

Tutorial: Howto call a [ROS](#) Service in the Happy Artist RMDMIA:

In this tutorial we teach Java programmers how to call a non-persistent [ROS](#) Service (A single request/response).

System Requirements:

- [ROS](#)
- [ROS Turtlesim](#) (Configuration instructions)
- Java 1.6 or greater
- [RMDMIA vpr1_v7 slipstream or greater](#)

Prerequisites:

- [RMDMIA Client Configuration for ROS Turtlesim Tutorial](#)

Overview:

This tutorial explains how to call a single request/response to a [ROS](#) Service with the Happy Artist RMDMIA. The [ROS](#) Turtlesim is used in this example to demonstrate a service call to the turtlesim “/clear” service. A call to the “/clear” service clears the painted turtle trail.

The following code demonstrates how to perform a non-persistent request/response service call:

REQUEST:

<code>

```
// Define the clear message. Clear is an empty message, therefore, this is a 4 byte length of 0  
byte[].  
  
final static byte[] CLEAR = {(byte)(0x00),(byte)(0x00),(byte)(0x00),(byte)(0x00)};  
  
// Get the ROSNode from RCSMManager.  
  
ROSNode rosNode = (ROSNode)getController().getRCSM().getProviderByName("ros");  
  
// Call the service (wrapped in a try catch statement for an RCSMException),
```

`sendServiceMessage` is synchronized.

```
try
{
    rosNode.sendServiceMessage(CLEAR, rosNode.getService("/clear"));

}
catch (RCSMException ex){e.printStackTrace();}

</code>
```

RESPONSE:

The service response for a non-persistent service call is handled differently than a persistent service call response. A persistent service call is handled identically to a subscriber using the `MessageHandlerInterface`. Due to the need to disconnect a non-persistent service call after the response is received the `MessageHandlerInterface` process methods are used to perform this logic. Therefore, the `registerDataHandler(DataHandlerInterface dataHandler)` method was introduced for the purpose of handling response data. The reason `registerDataHandler` is not used instead of `process` in the `MessageHandlerInterface` for a single API method to handle messages is `registerDataHandler` requires more system resources, and introduces latency in response processing. Response latency is not a good trait for a robotic control system. The faster the system responds the better the robot performs. The `sendServiceMessage` is synchronized on the ROS thread, because most non-persistent service calls, are system calls like “/shutdown”, or “/clear” in turtlesim.

```
<code>
```

```
package my.example;
```

```
import
```

```
org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.AbstractServiceMessageHandler;
```

```
public ConsoleWriterServiceMessageHandler extends AbstractServiceMessageHandler
```

```
{
```

```

public ConsoleWriterServiceMessageHandler()
{
    // Always declare super() in the constructor.
    super();

    // register data handler
    registerDataHandler(new ConsoleWriterDataHandler());
}

// In this example we will define an inner class for clarity of the DataHandlerInterface
class ConsoleWriterDataHandler implements DataHandlerInterface
{
    // Define the ROS Message Decoder to read byte[] to String
    ROSMessageDecoder decode = new ROSMessageDecoder();

    // Implement the process methods for incoming data
    public void process(byte[] message, int dataLength)
    {
        System.out.println("Hex Message (single-block): " +
org.happy.artist.rmdmia.utilities.BytesToHex.bytesToHex(message));

        System.out.println("Hex to Text Message (single-block): " +
decode.convertHexToString(org.happy.artist.rmdmia.utilities.BytesToHex.bytesToHex(message).toCharArray()));

    }

    // Implement the process methods for incoming data
    public void process(byte[] message)
    {
        System.out.println("Hex Message (multi-block): " +
org.happy.artist.rmdmia.utilities.BytesToHex.bytesToHex(message));
    }
}

```

```

        System.out.println("Hex to Text Message (multi-block): " +
decode.convertHexToString(org.happy.artist.rmdmia.utilities.BytesToHex.bytesToHex(message).toCharArray())));
    }
}
}

</code>

```

ConsoleWriterServiceMessageHandler

To test the above class:

1. compile, and add the generated

ConsoleWriterServiceMessageHandler package structure with a class file to a jar file.

2. Copy the Jar to the RMDMIA plugins/rcsm directory.

3. Update the MessageHandler class for the associated topic in the ROS Configuration Manager, and save/exit.

RMDMIA - ROS Configuration Manager Preview Release 1

URI	CONNECT	REFRESH	Configuration Howto
http://thyatira:11311/			
KEY SIZE	MessageHandler Class		
	org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler		org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler
	org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler		org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler
	org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler		org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler
	my.example.ConsoleWriterServiceMessageHandler		org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler
	org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler		org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultMessageHandler
	org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultServiceMessageHandler		org.happy.artist.rmdmia.rcsm.providers.ros.client.transport.DefaultServiceMessageHandler

4. Launch the RMDMIA, and the new message handler will load.