

Introduction to ROS

Francis Colas

Introduction



Need for a middleware

Robotic system:

- many hardware components:
 - computers,
 - network,
 - motor controllers,
 - sensors,
 - ...
- · many software components:
 - operating system,
 - drivers,
 - control,
 - perception,
 - ...
- research.

Putting it all together: middleware.



ROS is a middleware

Robot Operating System:

- · open-source middleware,
- · development environment,
- · communication library and tools,
- packaging system,
- · existing modules,
- community.



What ROS is not

Robot Operating System:

- · not a (computer) operating system:
 - official: Ubuntu Linux,
 - experimental: OS X, MS Windows, Fedora, Gentoo, Debian...
- not a programming language:
 - official: C++, Python,
 - experimental: Java, Lisp, Octave,
- not a hard real-time environment;
- not designed for micro-controllers.



Outline

1. Introduction

2. Concepts

Structure
Communication
Configuration and launching
Transformation frames

3. Tools and third party

Runtime inspection Recording Others

4. Conclusion



2 Concepts



Structure

Central concept:

• processing,



Structure

Central concept:

· processing,

Processing units:

- node (process),
- nodelet (thread);



Structure

Central concept:

· processing,

Processing units:

- node (process),
- nodelet (thread);

Organization:

- package:
 - node(s),
 - definitions,
 - compilation unit;
- catkin:
 - compilation system based on cmake,
 - dependency handling,
 - packaging/deployment.



- messages:
 - message passing,
 - grouped in topics;



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- services:
 - remote procedure call,
 - request and answer messages;



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 - grouped in topics;
- services:
 - remote procedure call,
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- actions
 - tasks with significant duration,
 - preemptible,
 - given feedback;



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 - message passing,
 - grouped in topics;
- services:
 - remote procedure call,
 - request and answer messages;
- actions:
 - tasks with significant duration,
 - preemptible,
 - given feedback;
- statically typed.



Topics

Initialization:

- publisher: node declaring writing on a topic,
- subscriber: node declaring listening to a topic (using a callback),



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- publisher: node declaring writing on a topic,
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- · several publishers/subscribers allowed,
- · order irrelevant,
- · require a directory;



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- · require a directory;

Communication:

- · publisher transmits to each subscriber,
- · no need for directory.



Services

Initialization:

- · server: node advertising a service,
- · client: node asking for a proxy on a given service,



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Request:

- · client sends a request,
- · server processes and answers,
- no need for directory.



Actions

Initialization:

- · action server: node advertising an action server,
- · action client: node asking connection to action server,



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Request and execution:

- · client sends a goal,
- server starts execution (interrupting current task if needed),
- · server gives goal task reference to client,
- · server gives continuous feedback,
- · task finished: server report result,
- no need for directory.



rosmaster

rosmaster

- directory:
 - publishers,
 - subscribers,
 - services;
- provides XMLRPC API;
- · not a central communication node;
- part of roscore;
- nodes know of it through ROS_MASTER_URI environment variable.



roscore

roscore:

- · rosmaster,
- parameter server,
- · log aggregator.



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- log aggregator.

Parameter server:

- · centralized parameter repository,
- XMLRPC data types.



Launching

Launching a robotic system:

- several processes,
- · on different computers;

Launch files specify:

- · list of nodes,
- · parameter values,
- in XML syntax.



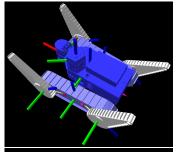
Transformation frames

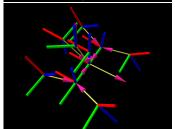
Robot:

· set of rigid bodies

In ROS:

- · set of transformation frames.
- · linked by transformations,
- arranged in a directed tree,
- published on a single /tf topic,
- rich API to extract information from that tree.







Summary of concepts

Structure:

nodes, in packages;

Communication:

- · messages,
- · services,
- · actions,
- · peer-to-peer;

Launching:

· launch files;

Transformations:

• /tf.



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Tools and third party



Nodes:

- · list nodes,
- get communication information;

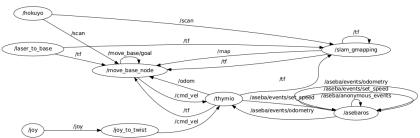


Nodes:

- list nodes,
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Connection:

• rqtgraph





Topics:

- · list topics,
- · see messages,
- get type information;



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- · list topics,
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- · get type information;

/tf:

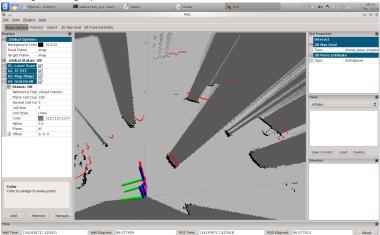
- inspect /tf tree,
- · compute transformations;



Visualization

rviz:

· configurable graphical interface

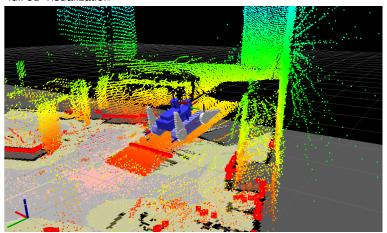




Visualization

rviz:

• full 3D visualization

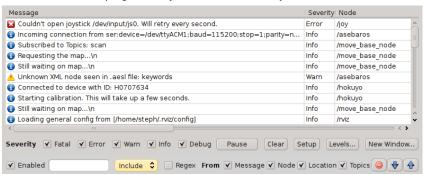




Logging

Logging API:

- different verbosity levels,
- published on rosout,
- rqtconsole for online inspection,
- automatic dumping to file system for offline analysis.





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Recording

Recording messages:

- · container: bagfile,
- · rosbag: generic subscriber;

Replaying messages:

- · rosbag: generic publisher,
- · offline testing of perception pipeline.



Third party tools

Hardware drivers:

- · plenty of common sensors,
- · some actuators,
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Software stacks:

- · mapping,
- · navigation,
- · 3D perception,
- · simulation,
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Software stacks:

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Important community.



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Conclusion



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ROS: not the first/only middleware for robotics

- · generalist and strongly funded,
- · developed by multiple experienced scientists,
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Impact around the world:

- · umbrella project providing a default choice,
- · increasing code exchange between researchers,
- standardization of data types, additional conventions,
- strong set of development and monitoring tools.



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The Challenges

Uncontrolled growth:

- 1000s of packages, varying level of quality, maturity, etc.
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Maintenance and support:

- · How to guarantee continuing support?
- How to integrate community input at the core level?
- How to take hard decision (API changes, ...)?
- · Who specifies what? Is there continuity?



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ROS2.0:

- multi-robot, realtime, embedded, production-ready;
- · DDS as communication backend,
- API change,
- ???



Thanks for your attention.