



servicerobotics

Autonomous Mobile Service Robots

SmartSoft MDSD Toolchain

Leuven 2009-07-09

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<http://smart-robotics.sourceforge.net/>

<http://www.zafh-servicerobotik.de/ULM/index.php>

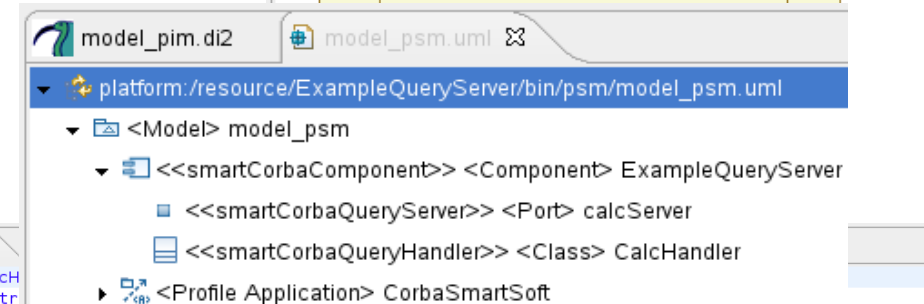
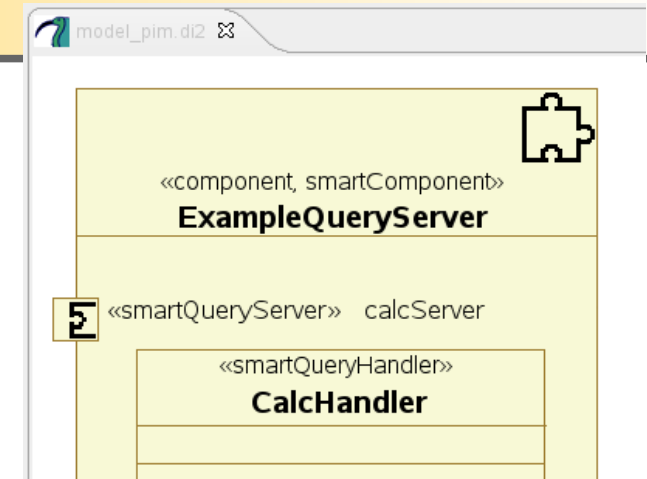




SmartSoft MDSD Toolchain

Leuven 2009-07-09

- Presentation Toolchain
- Live Demo
- Behavior Modeling



```

1 #include "CalcH
2 #include <iostr
3
4 void CalcHandler::handleQuery(CHS::QueryServer<CHS::CommExampleValues, CHS::CommExampleResult> & server,
5     const CHS::QueryId id,
6     const CHS::CommExampleValues & request) throw () {
7
8     CHS::CommExampleResult answer;
9     std::list<int> list;
10    int result;
11
12    std::cout << "calc service " << id << std::endl;
13
14    request.get(list);
15    result = 0;
16    for (std::list<int>::iterator i=list.begin(); i!=list.end(); ++i) {
17        result += *i;
18    }
19    answer.set(result);
20
21    std::cout << "calc service " << id << " sent answer " << result << std::endl;
22
23    server.answer(id, answer);
24
25 }
26
  
```



Model Driven Software Development Idea and Approach

SmartSoft can be seen as:

- the idea
 - how robotics systems should be composed out of components
 - how the components hull looks like
 - how the components interact with each other
- the concrete implementations based on
 - CORBA => CorbaSmartSoft
 - ACE only
 - ...

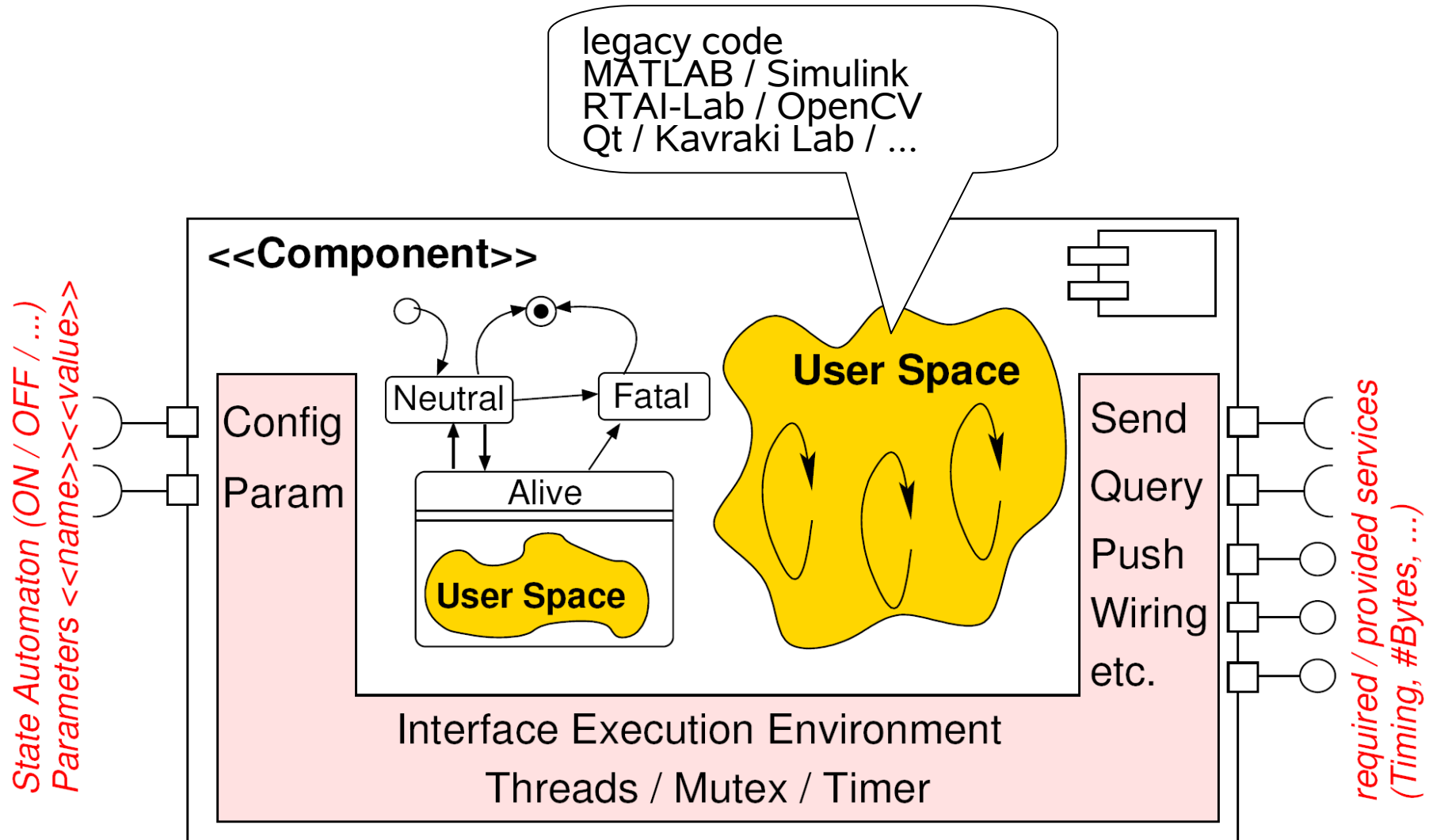
These patterns are sufficient since they offer request/response interaction as well as asynchronous notifications and push services.

The SmartSoft Interaction Patterns

send	one-way communication
query	two-way request/response
push newest	1-to-n distribution
push timed	1-to-n distribution
event	asynchronous conditioned notification
wiring	dynamic component wiring



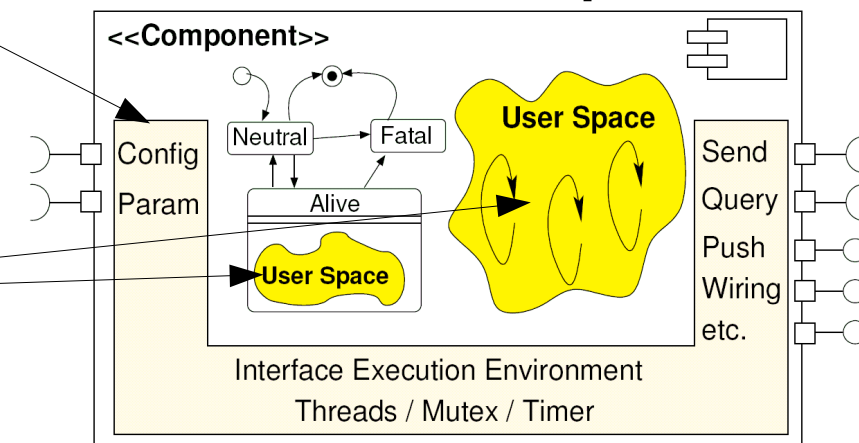
Model Driven Software Development Idea and Approach



PIM



User Code
MATLAB / Simulink
RTAI-Lab
OpenCV / Qt / Kavraki-Lab



Model Driven Software Development

The Workflow

PIM

SmartMARS – Metamodel
(Modeling and Analysis of Robotics Systems)

- UML2-Profile
- platform independent stereotypes
 - SmartComponent
 - SmartTask
 - SmartMutex
 - SmartQueryServer
 - SmartEventClient
 - ...

M2M
oAW
xTend

PSM

CorbaSmartSoft
CORBA based implementation
of SmartSoft

AceSmartSoft
ACE based implementation
of SmartSoft

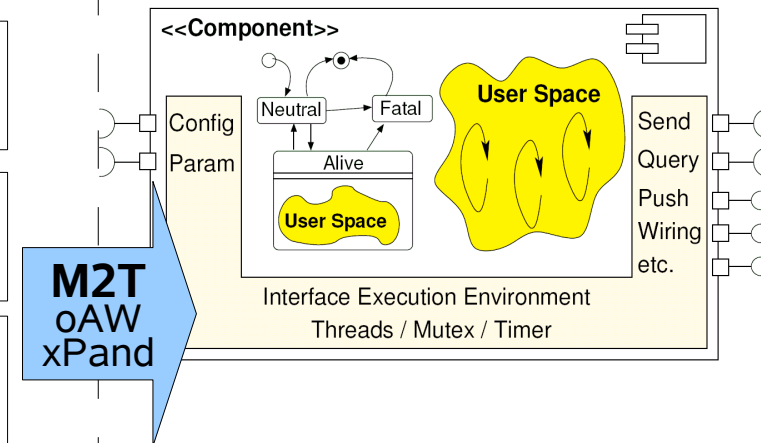
Microsoft Robotic Studio
MSRS based implementation

...
any other middleware

- UML2-Profile
- platform specific stereotypes

has to be created by a
middleware expert

PSI



The User Space can
contain arbitrary code and
libraries

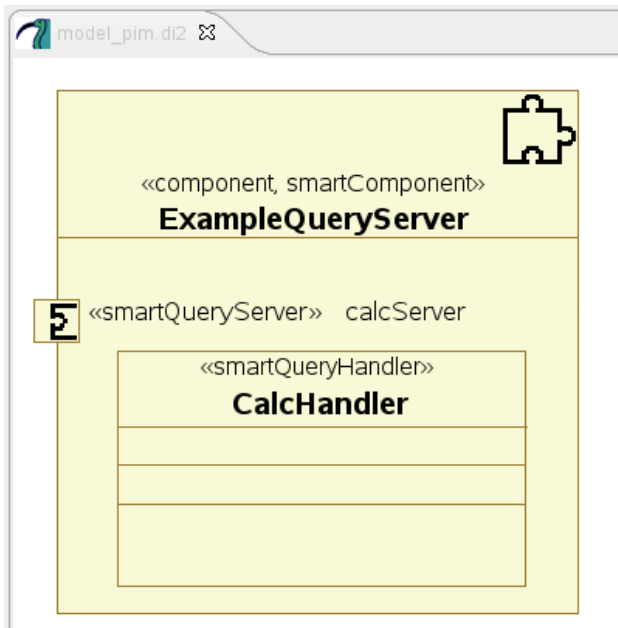
The User Space stays the
same independent of the
different platform specific
models

Just the component hull will
be created

Model Driven Software Development Workflow Example

PIM

SmartMARS – Metamodel
(Modeling and Analysis of Robotics Systems)

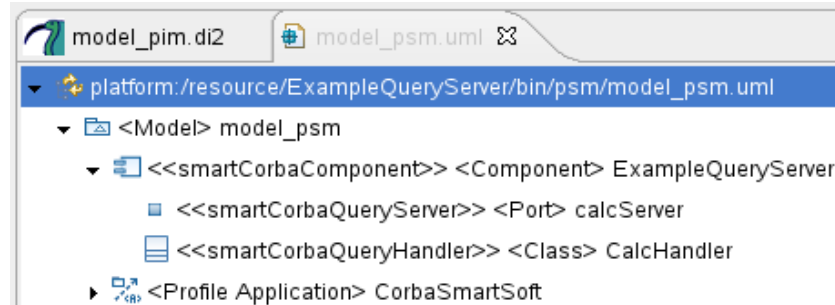


user has to create a PIM

PSM

CorbaSmartSoft
CORBA based implementation of SmartSoft

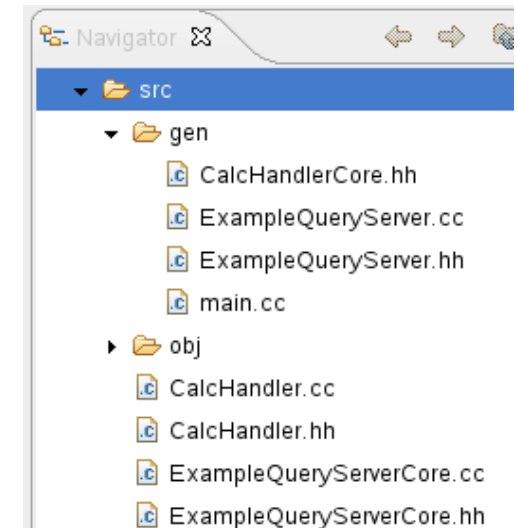
M2M
oAW
xTend



no need to change anything in the PSM

PSI

M2T
oAW
xPand

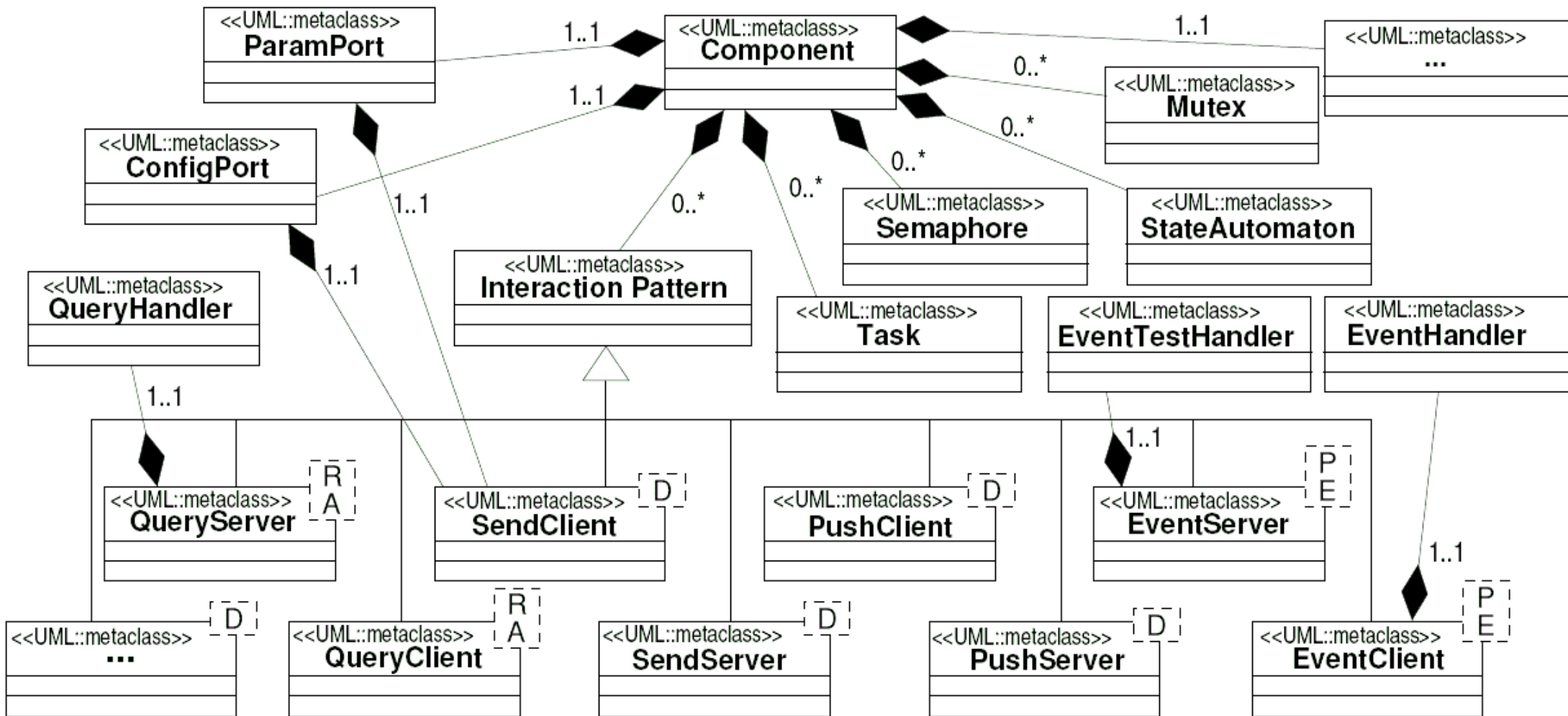


```

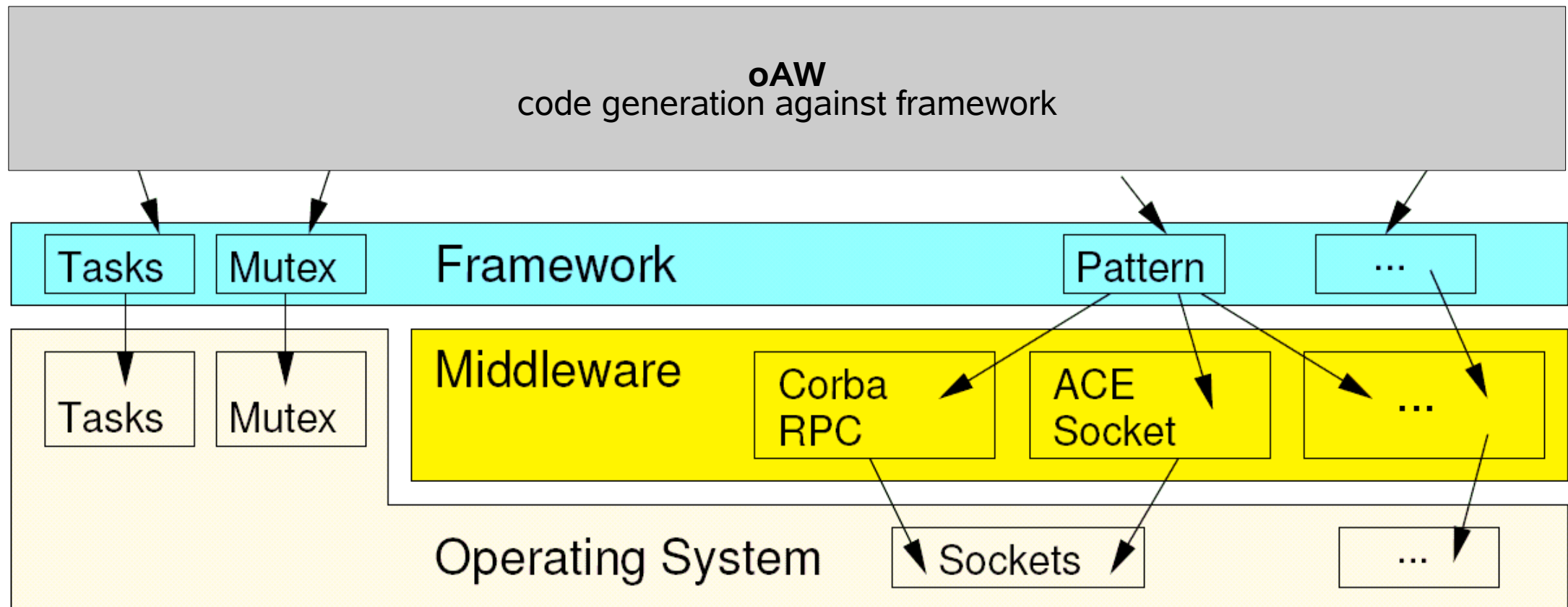
1 #include "CalcHandler.hh"
2 #include <iostream>
3
4 void CalcHandler::handleQuery(CHS::QueryServer<CHS::CommExample>
5     const CHS::QueryId id,
6     const CHS::CommExampleValues & request)
7
8     CHS::CommExampleResult answer;
9     std::list<int> list;
10    int result;
11
12    std::cout << "calc service " << id << std::endl;
13
14    request.get(list);
15
16
17
18
19
20
21    std::cout << "calc service " << id << " sent answer " <<
22
23    server.answer(id, answer);
24
25 }
26
  
```

user has to provide the implementation specific code

Model Driven Software Development Metamodel

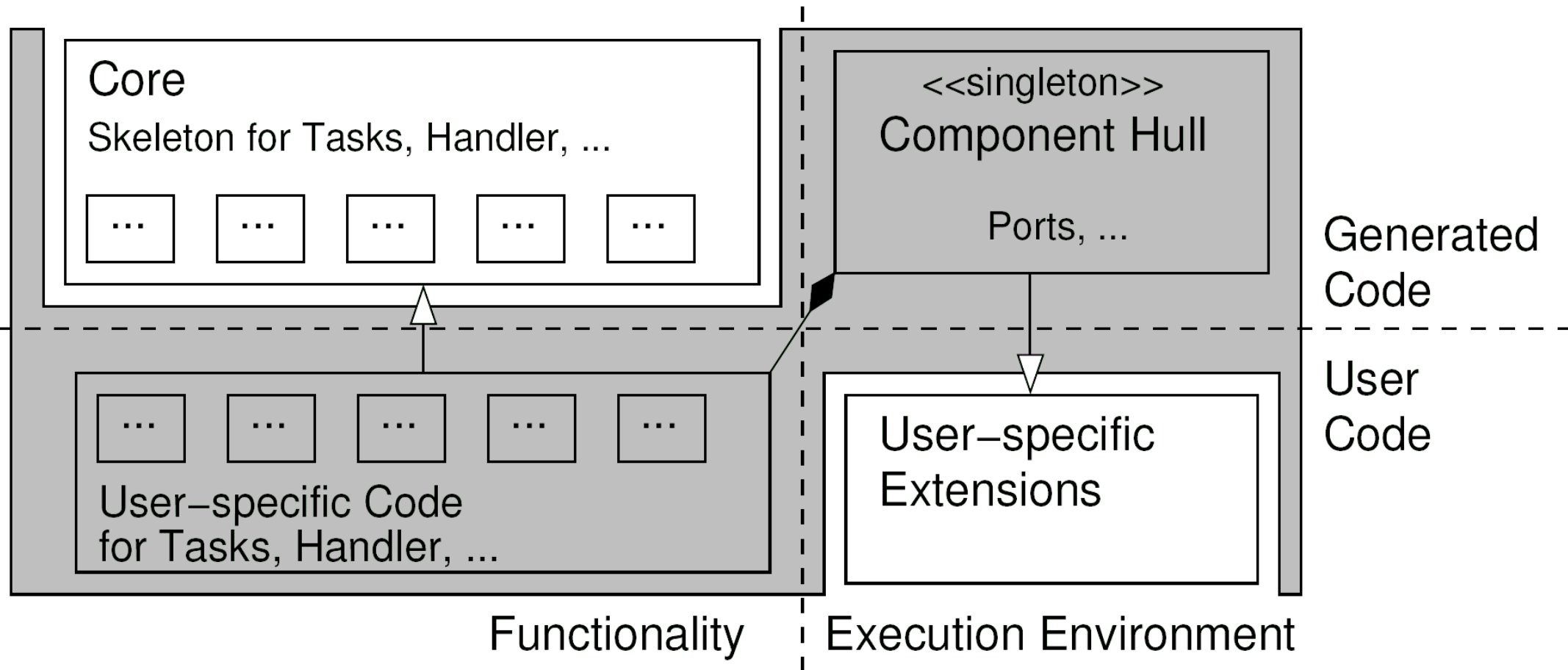


Model Driven Software Development Framework



Model Driven Software Development

Structure source code





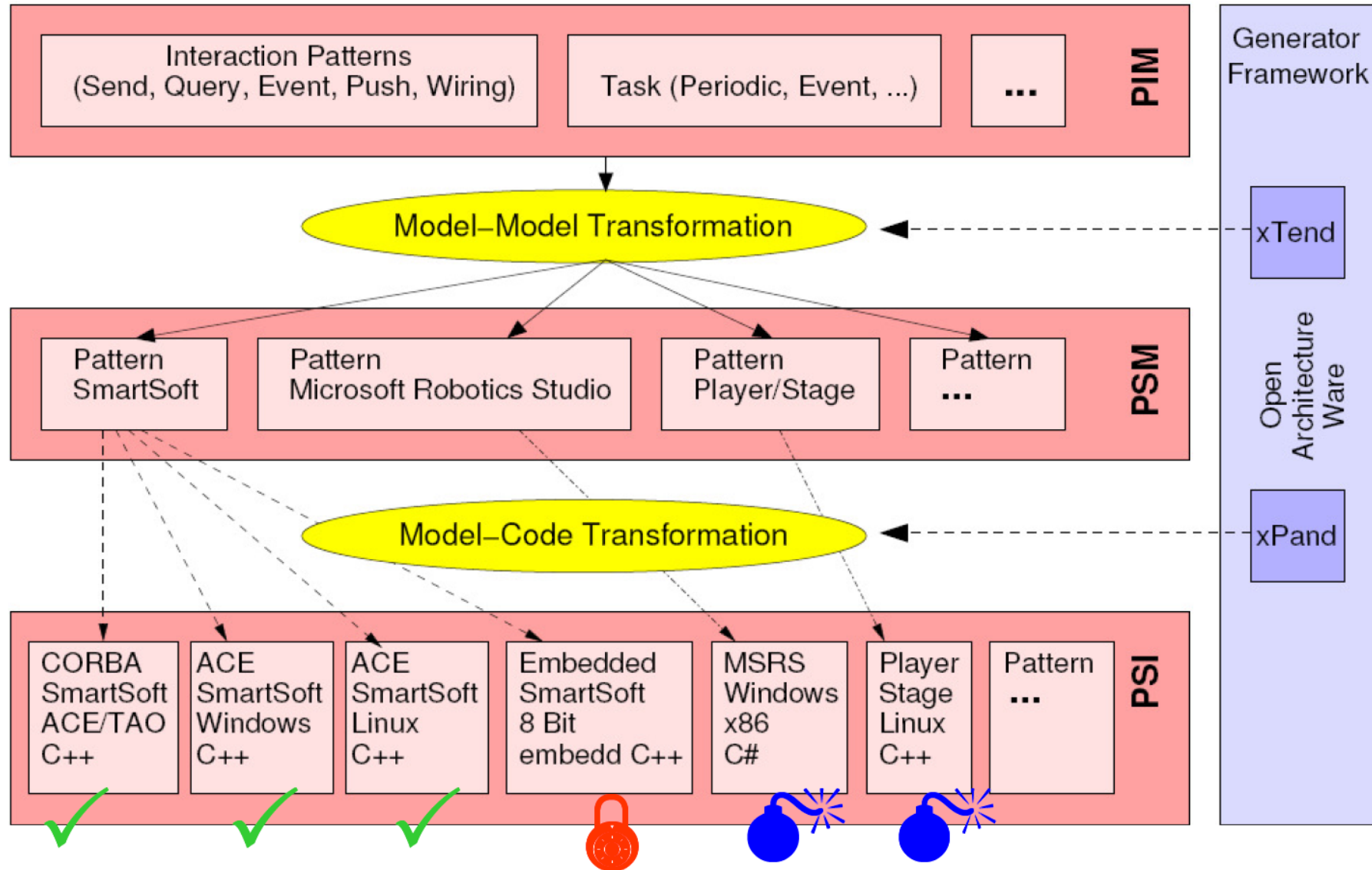
Model Driven Software Development Example

Demo SmartSoft MDSD Toolchain



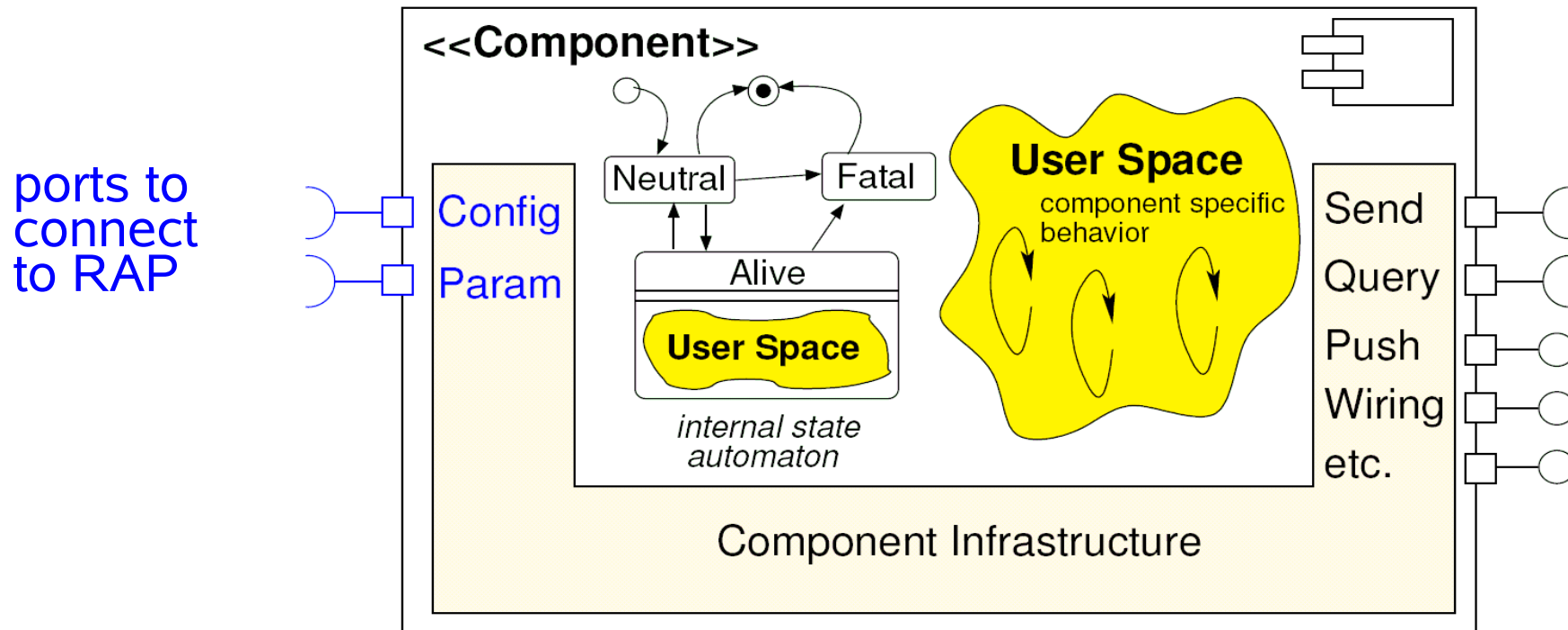
Model Driven Software Development

Current Status



Behavior Modeling

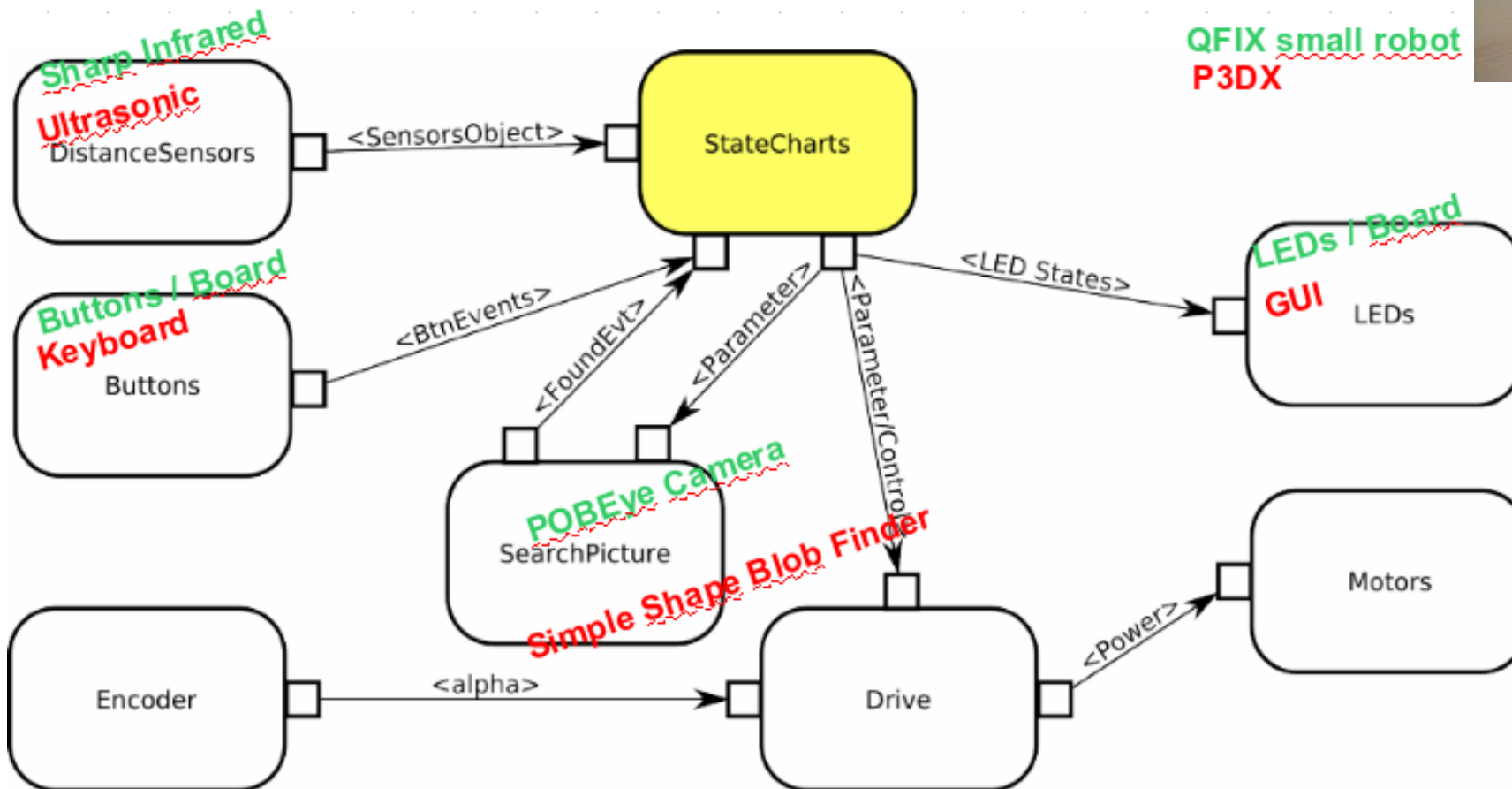
Interfacing to Behavior Component



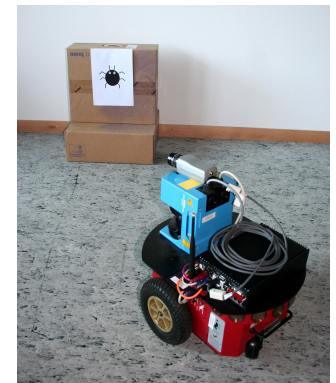
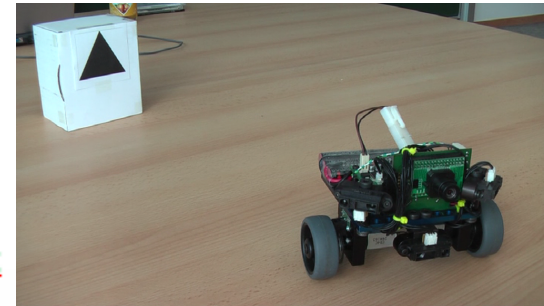
- **config:** set the component into an appropriate state
e.g. navigation has the states: **neutral**; **moverobot**
- **param:** send some parameters to the component
 - navigation: **(TRANSVEL(0)(500))**
 - pathPlanner: **(SETDESTINATIONCIRCLE(xPos)(yPos)(dist))**

Behavior Modeling

Practical Example - Statecharts

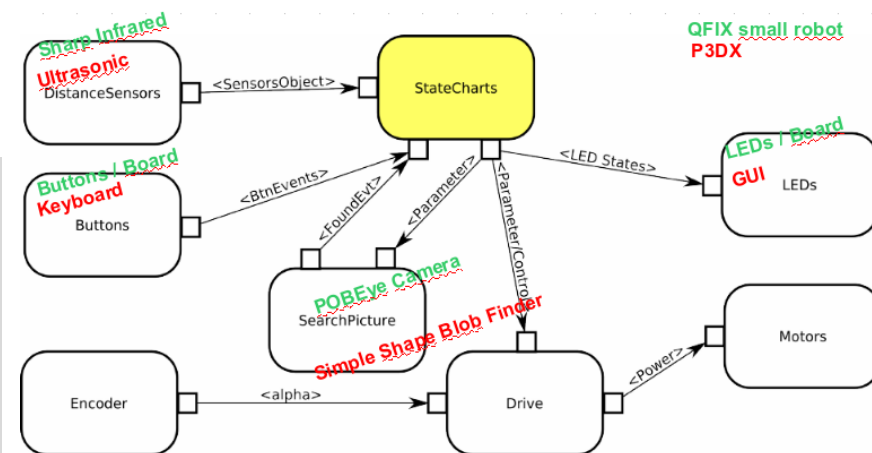
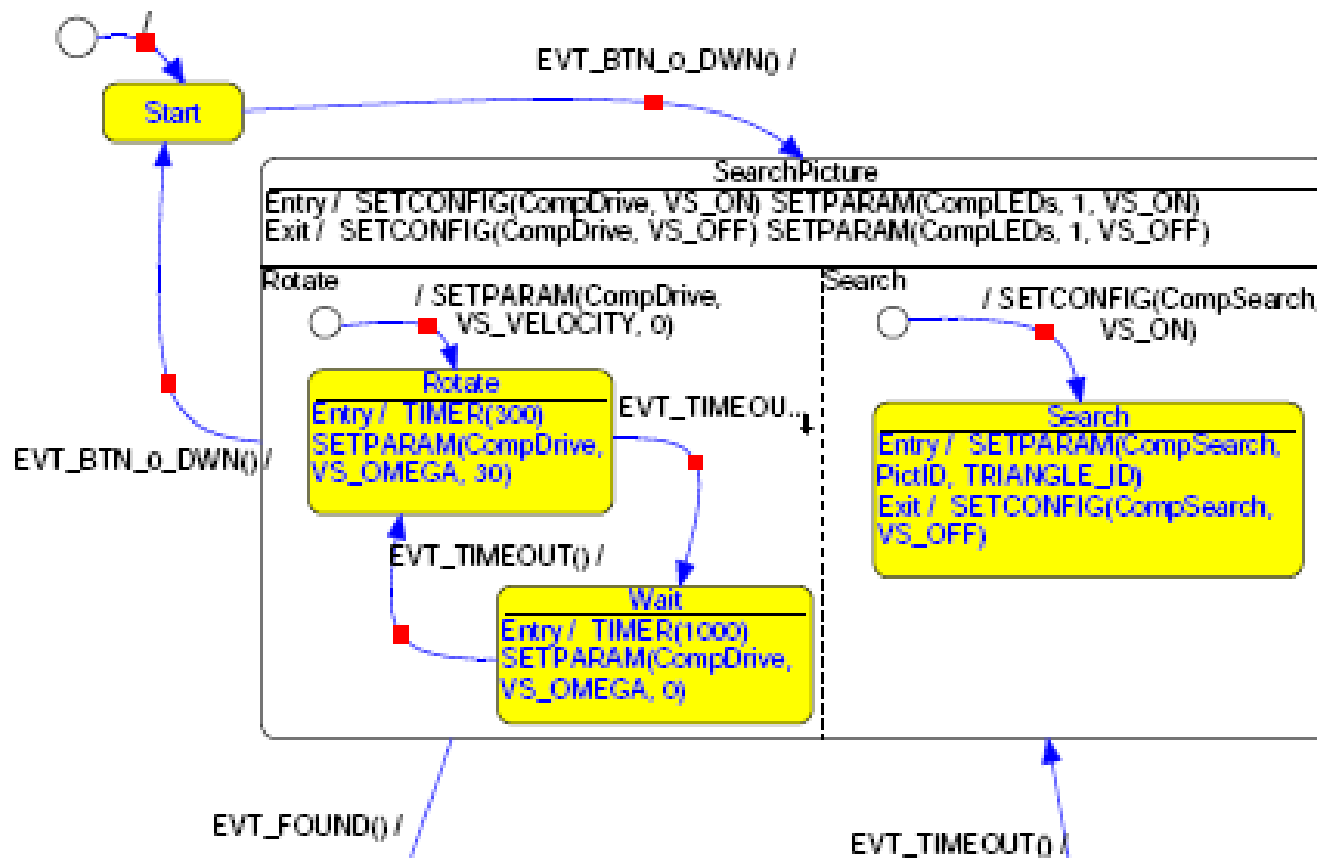


QFIX small robot
P3DX



Behavior Modeling

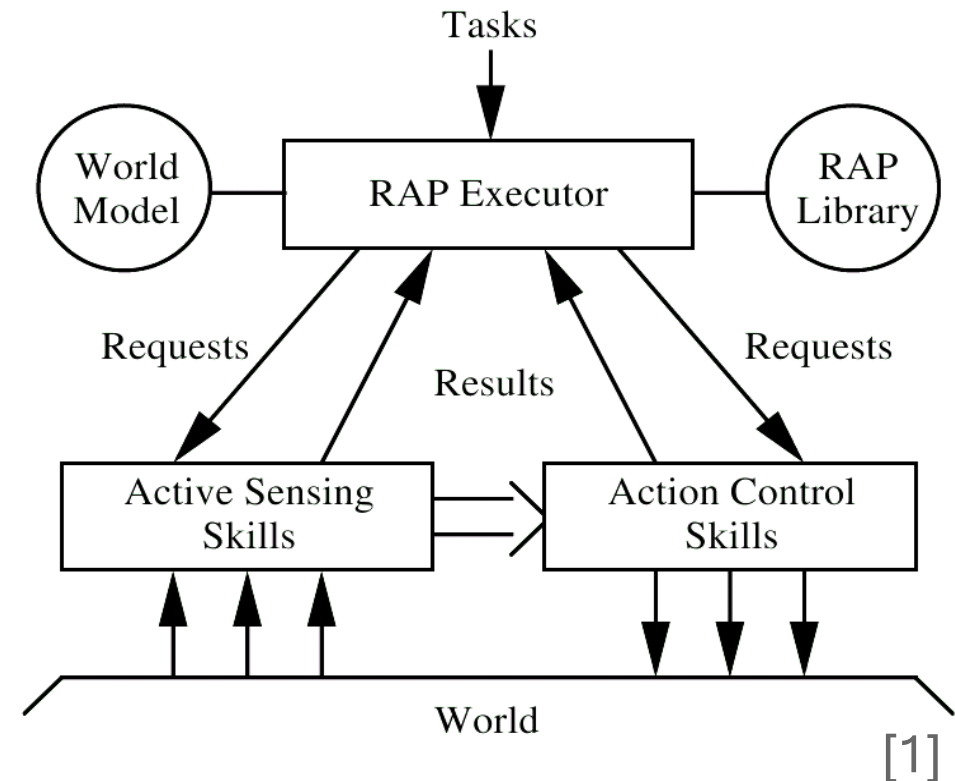
Practical Example - Statecharts



Behavior Modeling

The RAP System

- A RAP is an entity including the methods to achieve a goal
- The RAP system expands sketchy plans into detailed steps during execution dependent on the current state of the world
- A RAP can contain several other RAPs which are then organized in TASK-NETs
- Primitive RAPs (skills) build the interface to the robot
 - they can not be used directly in TASK-NETs





Behavior Modeling The RAP System

RAP TASK-NET

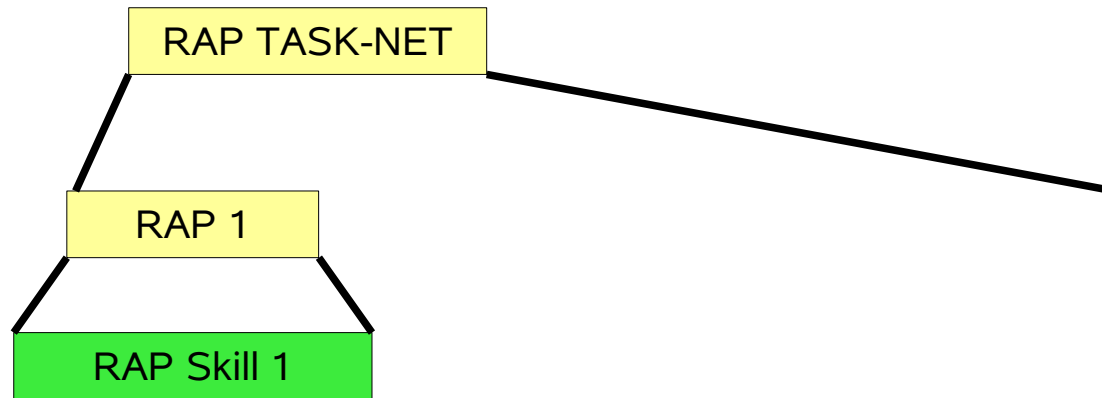
```
(DEFINE-RAP (RAP-TASK-NET)
  (METHOD
    (TASK-NET
      (SEQUENCE
        (t1 (RAP_1))
        (t2 (RAP_Function_1))
        (t3 (RAP_2))
      )
    )
  )
)
```

```
(DEFINE-RAP (RAP_1)
  (METHOD
    (PRIMITIVE
      (enable (rap_skill_1))
    )
  )
)
```





Behavior Modeling The RAP System



```

(DEFINE-RAP (RAP-TASK-NET)
  (METHOD
    (TASK-NET
      (SEQUENCE
        (t1 (RAP_1))
        (t2 (RAP_Function_1))
        (t3 (RAP_2))
      )
    )
  )
)

```

```

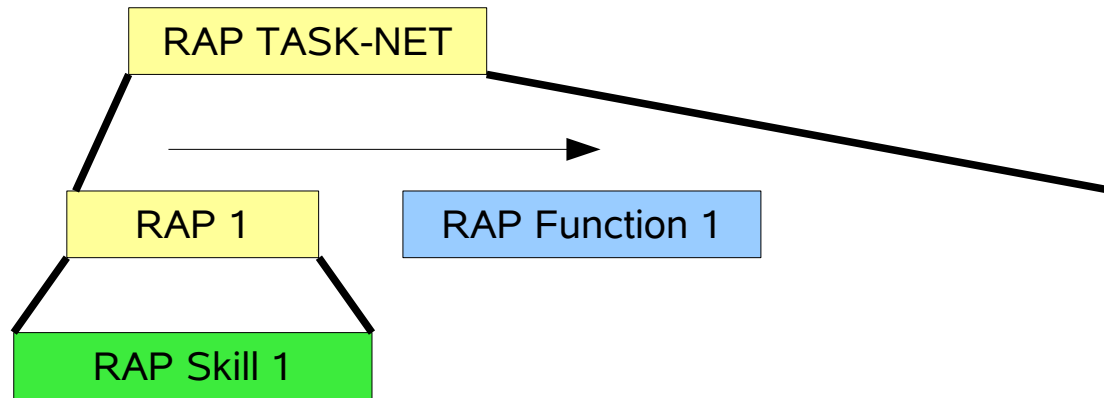
(DEFINE-RAP (RAP_1)
  (METHOD
    (PRIMITIVE
      (enable (rap_skill_1))
    )
  )
)

```



Behavior Modeling

The RAP System



```

(DEFINE-RAP (RAP-TASK-NET)
  (METHOD
    (TASK-NET
      (SEQUENCE
        (t1 (RAP_1))
        (t2 (RAP_Function_1))
        (t3 (RAP_2))
      )
    )
  )
)

```

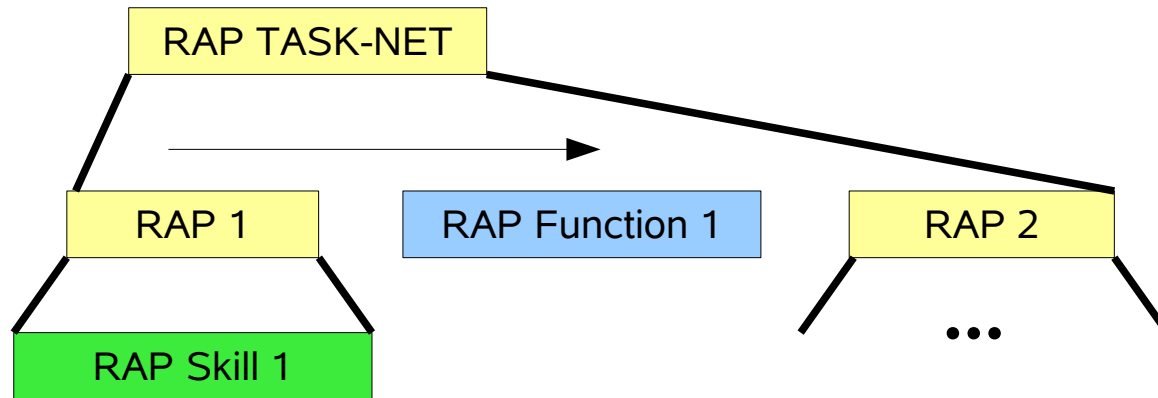
```

(DEFINE-RAP (RAP_1)
  (METHOD
    (PRIMITIVE
      (enable (rap_skill_1))
    )
  )
)

```

Behavior Modeling

The RAP System



```

(DEFINE-RAP (RAP-TASK-NET)
  (METHOD
    (TASK-NET
      (SEQUENCE
        (t1 (RAP_1))
        (t2 (RAP_Function_1))
        (t3 (RAP_2))
      )
    )
  )
)

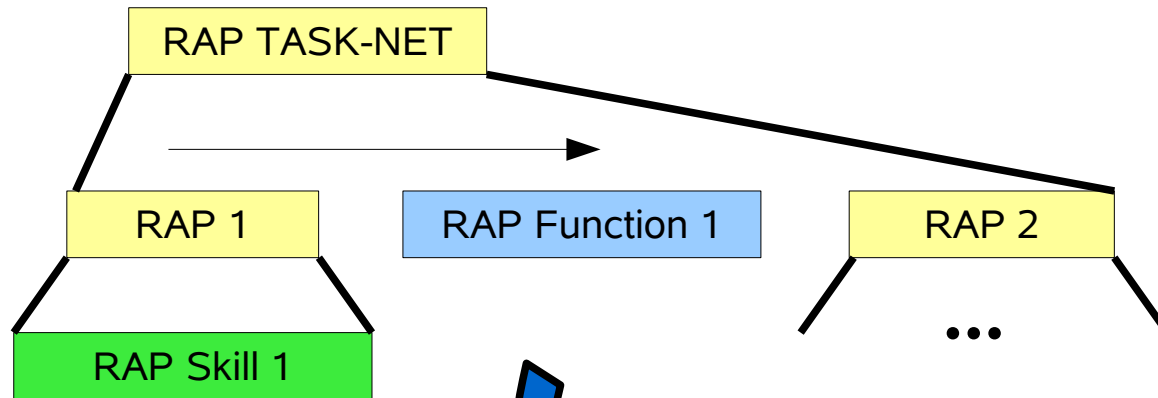
```

```

(DEFINE-RAP (RAP_1)
  (METHOD
    (PRIMITIVE
      (enable (rap_skill_1))
    )
  )
)

```

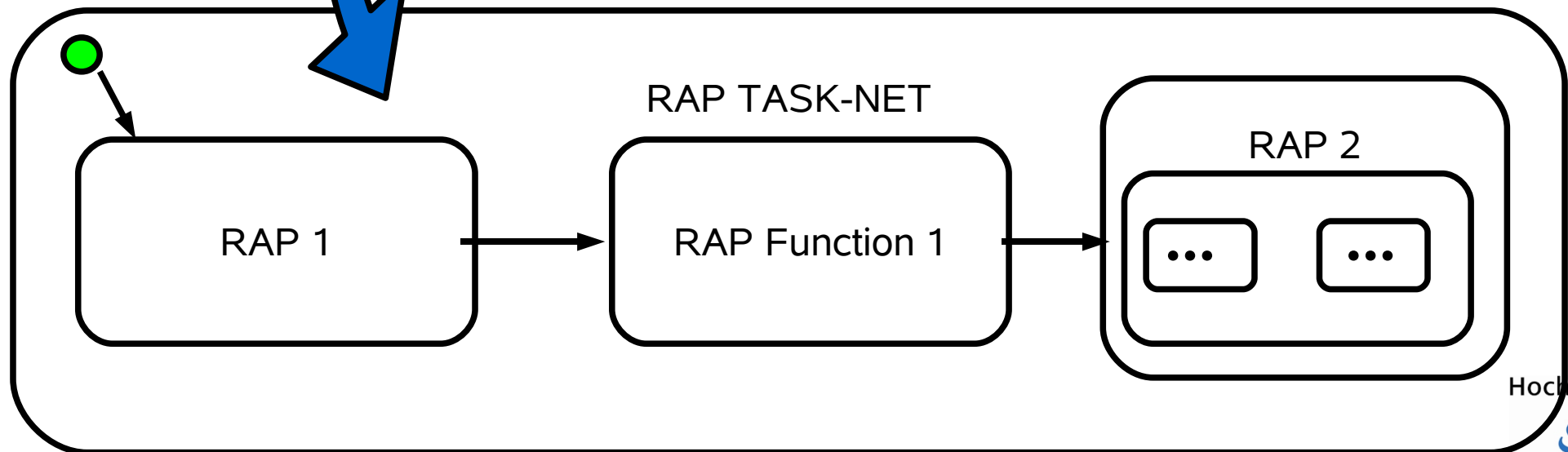
Behavior Modeling The RAP System



Statechart

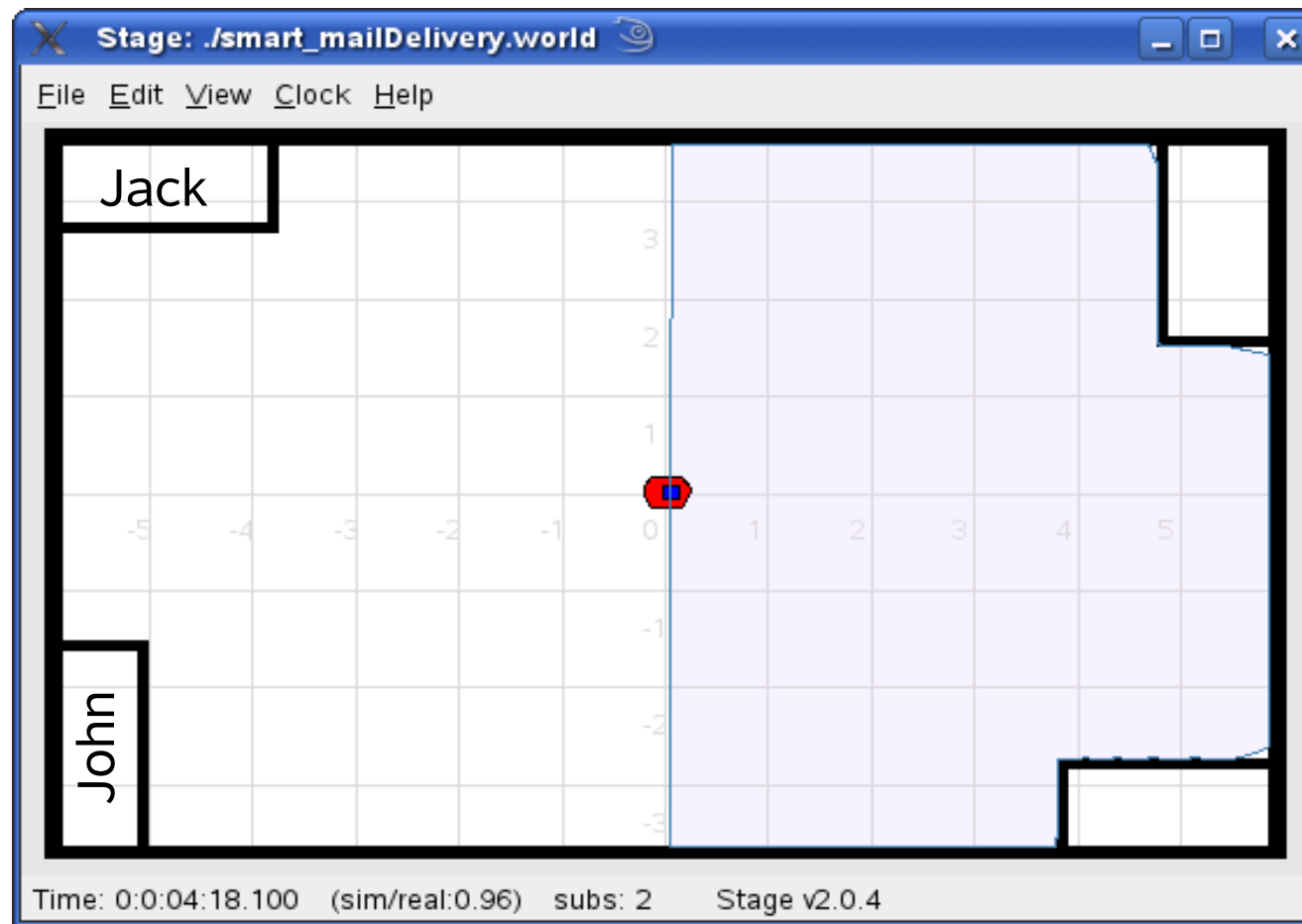
```
(DEFINE-RAP (RAP-TASK-NET)
  (METHOD
    (TASK-NET
      (SEQUENCE
        (t1 (RAP_1))
        (t2 (RAP_Function_1))
        (t3 (RAP_2))
      )
    )
  )
)
```

```
(DEFINE-RAP (RAP_1)
  (METHOD
    (PRIMITIVE
      (enable (rap_skill_1))
    )
  )
)
```



Behavior Modeling

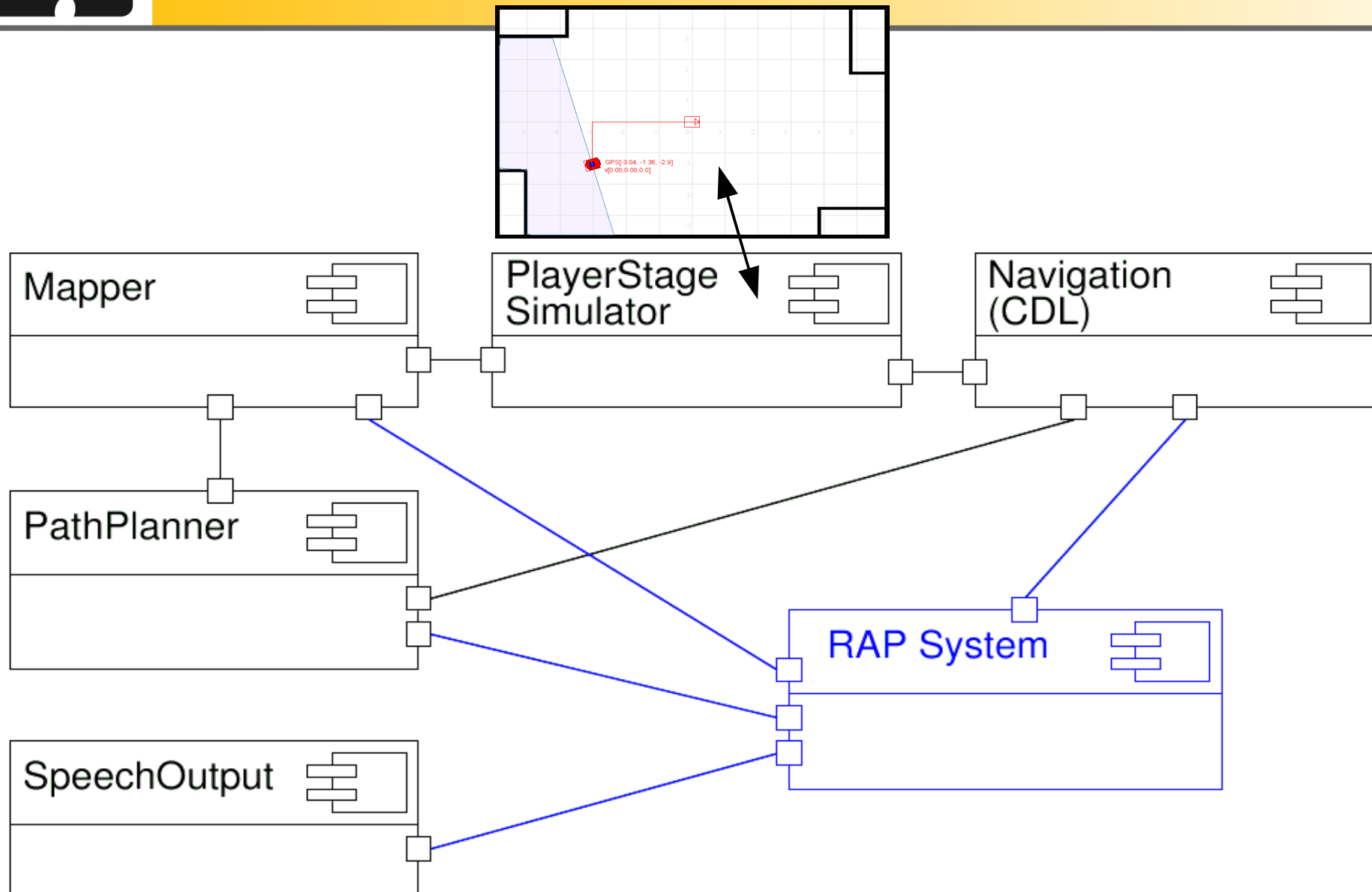
Example: Mail Delivery



Mike

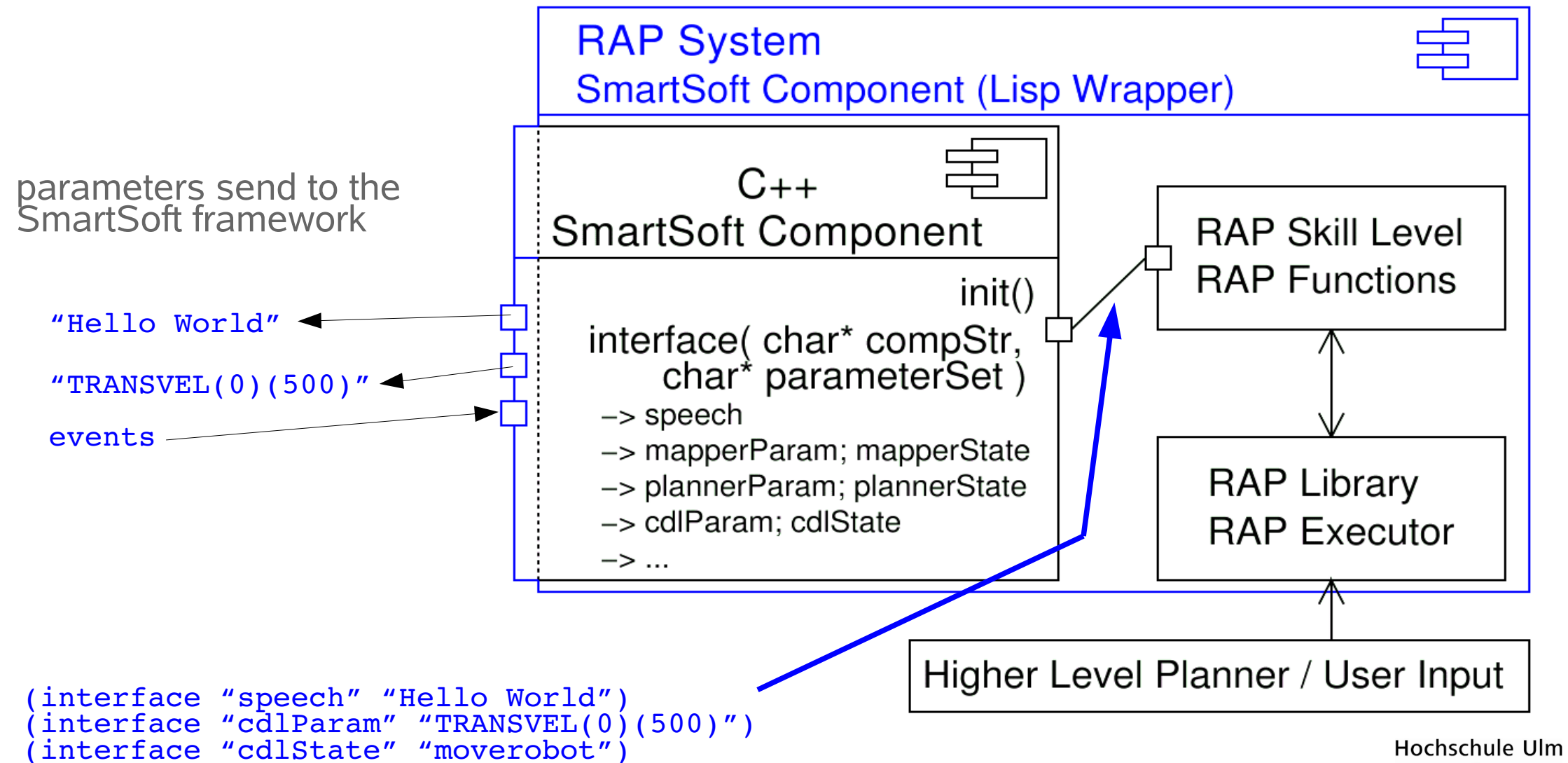
Behavior Modeling

Example Components



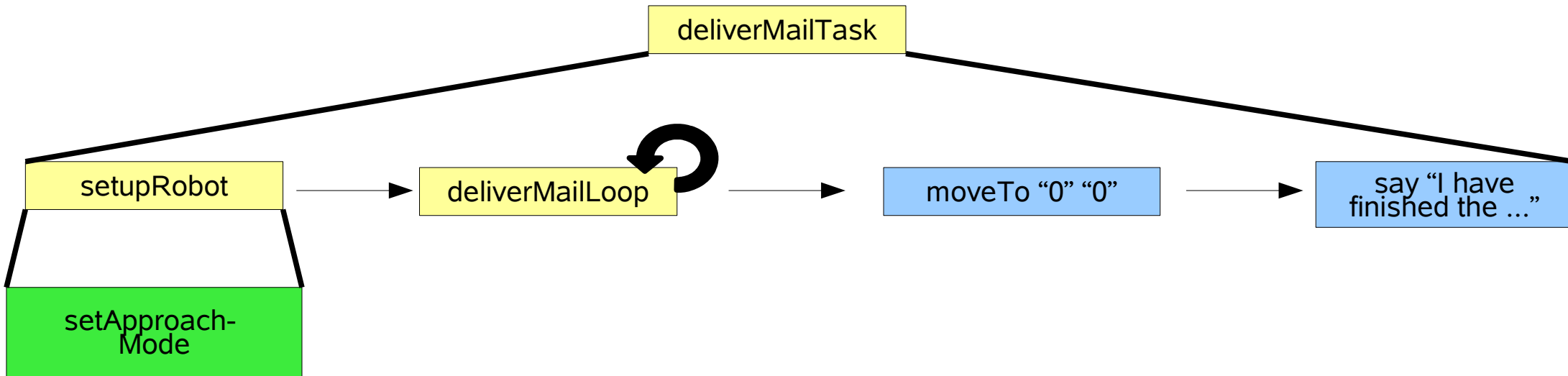
Behavior Modeling

Interfacing SmartSoft ↔ RAP



Behavior Modeling

Example: Mail Delivery



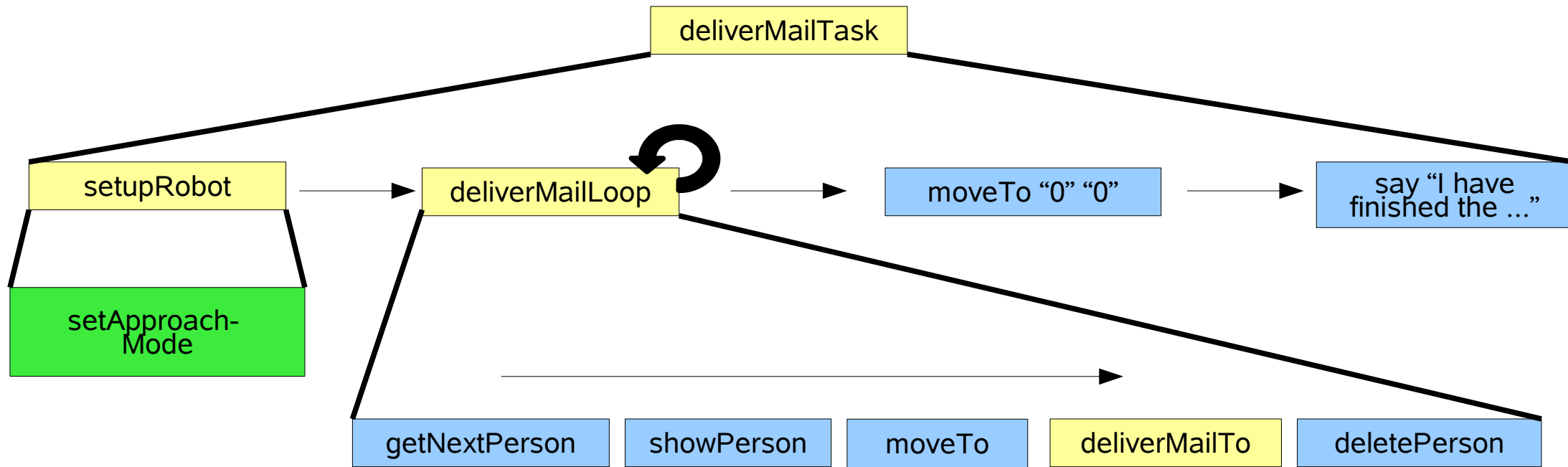
RAP (TASK-NET)

RAP Function

Primitive RAP (Skill)

Behavior Modeling

Example: Mail Delivery



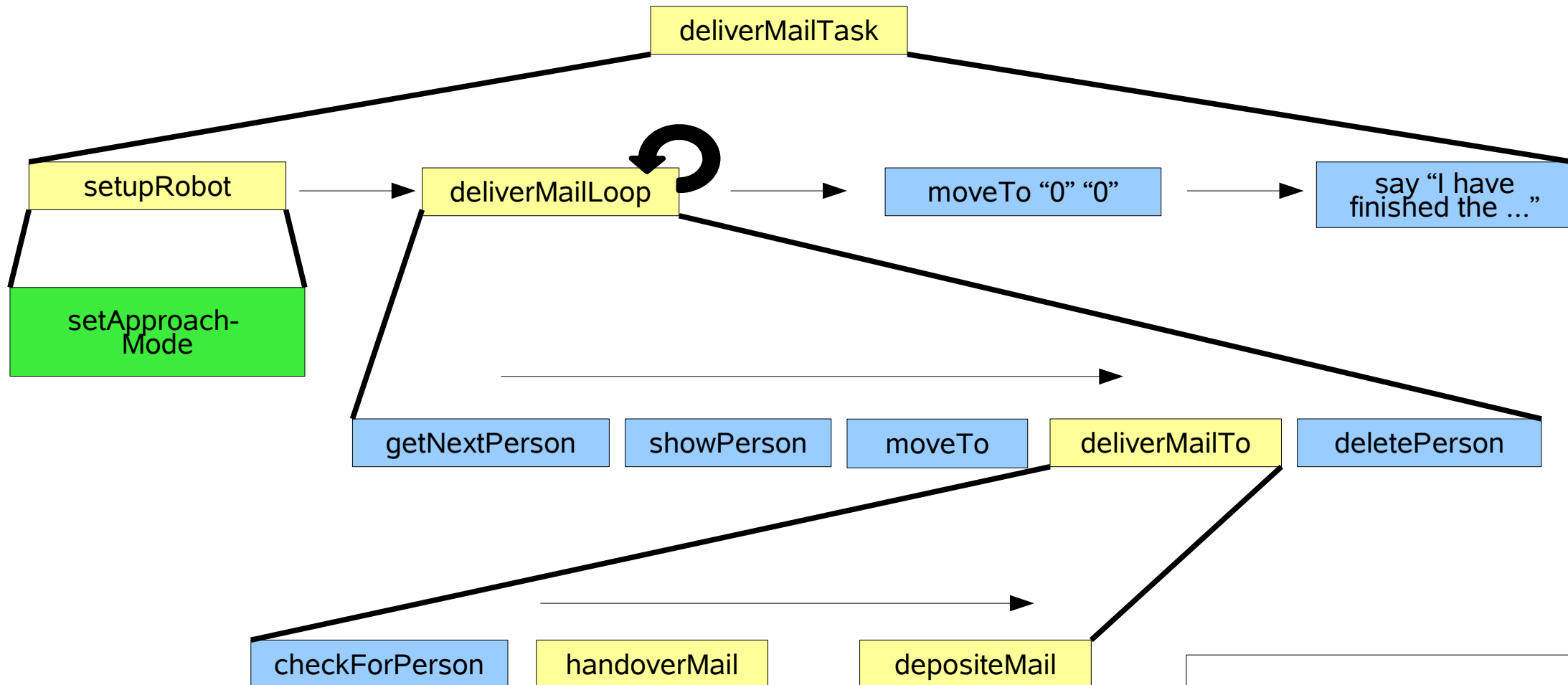
RAP (TASK-NET)

RAP Function

Primitive RAP (Skill)

Behavior Modeling

Example: Mail Delivery



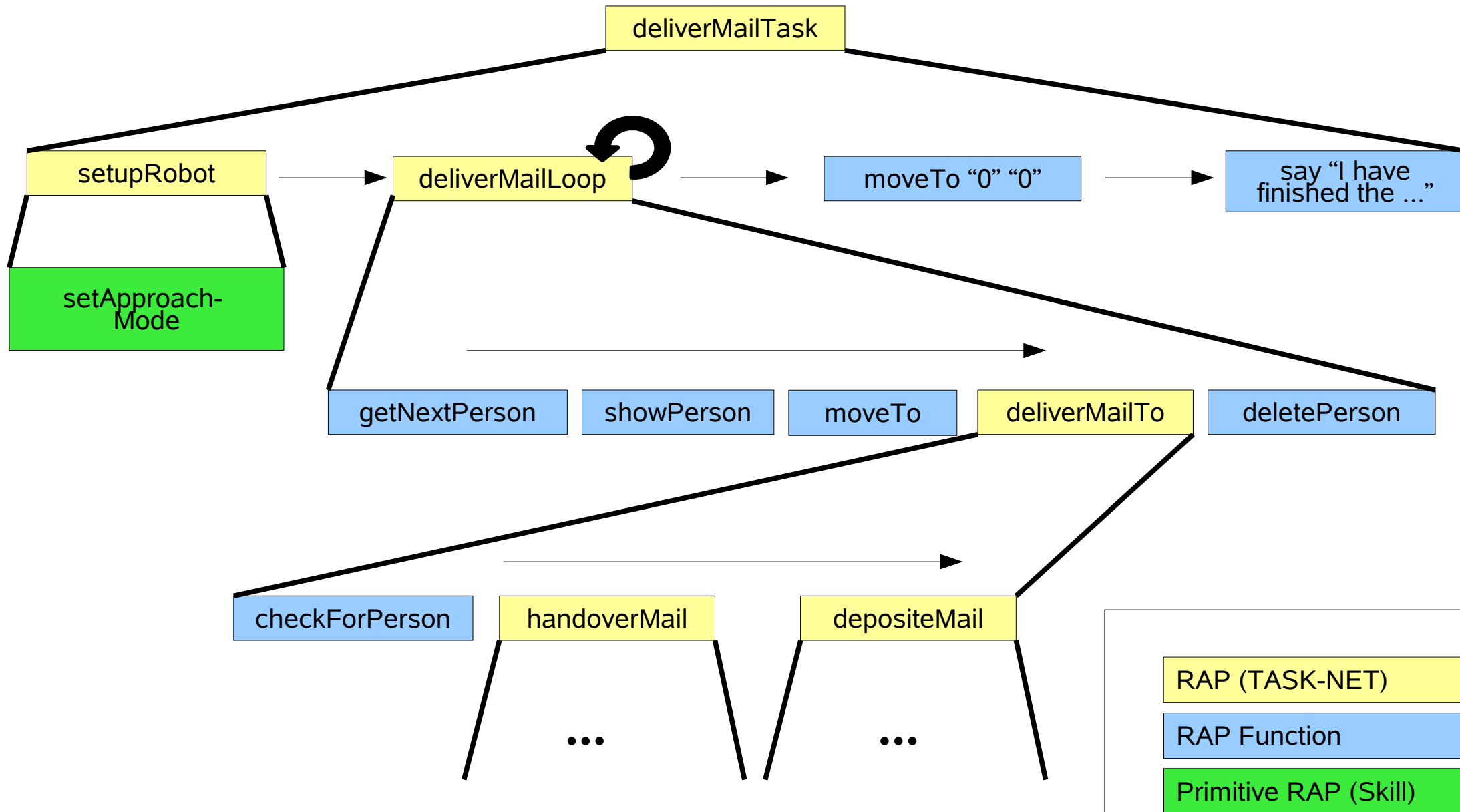
RAP (TASK-NET)

RAP Function

Primitive RAP (Skill)

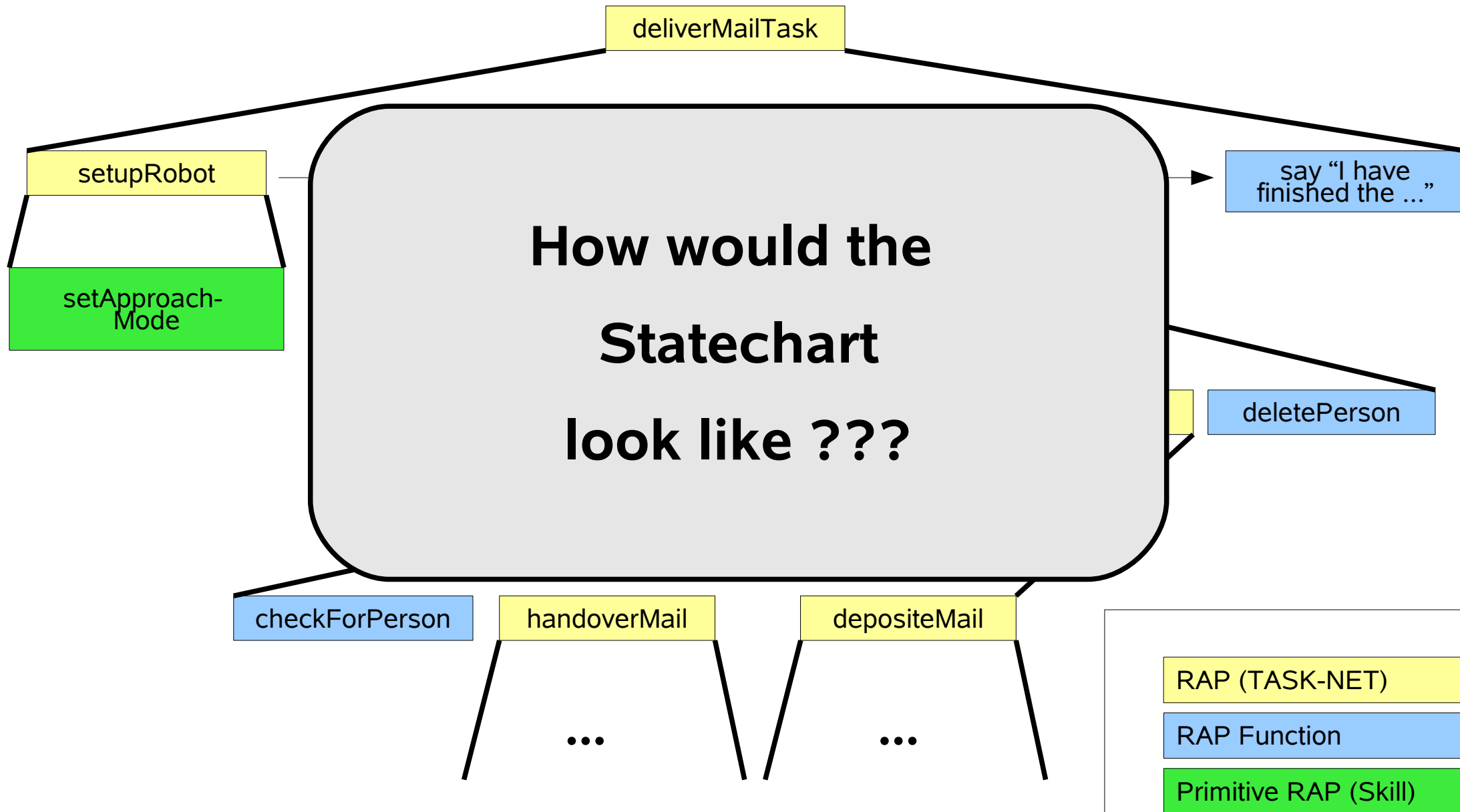
Behavior Modeling

Example: Mail Delivery



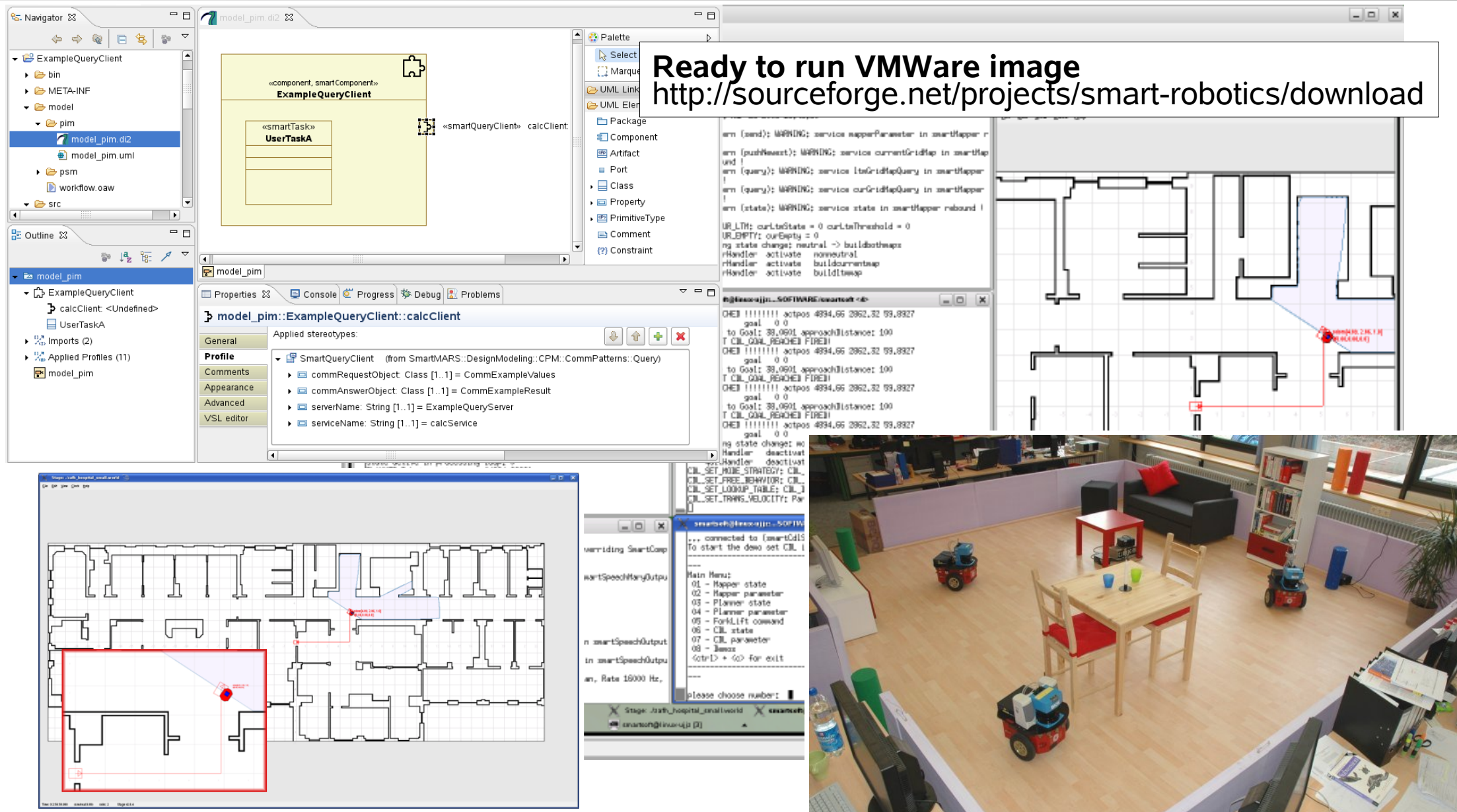
Behavior Modeling

Example: Mail Delivery



Summary and Conclusion

Ready to run VMWare image
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/smart-robotics/download>



The image displays the SmartMARS development environment, which includes a UML model editor, a console window, and a 3D simulation of a robot in a room.

UML Model Editor: The main window shows a UML diagram of a component named `ExampleQueryClient`. It contains a `SmartTask` named `UserTaskA` and a `SmartQueryClient` named `calcClient`. The `calcClient` is associated with `UserTaskA`.

Console Window: The console window shows the execution of the `calcClient` component. It displays a series of log messages, including warnings and errors, indicating the state of the robot and the execution of the task.

3D Simulation: The bottom right corner shows a 3D simulation of a robot in a room. The robot is a small, red, two-wheeled vehicle with a camera mounted on top. It is positioned in a room with a wooden floor, a black sofa, a red table, and a bookshelf. The robot is moving towards the right side of the room.

Summary and Conclusion

MDSD Toolchain - Screencast



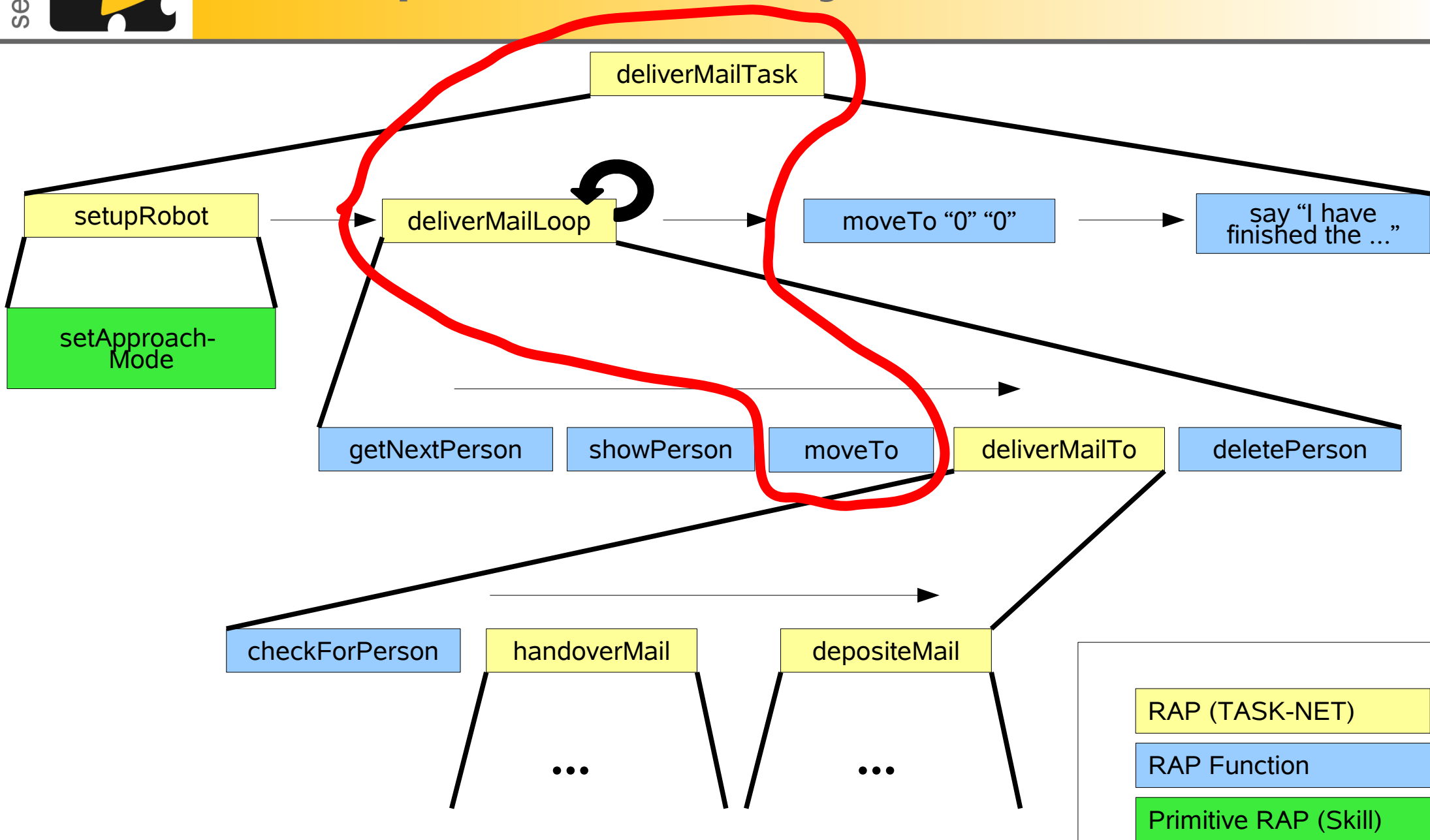
ZAFH Ulm video2 05-2009.swf

[http://www.zafh-servicerobotik.de/ULM/en/dokumente/ZAFH Ulm video2 05-2009.swf](http://www.zafh-servicerobotik.de/ULM/en/dokumente/ZAFH%20Ulm%20video2%2005-2009.swf)

<http://smart-robotics.sourceforge.net/>

Behavior Modeling

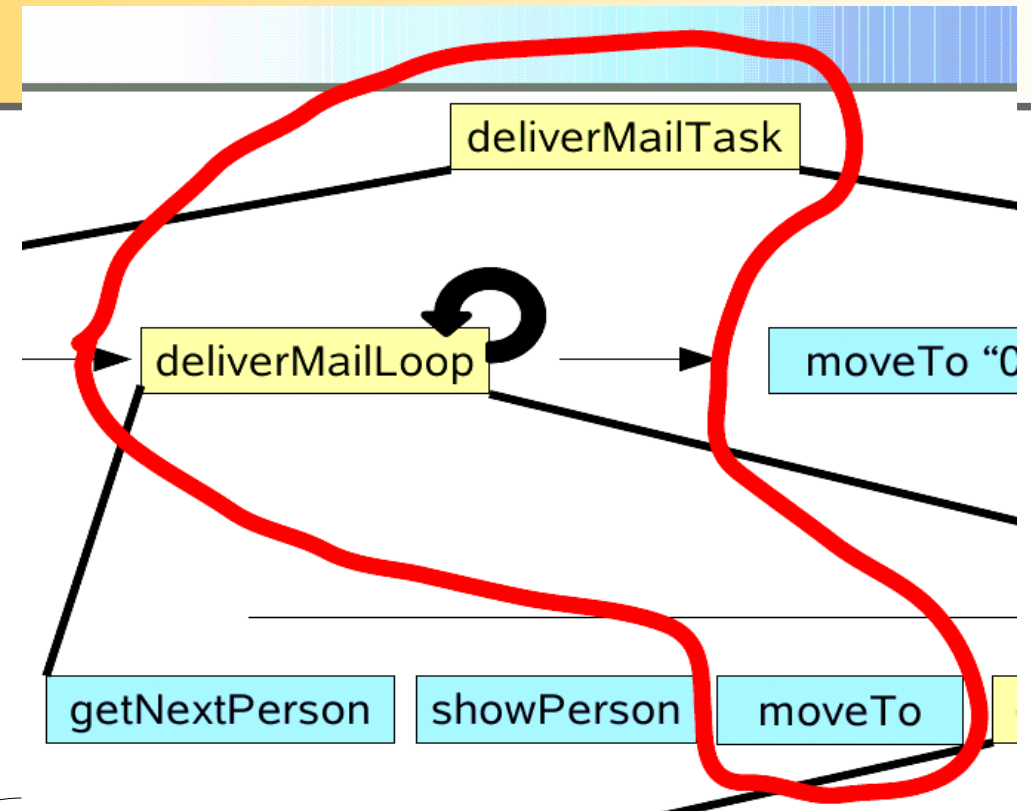
Example: Mail Delivery



Behavior Modeling

```
(define-rap (rap-deliverMailTask)
  (succeed nil)
  (method
    (task-net
      (sequence
        (t1 (rap-setupRobot))
        (t2 (rap-deliverMailLoop))
        (t3 (rapfun-moveTo "0" "0"))
        (t4 (rapfun-say "I have finished
          the mail delivery" 0))
        )
      )
    )
  )
)
```

```
(define-rap (rap-deliverMailLoop)
  (succeed (fl-listEmpty true))
  (futility-threshold :none)
  (method
    (task-net
      (sequence
        (t1 (rapfun-getNextPerson => ?name ?x ?y))
        (t2 (rapfun-showPerson ?name ?x ?y))
        (t3 (rapfun-moveTo ?x ?y))
        (t4 (rap-deliverMailTo ?name))
        (t5 (rapfun-deletePerson ?name))
        )
      )
    )
  )
)
```



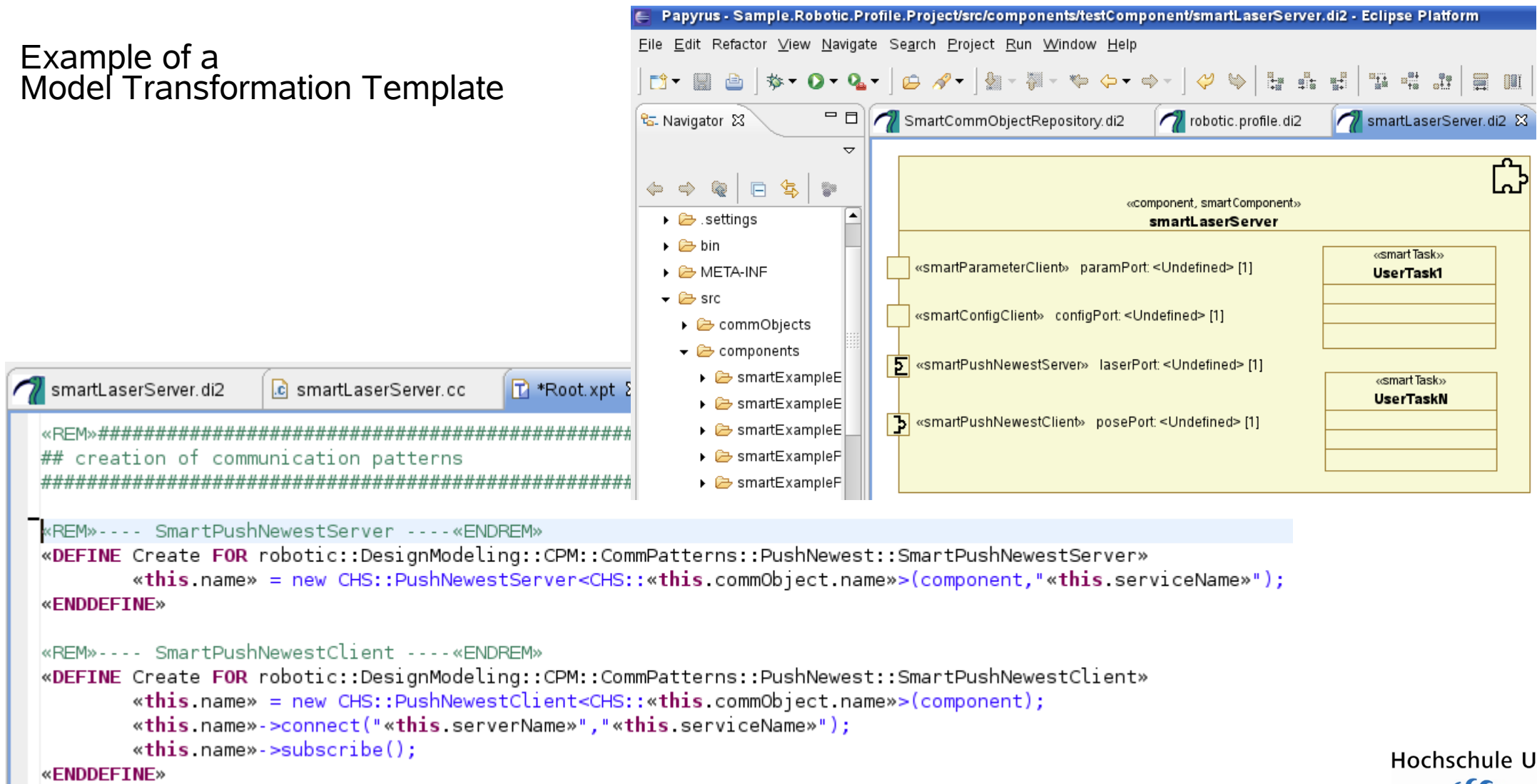
```
(define-rap-function (rapfun-moveTo ?x ?y)
  #'(lambda (x y)
    (interface "plannerParam" "DELETEGOAL")
    (interface "plannerParam" (format nil "
      SETDESTINATIONCIRCLE(~s)(~s)(100)"
      (read-from-string x) (read-from-string y)))
    (interface "cdlState" "moverobot")
    (let-primitive-time-pass 45000)
    (interface "cdlState" "neutral")
  );lambda
)
```

References

- [1] R. James Firby. **Architecture, Representation and Integration:** An Example From Robot Navigation. *Fall Symposium on the Control of the Physical World by Intelligent Agents*, 1994.

Model Driven Software Development Idea and Approach

Example of a Model Transformation Template



The screenshot displays the Eclipse Platform interface for a project named 'Papyrus - Sample.Robotic.Profile.Project/src/components/testComponent/smartLaserServer.di2'. The interface is divided into several panes:

- Navigator:** Shows the project structure with folders like .settings, bin, META-INF, src, commObjects, and components. The 'components' folder is expanded, showing sub-folders like smartExampleE and smartExampleF.
- Diagram Editor:** Displays a UML diagram for the 'smartLaserServer' component. The diagram shows a component with two tasks: 'UserTask1' and 'UserTaskN'. The component has several ports: 'paramPort: <Undefined> [1]', 'configPort: <Undefined> [1]', 'laserPort: <Undefined> [1]', and 'posePort: <Undefined> [1]'. The ports are connected to the tasks.
- Code Editor:** Shows the source code for 'smartLaserServer.cc'. The code is a template for creating communication patterns. It includes comments and code blocks for 'SmartPushNewestServer' and 'SmartPushNewestClient'.

```

«REM»#####
## creation of communication patterns
#####

«REM»---- SmartPushNewestServer ----«ENDREM»
«DEFINE Create FOR robotic::DesignModeling::CPM::CommPatterns::PushNewest::SmartPushNewestServer»
    «this.name» = new CHS::PushNewestServer<CHS::«this.commObject.name»>(component, «this.serviceName»);
«ENDDFINE»

«REM»---- SmartPushNewestClient ----«ENDREM»
«DEFINE Create FOR robotic::DesignModeling::CPM::CommPatterns::PushNewest::SmartPushNewestClient»
    «this.name» = new CHS::PushNewestClient<CHS::«this.commObject.name»>(component);
    «this.name»->connect("«this.serverName»", «this.serviceName»);
    «this.name»->subscribe();
«ENDDFINE»
  
```



Model Driven Software Development Idea and Approach

```

SmartCommObjectRepository.di2  robotic.profile.di2  smartLaserSe
#include "smartSoft.hh"
#include "commMobileLaserScan.hh"
#include "commBaseState.hh"

CHS::SmartComponent *component;
////////////////////////////////////
// communication-patterns
CHS::PushNewestServer<CHS::CommMobileLaserScan> *laserPort;
CHS::PushNewestClient<CHS::CommBaseState> *posePort;

////////////////////////////////////
// internal classes
class UserTaskN : public CHS::SmartTask {
public:
    UserTaskN() {};
    ~UserTaskN() {};
    int svc(void);
};

int UserTaskN::svc(void) {
    /*PROTECTED REGION ID(UserTaskN) ENABLED START*/
    // -- put your sourcecode here --

    return 0;
    /*PROTECTED REGION END*/
}

class UserTask1 : public CHS::SmartTask {
public:
    UserTask1() {};
    ~UserTask1() {};

```

Example of generated code
with protected user sections
not touched by the code
generator



Model Driven Software Development Idea and Approach

```

SmartCommObjectRepository.di2  robotic.profile.di2  smartLaserServer.di2  workflow.oaw  sma
////////////////////////////////////
// main
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
    try {
        component = new CHS::SmartComponent("smartLaserServer",argc,argv);
        laserPort = new CHS::PushNewestServer<CHS::CommMobileLaserScan>(component,"laser");
        posePort = new CHS::PushNewestClient<CHS::CommBaseState>(component);
        posePort->connect("smartBaseServer","pose");
        posePort->subscribe();

        UserTaskN userTaskN;
        UserTask1 userTask1;

        // run all
        userTaskN.open();
        userTask1.open();

        component->run();
    } catch (const CORBA::Exception &) {
        std::cerr << "Uncaught CORBA exception" << std::endl;
        return 1;
    } catch (...) {
        std::cerr << "Uncaught exception" << std::endl;
        return 1;
    }
    delete component;
    return 0;
}

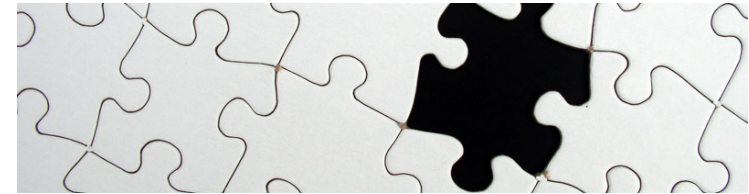
```



Model Driven Software Development Introduction and Motivation

What is this talk about ?

- not just another software framework
- not just another middleware wrapper
- ➔ we have plenty of those ...



But

- separation of robotics knowledge from short-cycled implementational technologies
- providing sophisticated and optimized software structures to robotics developers not requiring them to become a software expert

How to achieve this ?

- make the step from code-driven to model-driven designs
- using common open source tools for robotics !

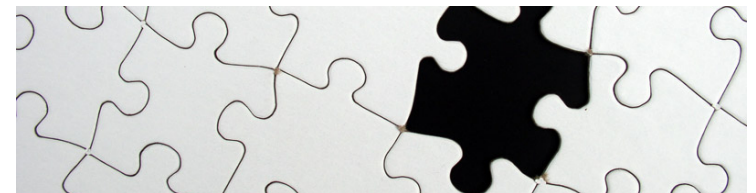


Model Driven Software Development Introduction and Motivation

Why is Model Driven Software Development important in Robotics ?

- get rid of hand-crafted single unit service robot systems
 - compose them out of standard components with explicitly stated properties
 - be able to reuse / modify solutions expressed at a model level
 - take advantage from the knowledge of software engineers that is encoded in the code transformation rules / hidden structures
 - be able to verify (or at least provide conformance checks) properties
- and many many more good reasons

Engineering the software development process in robotics is one of the basic necessities towards industrial-strength service robotic systems





Model Driven Software Development Idea and Approach

That sounds good but give me an example ...

we made some very simple but pivotal decisions:

- granularity level for system composition:
 - loosely coupled components
 - services provided and required
- strictly enforced interaction patterns between components
 - precisely defined semantics of intercomponent interaction
 - these are policies (and can be mapped onto any middleware mechanism)
→ *independent of a certain middleware*
- minimum component model to support system integration
 - dynamic wiring of the data flow between components
 - state automaton to allow for orchestration / configuration
→ *ensures composability / system integration*
- execution environment independently
 - tasks (periodic, non-periodic, hard real-time, no realtime), synchronization, resource access
→ *again, can be mapped onto different operating systems*

