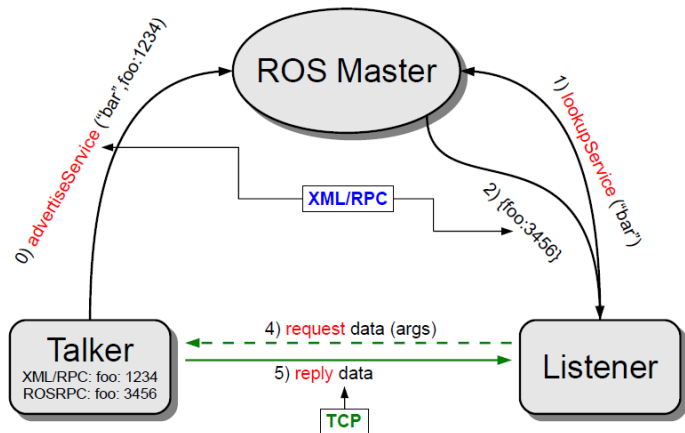
- RPC
- One-To-One
(request-response)
- Strongly-typed (ROS .srv spec)
- Marshaling code generation:
C++, Python, ...
- Statically defined
- TCP/IP or UDP Transport

```
my_package/srv/example.srv  
  
string request_field1  
int8 request_field2  
---  
string response_field1  
other_pkg_msg/custom_msg response_field2
```





Basics





Basics

The ROS package

- Atomic unit of building
- Can contain anything
 - nodes
 - messages
 - tools
 - scripts
 - launch files
- In the most basic form
 - `package_name/CMakeLists.txt` – package cmake file
 - `package_name/package.xml` – catkin package manifest



The End

Thank you for your kind attention.