

pepper

Technical Training

RobotLAB Choregraphe Training

An Introduction to Choregraphe and Pepper

Meet,





Get ready to explore your new robot!

Our agenda:

- Getting started with Pepper, Introduction to the software, Pepper's Software Architecture: Services, Boxes, Application Design, NAOqi Access Methods, Programming Basics, Build an Application, Sensing, Navigation, Object Detection, Face Detection



Learning Objectives | Choregraphe

SO YOU WANT TO BRING YOUR ROBOT TO LIFE...?

GOAL: Master building Pepper applications using Choregraphe!

- Connect to your robot
- Learn all types of “boxes”
- Understand box flow logic
- Application management for your robot



Table of Contents | Choregraphe

- 1) Overview
- 2) Boxes
- 3) Application Design
- 4) Animation
- 5) Installing Applications
- 6) Troubleshooting





Overview - Topic I

Basic Orientation

First things first...
Let's get you a robot!

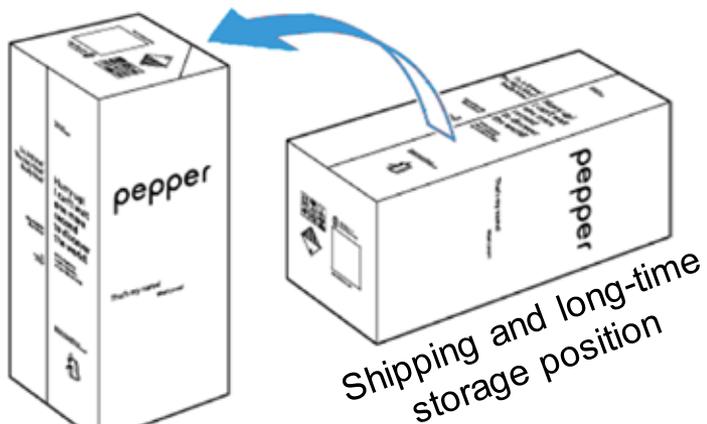
Unbox Your Robot!





Opening the Box | Unbox your robot

1) Stand up the box



short-term
storage
position

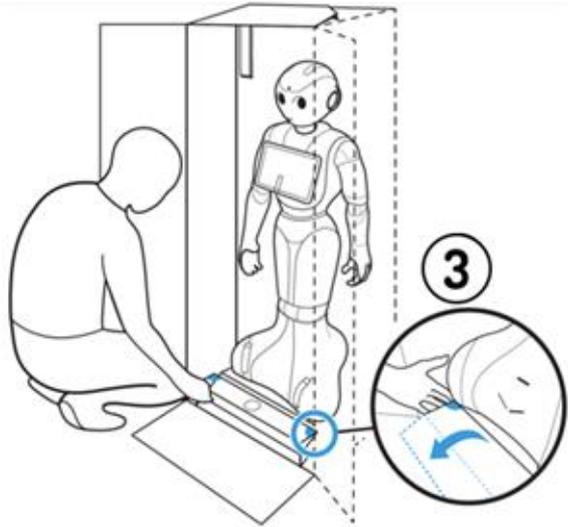
2) Open & remove the cover





Pre-Removal Steps | Unbox your robot

3) Flip the ramp open



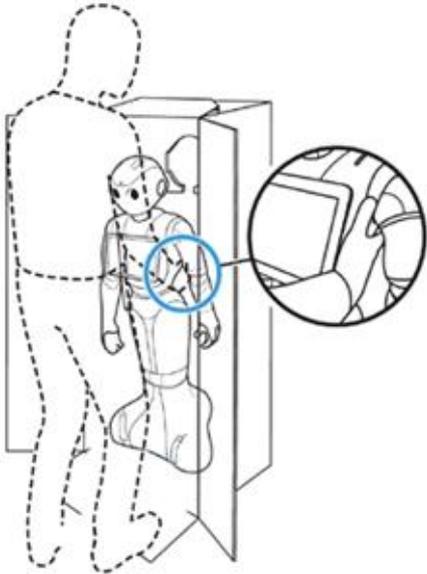
4) Pull head and arms out



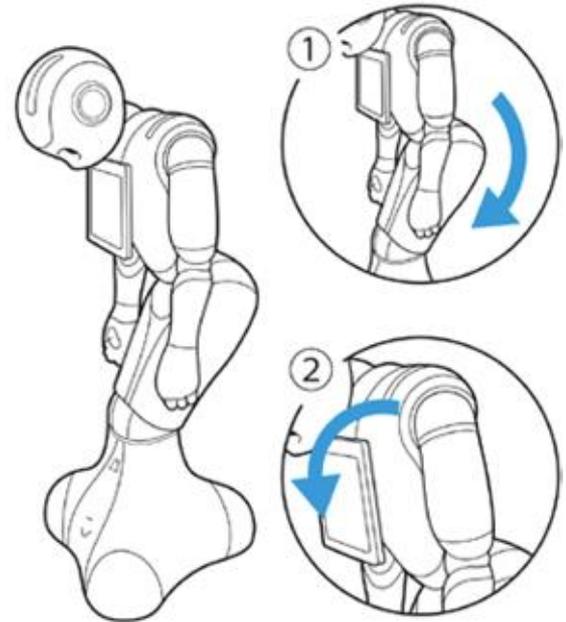


Remove Pepper | Unbox your robot

5) Place your hands under Pepper's arms, then hold and pull the robot out of its box



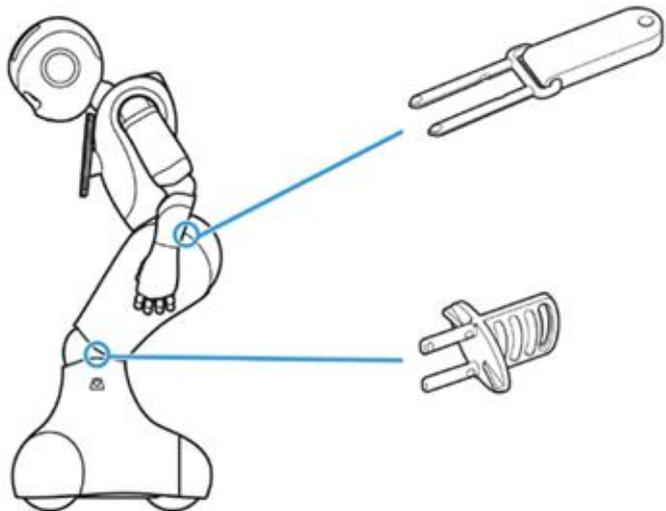
6) Place Pepper in the REST position



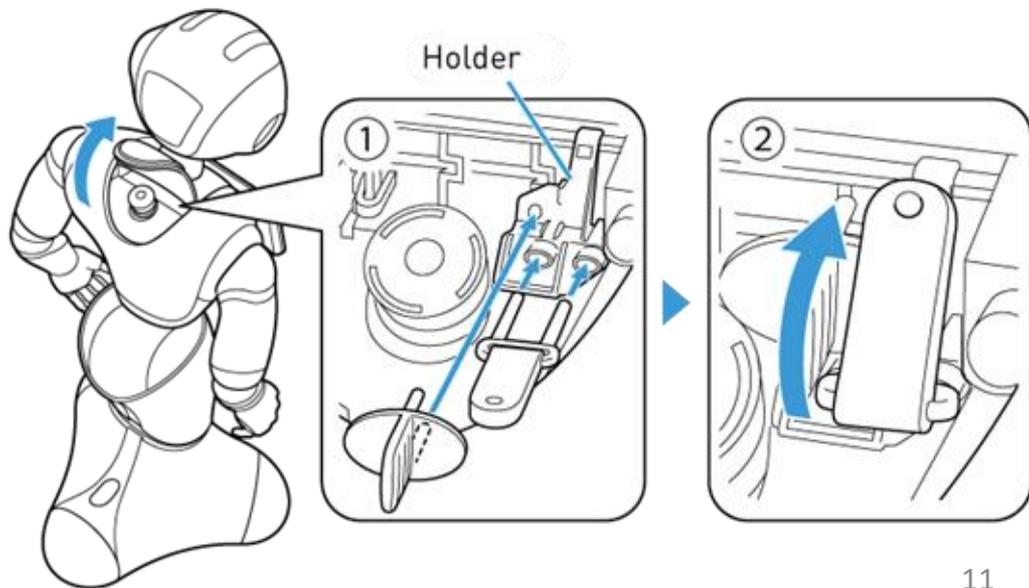


Remove the Pins | Unbox your robot

7) Remove the 2 pins



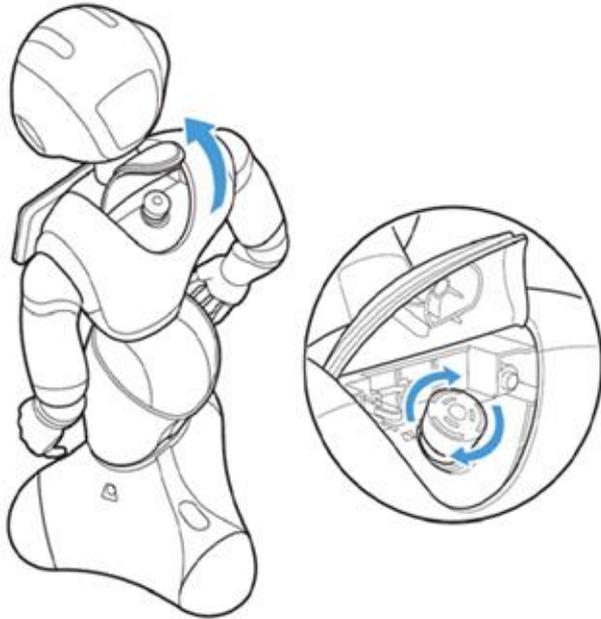
8) Open the soft cover behind the neck and store the pins



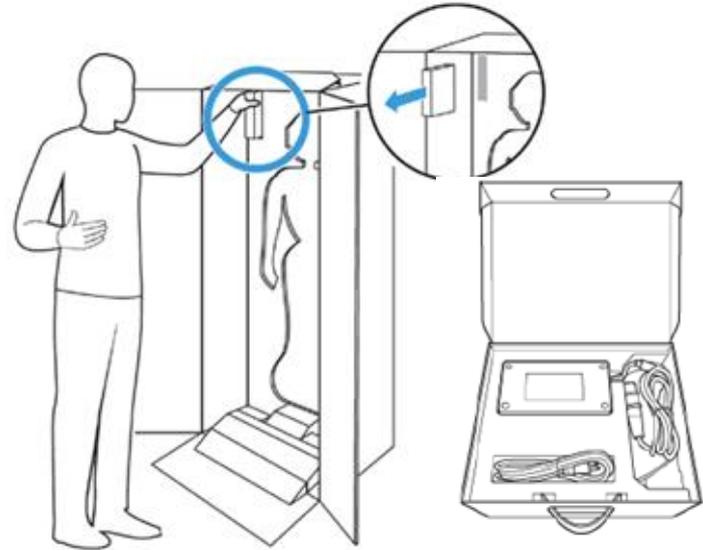


Post-Removal Steps | Unbox your robot

9) Unlock the emergency stop



10) Get the charger





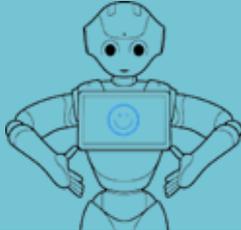
Accessory Storage | Unbox your robot

You should have left:

- The charger box**



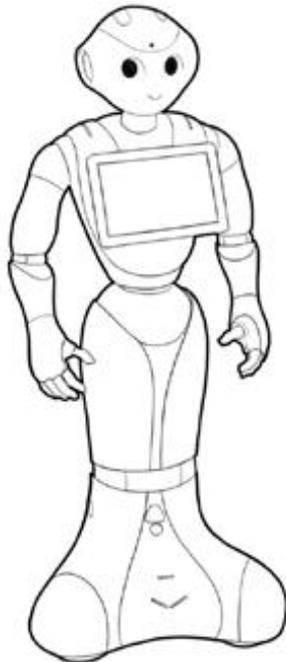
**Store this in the master box; you will need it whenever you store or ship your robot.



Postures

Standing: working posture

- Standing, arms along the body
- Pepper is awake and ready to use



Rest: safe posture

- Head down
- Knee and hip bent

Used when:

- Motors are off
- Rest mode
- Pepper is off





CONGRATULATIONS!





Basic Orientation - Topic I

Basic Interaction



Pre-installed Software | Basic Interaction

Custom, pre-installed-for-many-use-cases software:

- **“Basic Awareness”**
 - App that automatically starts looking for a human
- **“The Dialog”**
 - App that starts automatically when the robot sees a human within its range



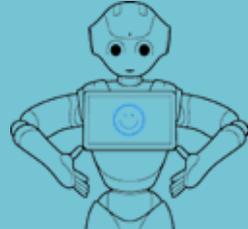
Basic Awareness | Basic Interaction

Basic awareness

- When your robot starts, it stands up and starts looking for people
- Pepper is now able to react to basic stimuli:
 - Sounds
 - Movements
 - Tactile contacts
 - Human Presence
- The goal is to find a human and interact with him/her!

Human??
...
Human!





The Dialog | Basic Interaction



The Dialog

- Starts automatically when the robot sees a human
- Human must be close ([in Zone 1 or 2](#))
- This app activates some “dialog topics” that you can talk about with the robot
- Basic channel: this is the set of “dialog topics”



Interaction Zones | Talking to Pepper

Interaction zones:



ZONE 1

You are close enough to Pepper to have a conversation



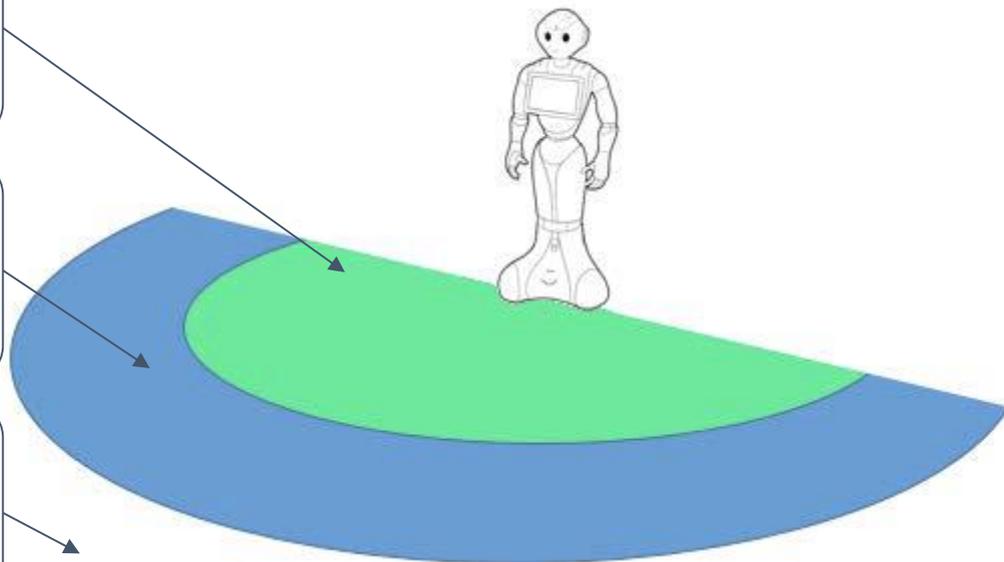
ZONE 2

You are too far for a conversation, but you can hear Pepper calling you over!



ZONE 3

You are very far, Pepper sees you but you cannot hear each other.





Pepper's Eyes | Talking to Pepper

The eye color reveals Pepper's processing state:

Pink:

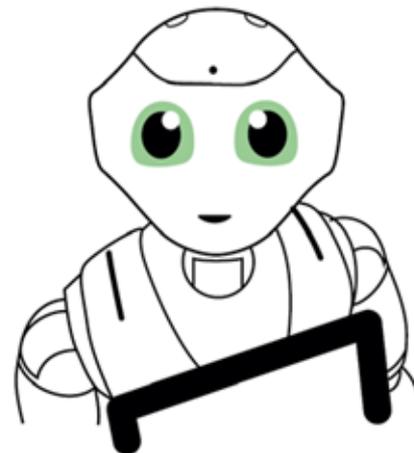
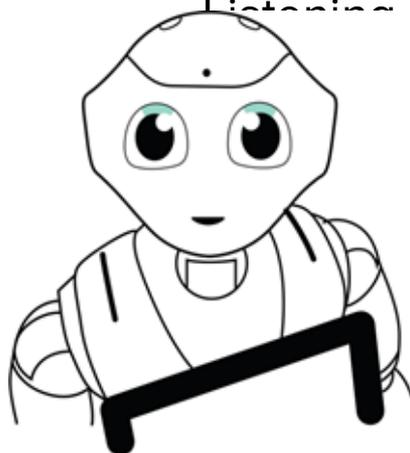
Blue (spinning):

Green:

Tracking a new person

Listening

Tl





What can I ask Pepper?

What's your name?

How tall are you?

How are you?

How much do you weigh?

What can you do?

How old are you?

What is your IP address?

Are you a boy or a girl?

What time is it?

What

What color are you?

Raise your arms.

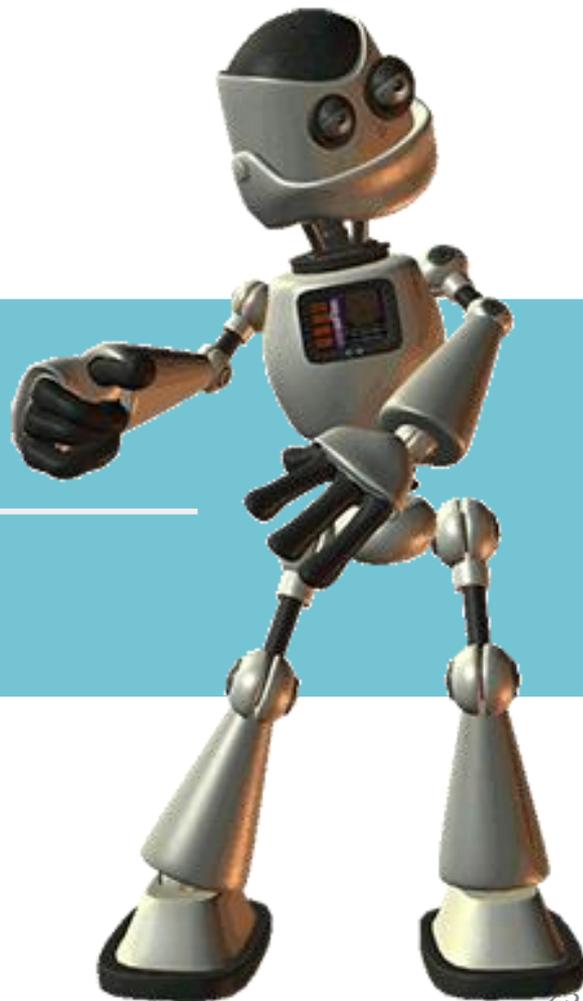
Why is your name Pepper?

Do you have a family?



Animate The Robot

Bring Your Robot To Life





Animation Library | Animate The Robot

In the animation library, there are 200+ movements available.

Use them in a dialog:

- ^run** - starts and blocks until the movement is finished
- ^start** - starts and continues while the movement is playing
- ^wait** - blocks until the movement is finished (use it after a ^start)
- ^stop** - stops a movement

```
u: (hello) ^run(animations/Stand/Gestures/Hey_1) Hey Jonas!
```



Create A Movement | Animate The Robot

If you need more animations, you need to create them!

- 1) Create a new box “timeline”
- 2)  Disable autonomous life - Pepper goes into Rest mode
- 3)  Wake up the robot - Only “wakes up” the motors, not AL
- 4)  Activate “animation mode”
- 5) Touch the hand to move the arm; store the position by tapping the head



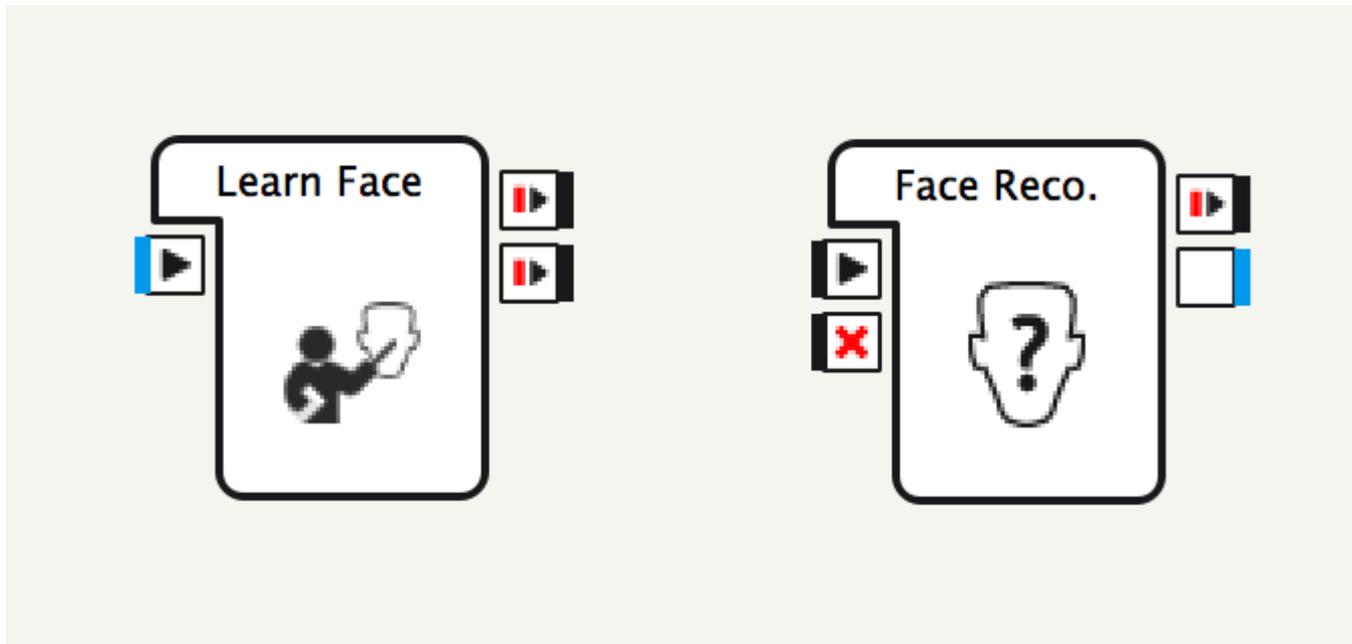
How Pepper handles **obstructions**:

- When an obstacle is detected, Pepper will crop the movements
- Most obstacles are detected by the lasers (on the floor)
 - A wire is an example of a difficult-to-detect obstacle and can therefore represent an issue





Overview | Face Recognition





~ Challenge ~ | Face Recognition

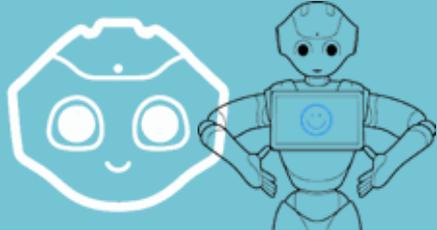
Challenge: Have Pepper learn your face and then call you by name when it sees you.

Hardware

Pepper's

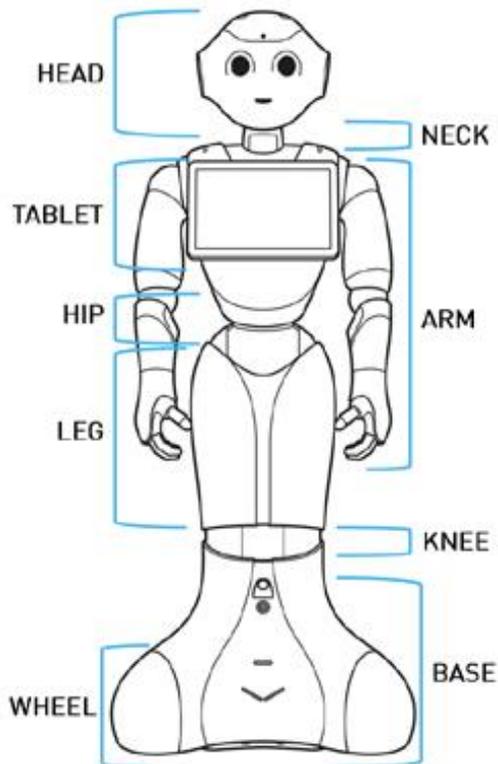
Anatomy





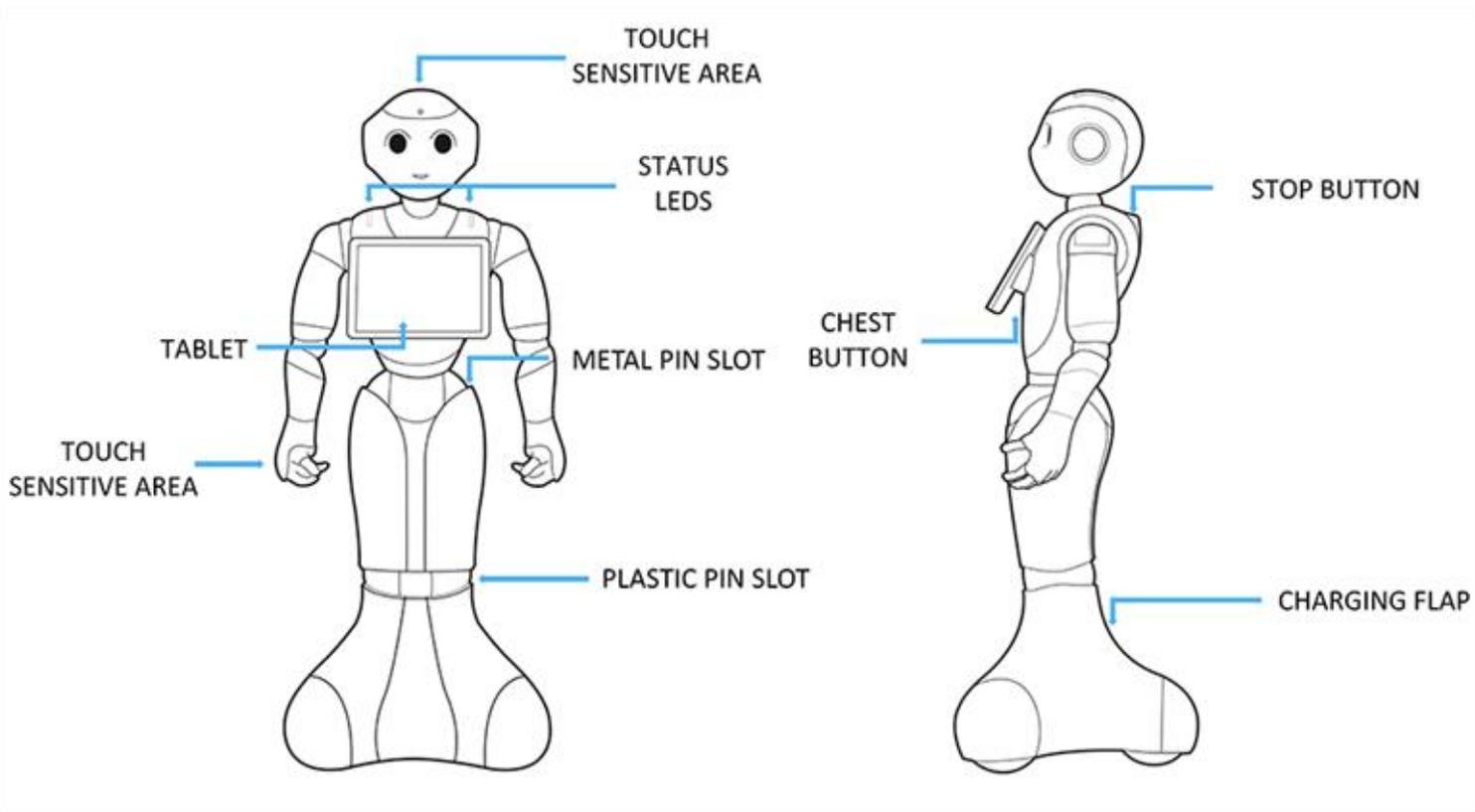
Key Sections | Pepper's Anatomy

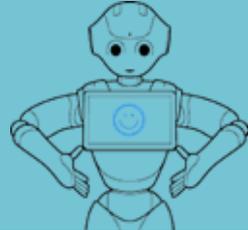
The body is divided into several parts:



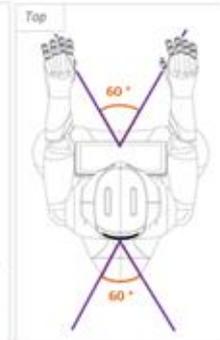
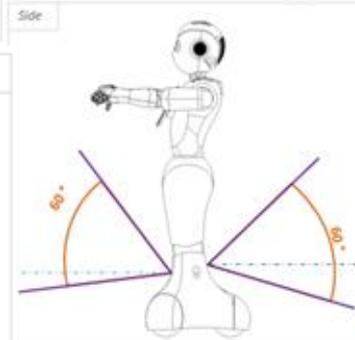
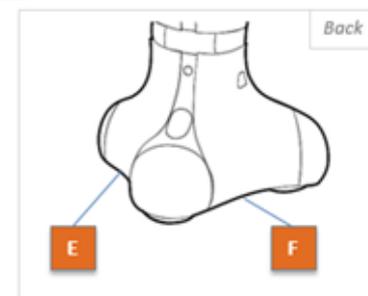
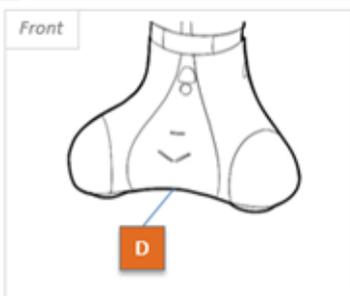
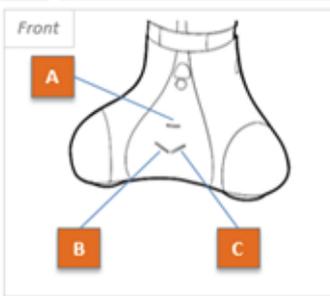
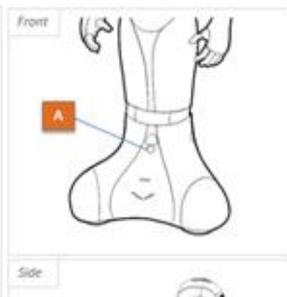
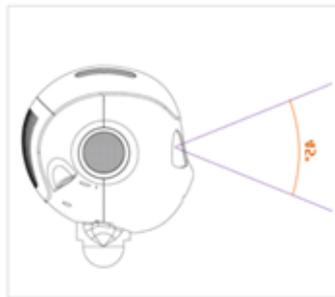
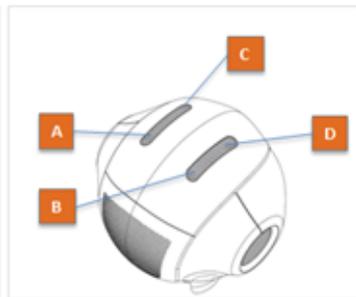
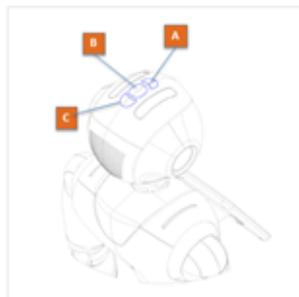


Areas of Interest | Pepper's Anatomy





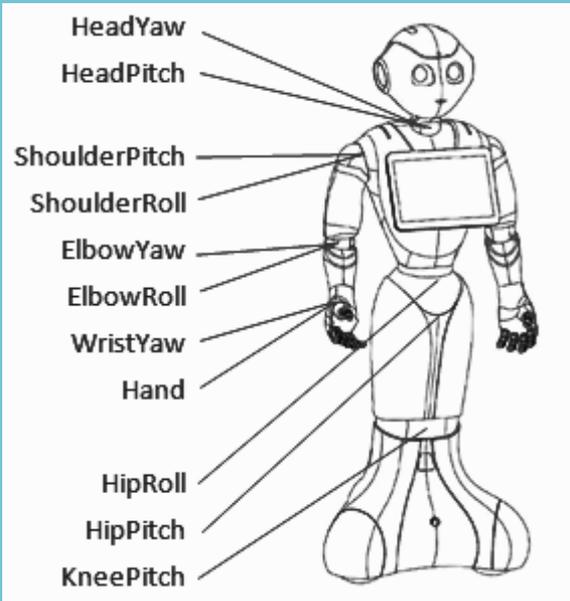
Sensors | Pepper's Anatomy



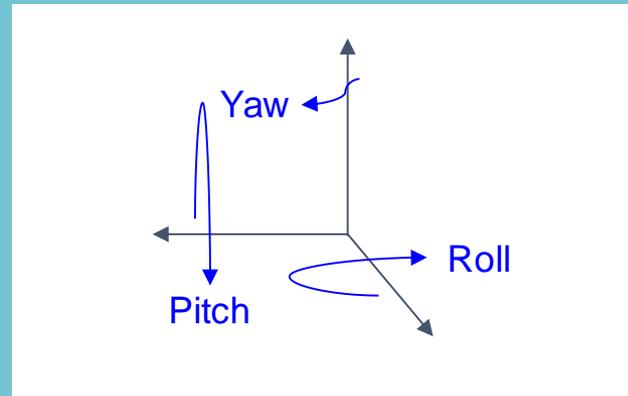


Motors (Actuators) | Pepper's Anatomy

Actuators



Motors are named after the joint and their direction





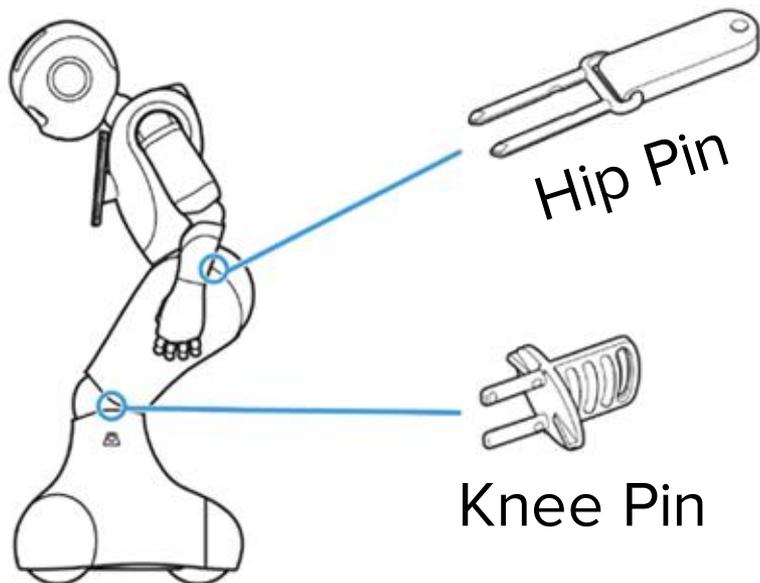
Brakes & Pins | Pepper's Anatomy

Brakes and Pins

The hip and knees have brakes to prevent Pepper from falling over.

Use the 2 pins to release the brakes:

- When you put Pepper in his box
- For manually setting Pepper's posture
- To move or carry Pepper





Charging the Battery | Pepper's Anatomy

To charge Pepper:

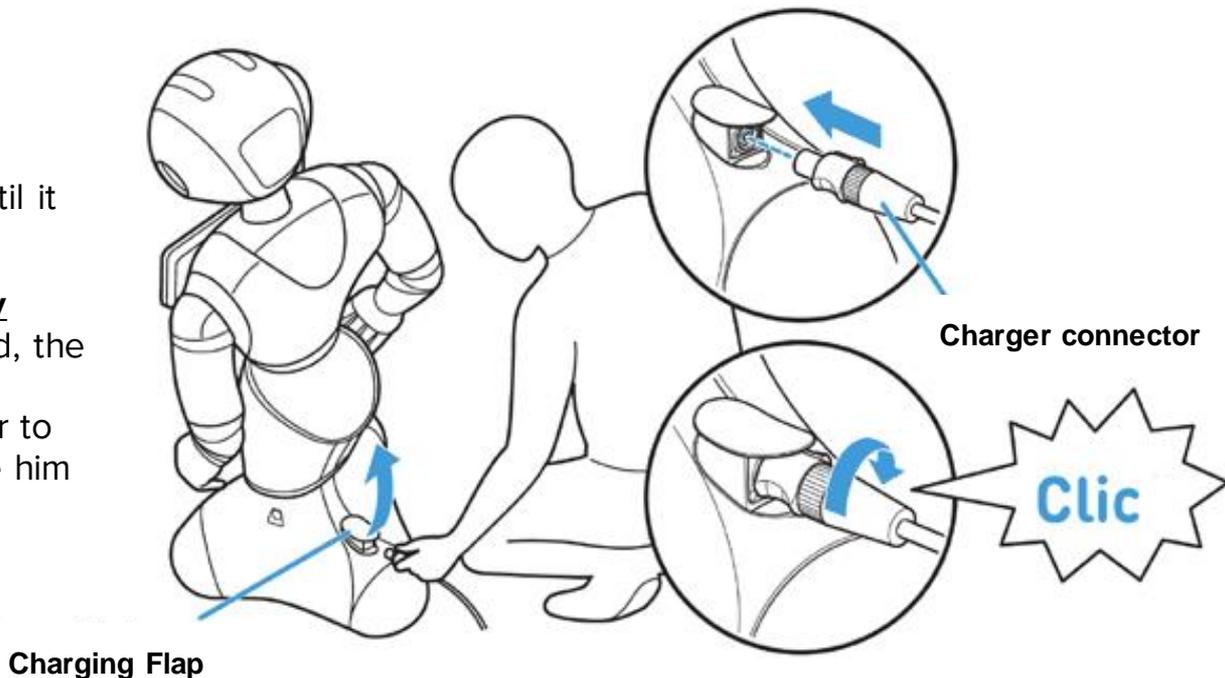
1. Open the charging flap
2. Insert charger connector
3. Turn connector to the right until it clicks

Charging Flap = Mobility Security

When the charging flap is opened, the wheels' motors are deactivated.
=> Open if you don't want Pepper to move around but still want to use him

Charging duration:

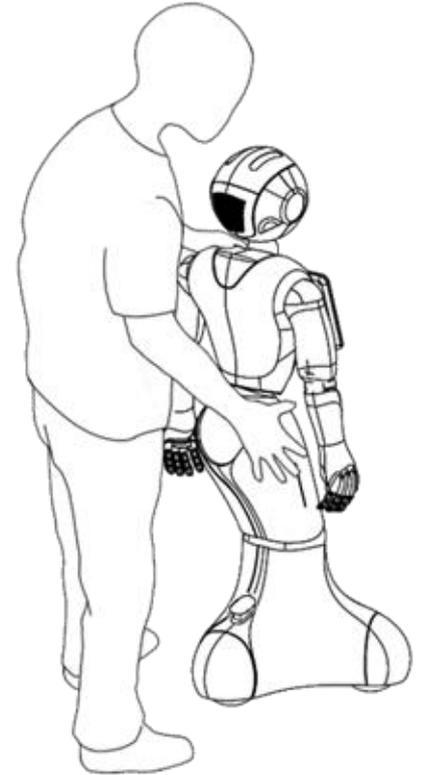
- 80% in 3h30
- 100% in 8h





Moving your Robot | Pepper's Anatomy

- 1) Go to the Rest position
- 2) Make sure the charging flap is opened
- 3) Hold the robot
 - a) One hand on the shoulder for steering**
 - b) One hand on the hip for pushing
- 4) Move it carefully



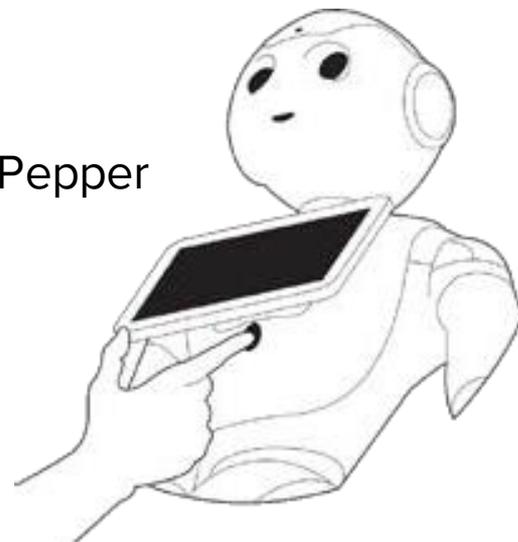
**Never push with the shoulder or Pepper will tilt forward!



Chest Button | Pepper's Anatomy

The chest button has multiple uses:

- When Pepper is **OFF**:
 - Press once: start Pepper
 - Press and hold: check the microcontrollers & start Pepper
- When Pepper is **ON**:
 - Press once: get status and notifications
 - Press twice: Rest / Wake up
 - Press and hold 3s: turn Pepper OFF
 - Press and hold 8s: force switch OFF





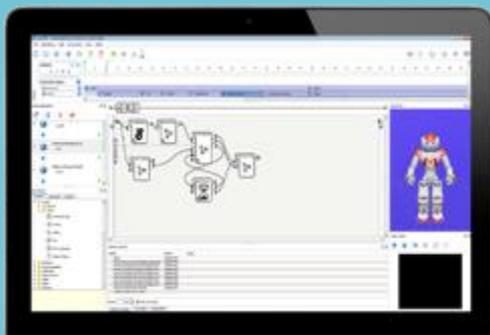
Robot has two connection options:

- Wi-Fi (both Head & Tablet)
- Ethernet

Use the hip pin to open the back of the head and reveal the Ethernet.



What is Choregraphe? | Choregraphe



Choregraphe

Easy visual
prototyping tool



Monitor

Watch internal robot
sensor data, logs

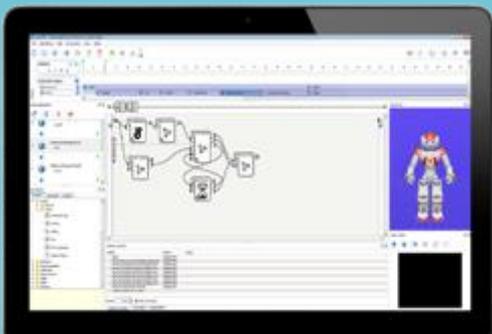


Software Development Kit

Comprehensive API for
C++ or Python



Choregraphe vs SDK | Choregraphe



Choregraphe

Easy visual prototyping tool

VS



Software

Development Kit

Comprehensive API for C++ or Python



Simple Apps = ✓✓ | Choregraphe

The screenshot displays the Choregraphe software interface. The main workspace contains a complex graph of interconnected blocks, including 'Loop (1)', 'Loop (2)', 'Loop (3)', 'Wait (ms)', 'Say', 'Say (1)', 'Say (2)', 'Say (3)', 'Say (4)', 'Say (5)', 'Say (6)', 'Say (7)', 'Say (8)', 'Say (9)', 'Say (10)', 'Say (11)', 'Say (12)', 'Say (13)', 'Say (14)', 'Say (15)', 'Say (16)', 'Say (17)', 'Say (18)', 'Say (19)', 'Say (20)', 'Say (21)', 'Say (22)', 'Say (23)', 'Say (24)', 'Say (25)', 'Say (26)', 'Say (27)', 'Say (28)', 'Say (29)', 'Say (30)', 'Say (31)', 'Say (32)', 'Say (33)', 'Say (34)', 'Say (35)', 'Say (36)', 'Say (37)', 'Say (38)', 'Say (39)', 'Say (40)', 'Say (41)', 'Say (42)', 'Say (43)', 'Say (44)', 'Say (45)', 'Say (46)', 'Say (47)', 'Say (48)', 'Say (49)', 'Say (50)', 'Say (51)', 'Say (52)', 'Say (53)', 'Say (54)', 'Say (55)', 'Say (56)', 'Say (57)', 'Say (58)', 'Say (59)', 'Say (60)', 'Say (61)', 'Say (62)', 'Say (63)', 'Say (64)', 'Say (65)', 'Say (66)', 'Say (67)', 'Say (68)', 'Say (69)', 'Say (70)', 'Say (71)', 'Say (72)', 'Say (73)', 'Say (74)', 'Say (75)', 'Say (76)', 'Say (77)', 'Say (78)', 'Say (79)', 'Say (80)', 'Say (81)', 'Say (82)', 'Say (83)', 'Say (84)', 'Say (85)', 'Say (86)', 'Say (87)', 'Say (88)', 'Say (89)', 'Say (90)', 'Say (91)', 'Say (92)', 'Say (93)', 'Say (94)', 'Say (95)', 'Say (96)', 'Say (97)', 'Say (98)', 'Say (99)', 'Say (100)'. The interface also features a 'Robot View' window on the right showing a 3D model of the Aldebaran robot. At the bottom, there are panels for 'Memory watcher' and 'Dialog'.

Name	Nature	Value
...

Name	Nature	Value
...

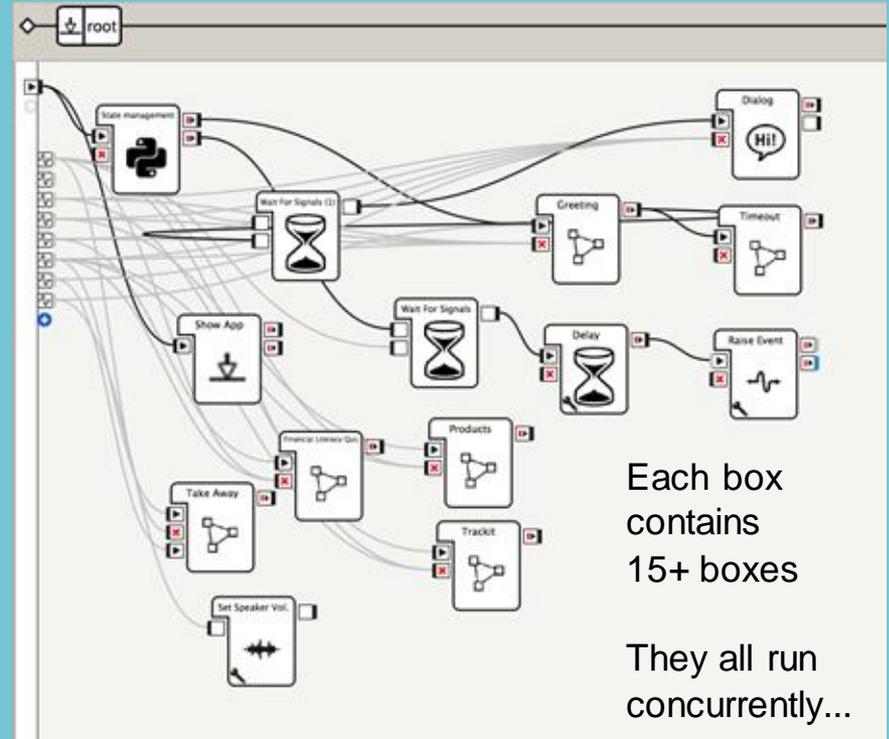


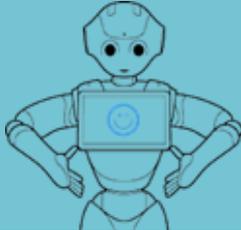
Production = Chaos! | Choregraphe

A “production” app is usually 2000+ lines of code... this can easily reach 50+ boxes, and 1000+ wires...

As boxes, it is:

- HARD to write, share, version
- VERY HARD to organise, debug
- IMPOSSIBLE to understand, update





Tool Introduction | Choregraphe

The screenshot displays the Choregraphe application window. The main workspace shows a behavior tree with a 'Say' block. The left sidebar contains a 'Project Tree' and a 'Project objects' list. The right sidebar shows a 3D view of a robot in a blue environment and a 'Script editor' with Python code.

```
1 import time
2 class MyClass(GeneratedClass):
3     def __init__(self):
4         GeneratedClass.__init__(self, False)
5         self.tts = ALProxy('ALTextToSpeech')
6         self.ttsStop = ALProxy('ALTextToSpeech', True)
7         #Create another proxy as wait is blocking if audiolat
8         is remote
9
10    def onLoop(self):
11        self.isRunning = False
12        self.ids = []
13
14    def onInit(self):
15        for id in self.ids:
16            try:
17                self.ttsStop_stop(id)
18            except:
```

Memory switcher

Name	Is active	View
Autonomous/Re/Asleep	EVENT	
BackBumperPressed	EVENT	
robotWakeup	EVENT	

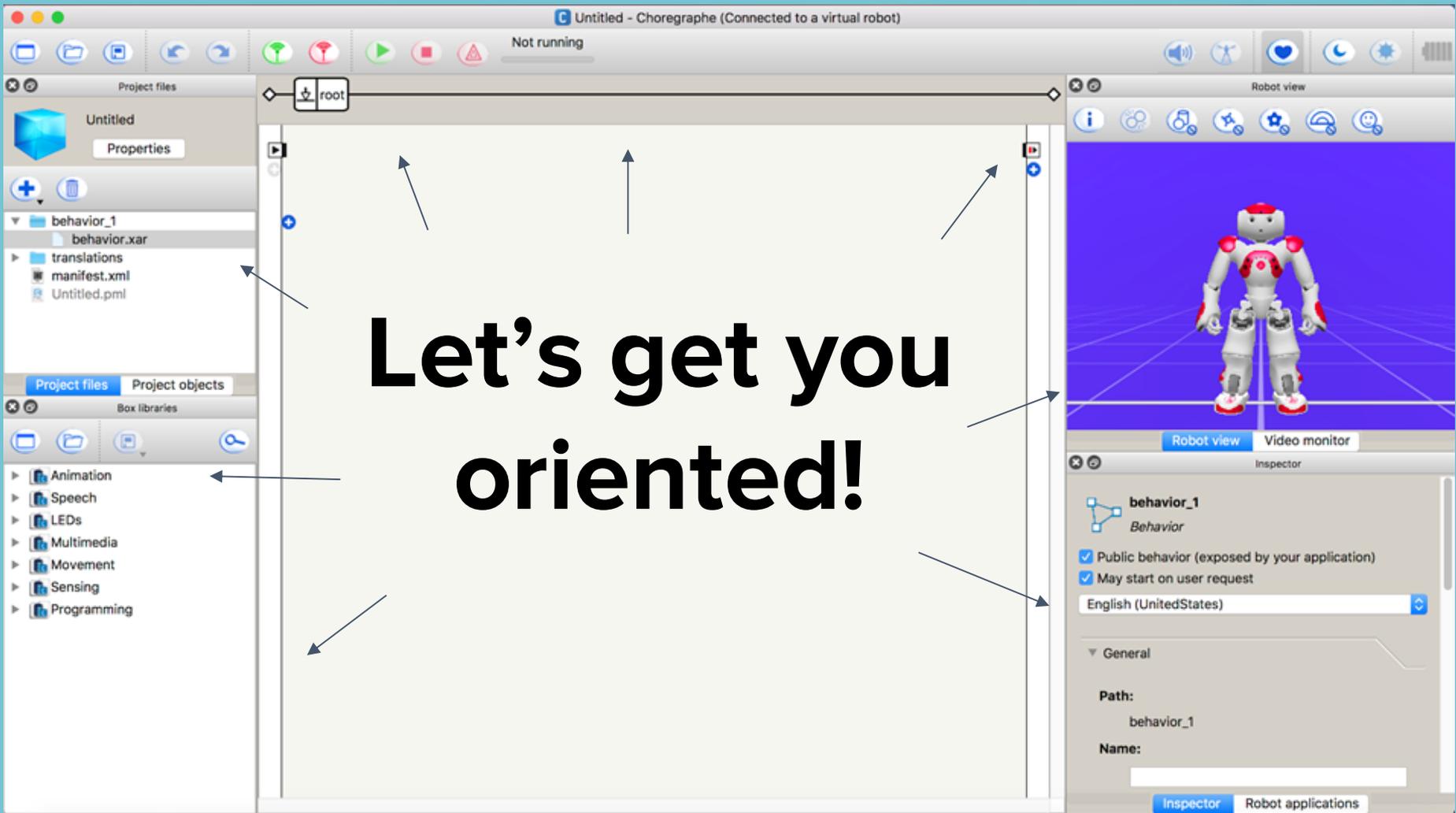
Period: 3.00 s | Start recording

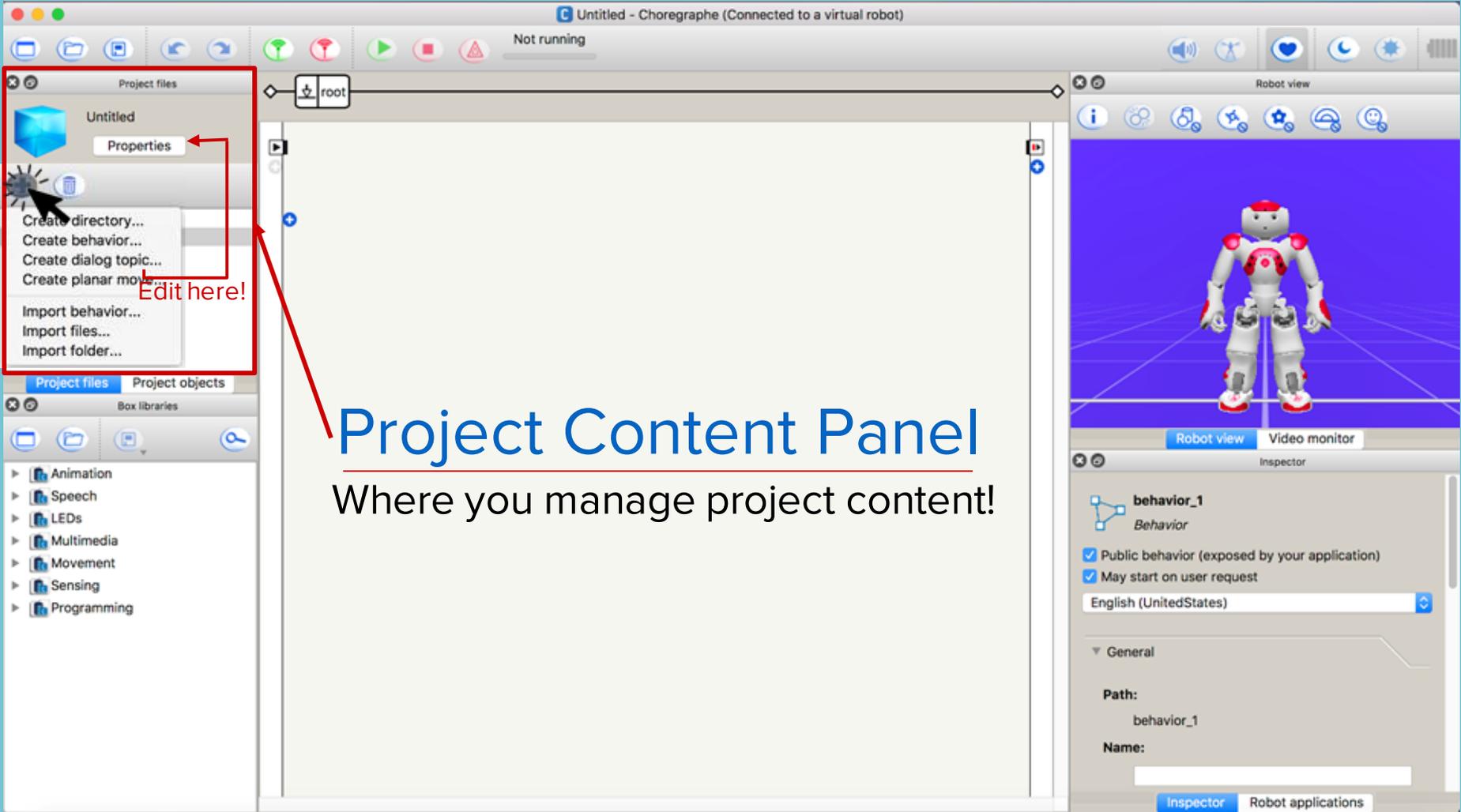
Log viewer | Memory switcher

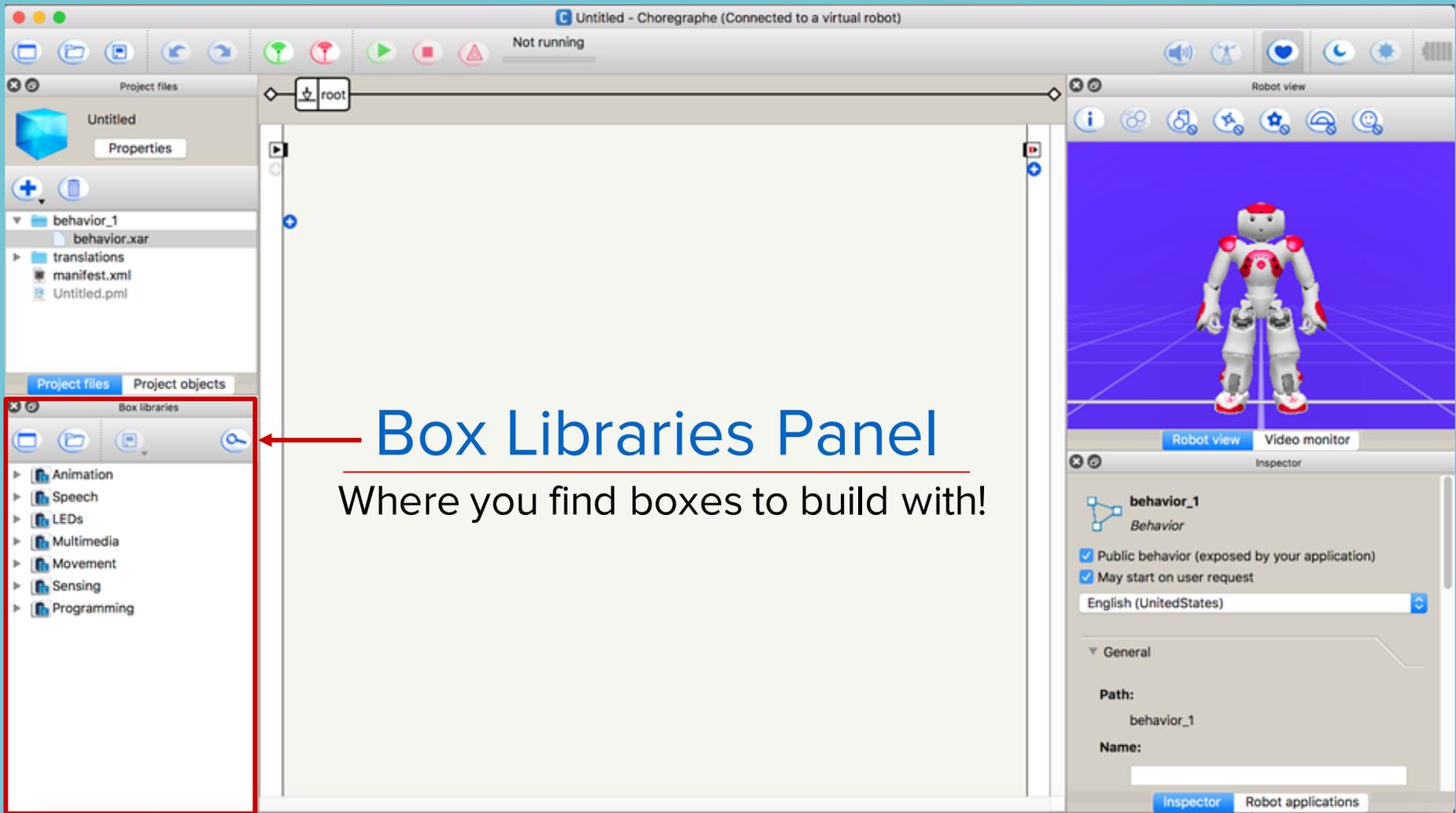
Script editor | Robot applications

Welcome to Choregraphe!

Your “instant results” prototyping tool

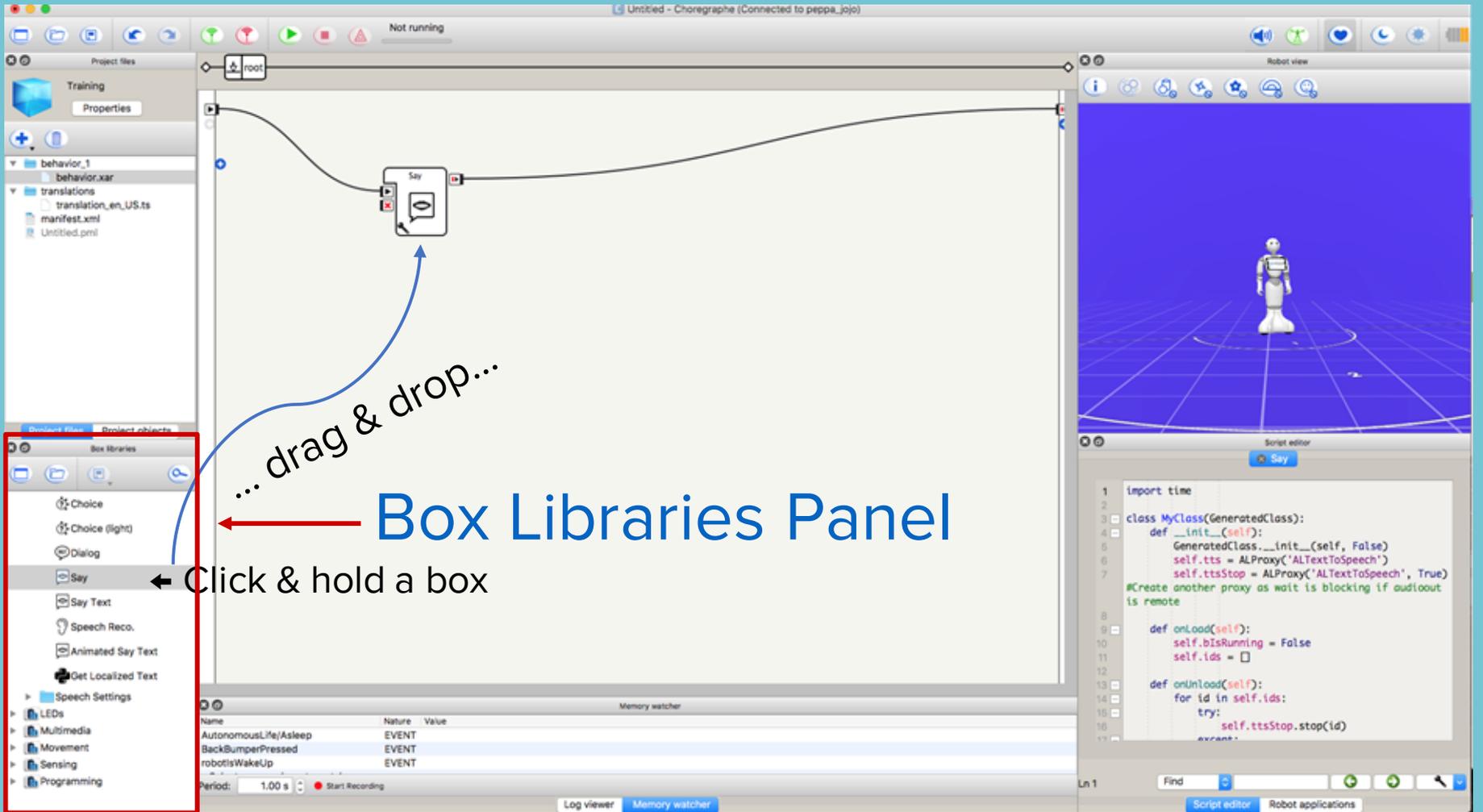


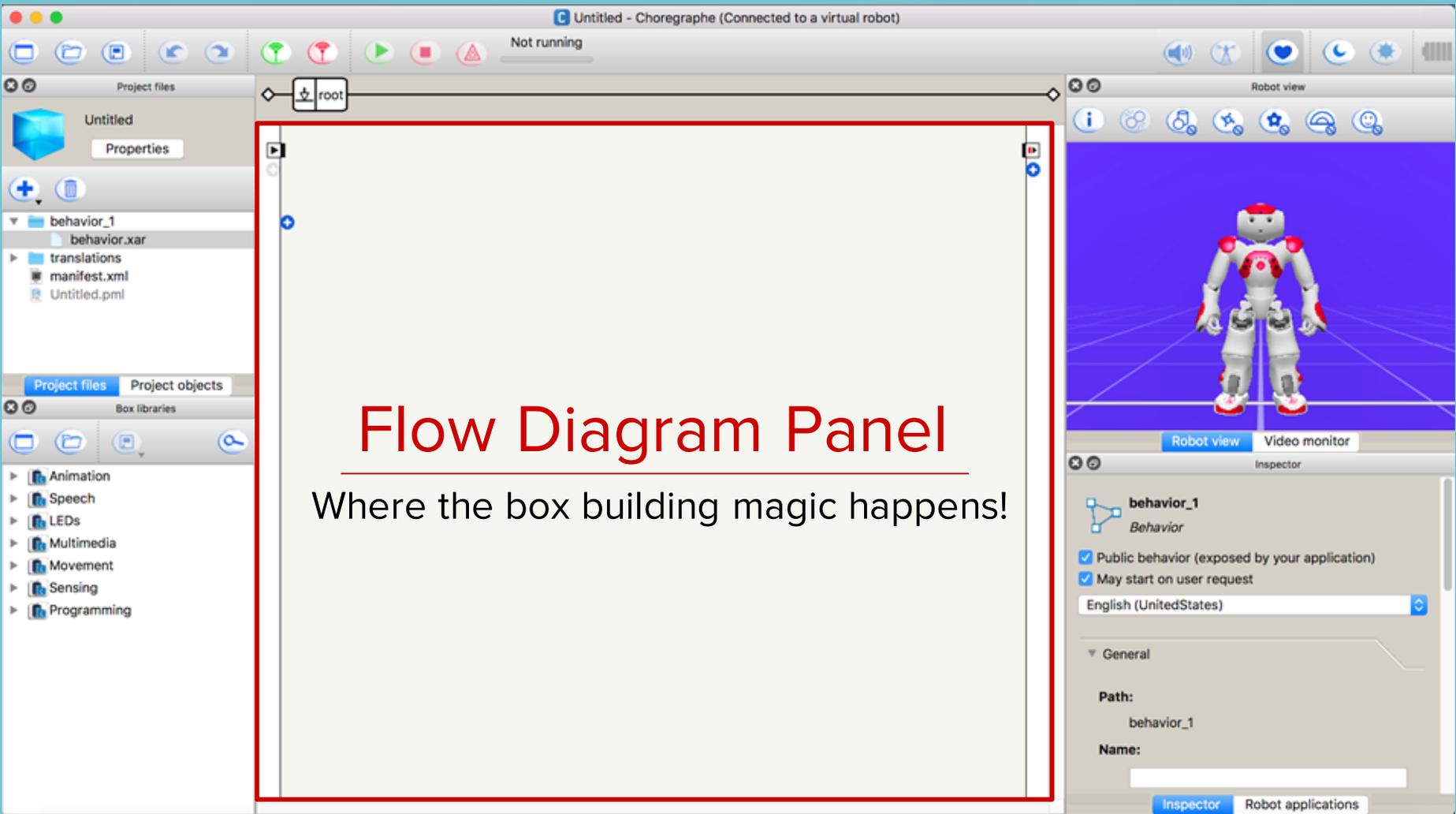




Box Libraries Panel

Where you find boxes to build with!





Flow Diagram Panel

Where the box building magic happens!

Untitled - Choregraphe (Connected to a virtual robot)

Not running

Connect to...

★	Status	Name	Port	IP
★		Hex	9559	hex.local.
★		Pepper	9559	pepper.local.
★		PepperDemoPromoter	9559	pepperdemopro
★		Pepperoni	9559	pepperoni.local
★		Riri	9559	riri.local.

Use fixed port 9559

Use fixed IP/hostname 10.80.129.68

Cancel Select

Name:

Inspector Robot applications

Project files

Untitled

Properties

- behavior_1
 - behavior.xar
- translations
- manifest.xml
- Untitled.pml

Project files Project obj

Box libraries

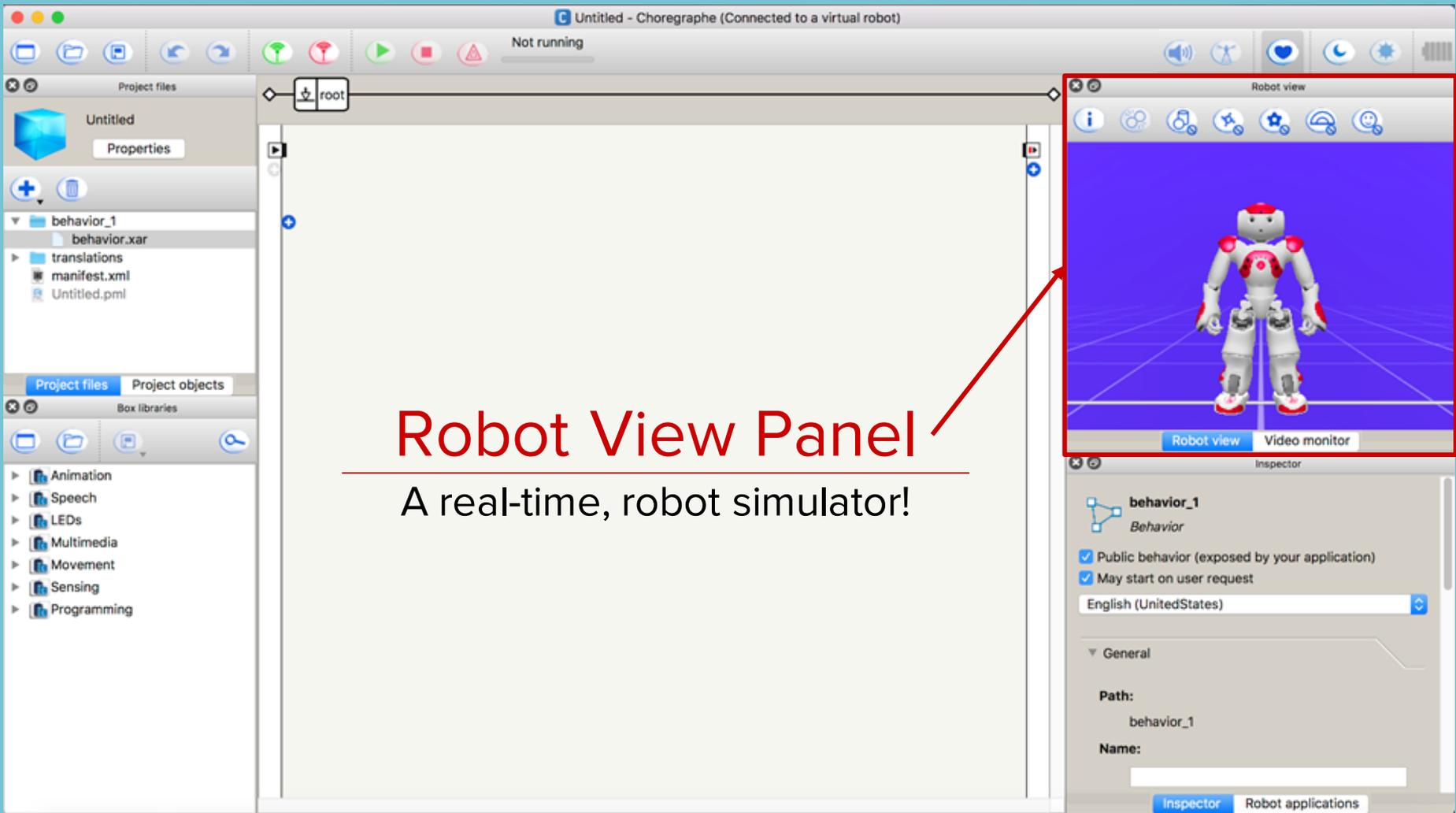
- Animation
- Speech
- LEDs
- Multimedia
- Movement
- Sensing
- Programming

Robot view

Video monitor

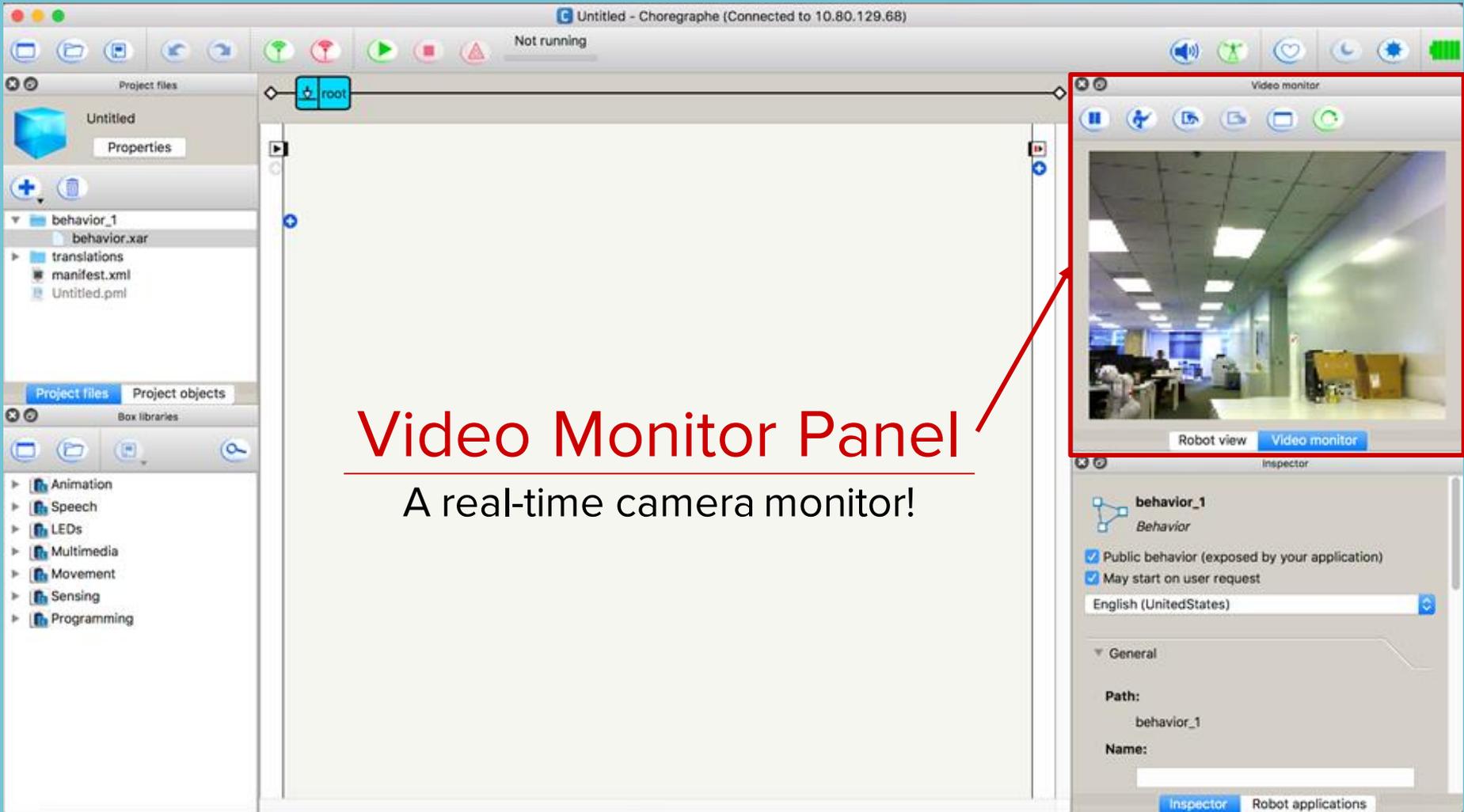
Inspector

d by your application)
st



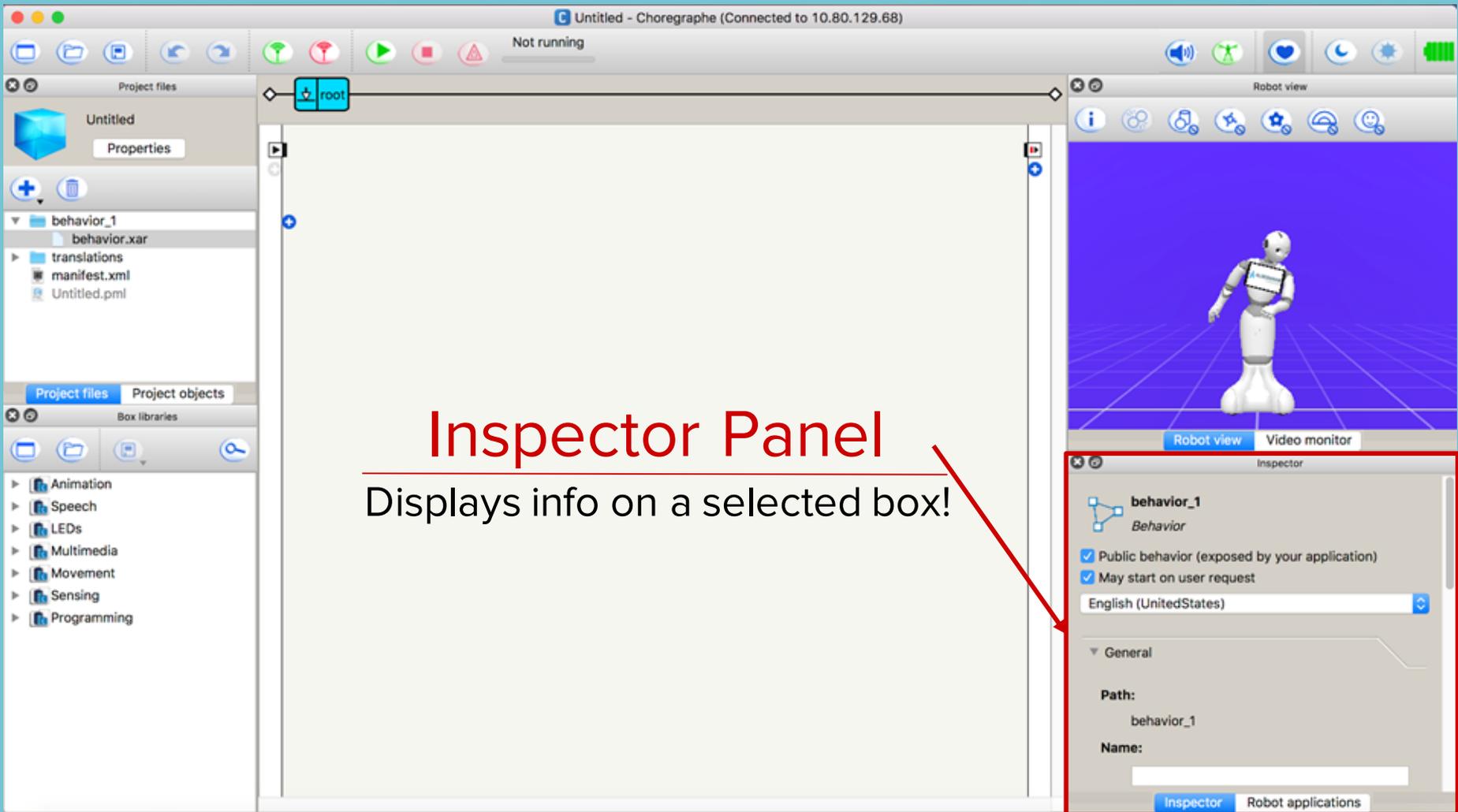
Robot View Panel

A real-time, robot simulator!



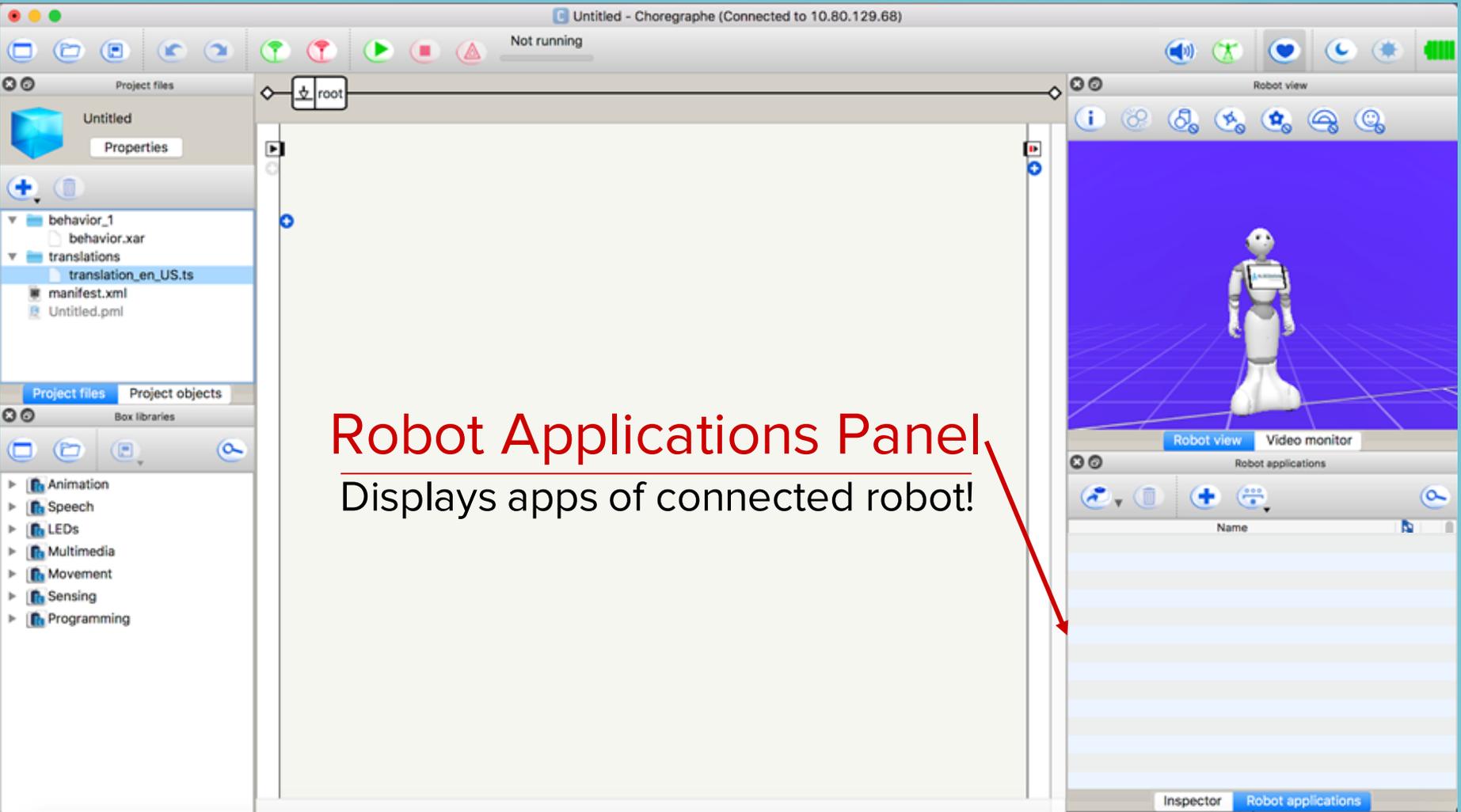
Video Monitor Panel

A real-time camera monitor!

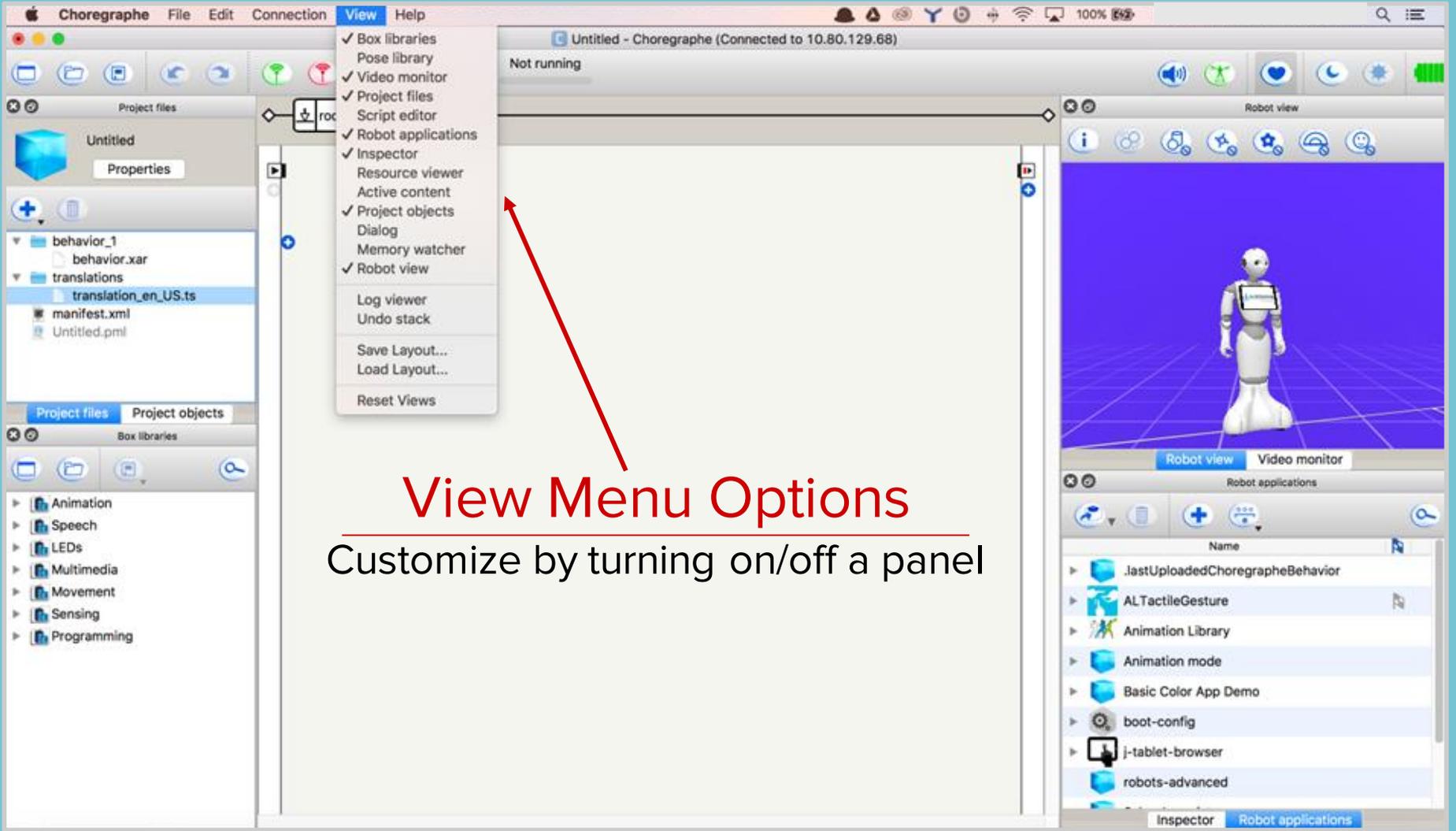


Inspector Panel

Displays info on a selected box!



Robot Applications Panel
Displays apps of connected robot!





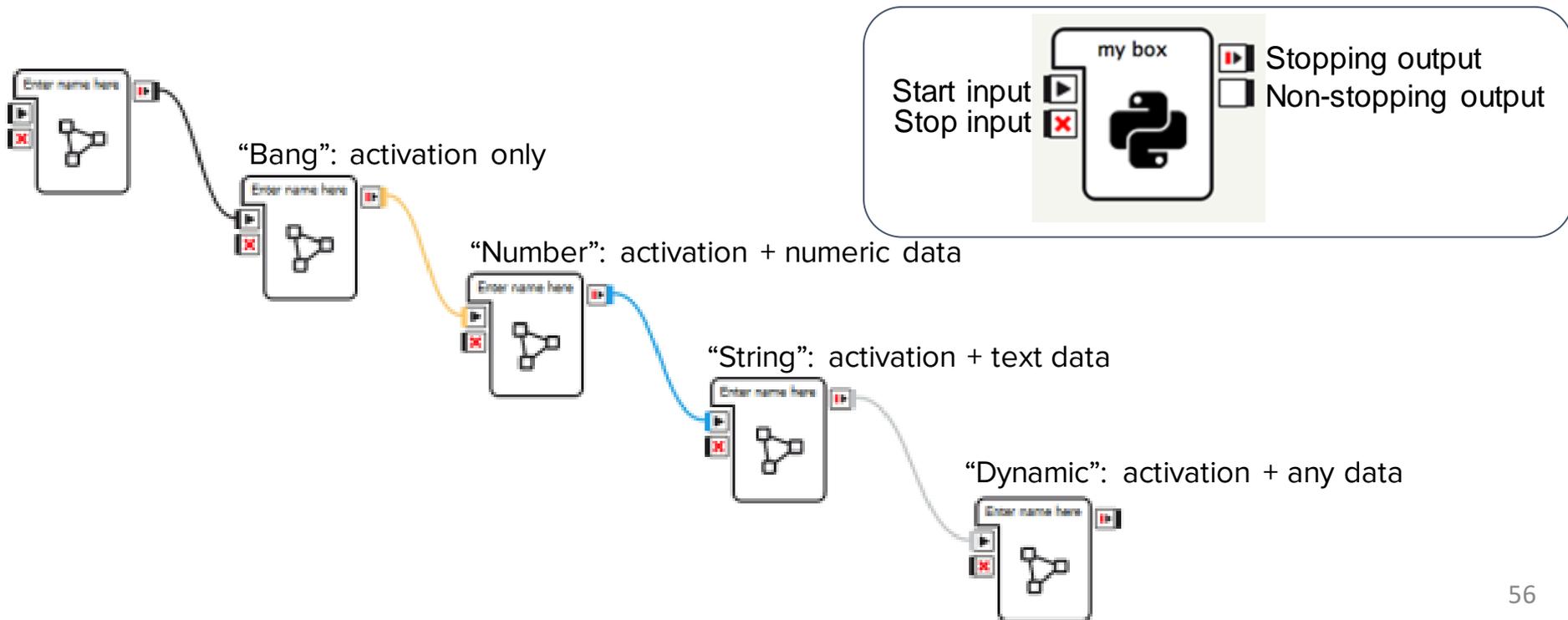
Choregraphie - Topic II

Boxes



Introduction to Boxes | Choregraphe

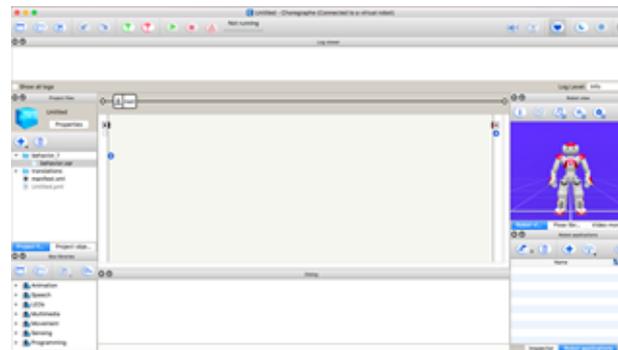
Boxes: the building blocks of a Choregraphe app





GUI Abstraction | Choregraphe

- The O.S. inside Pepper's Head is called NAOqi
- NAOqi works with services

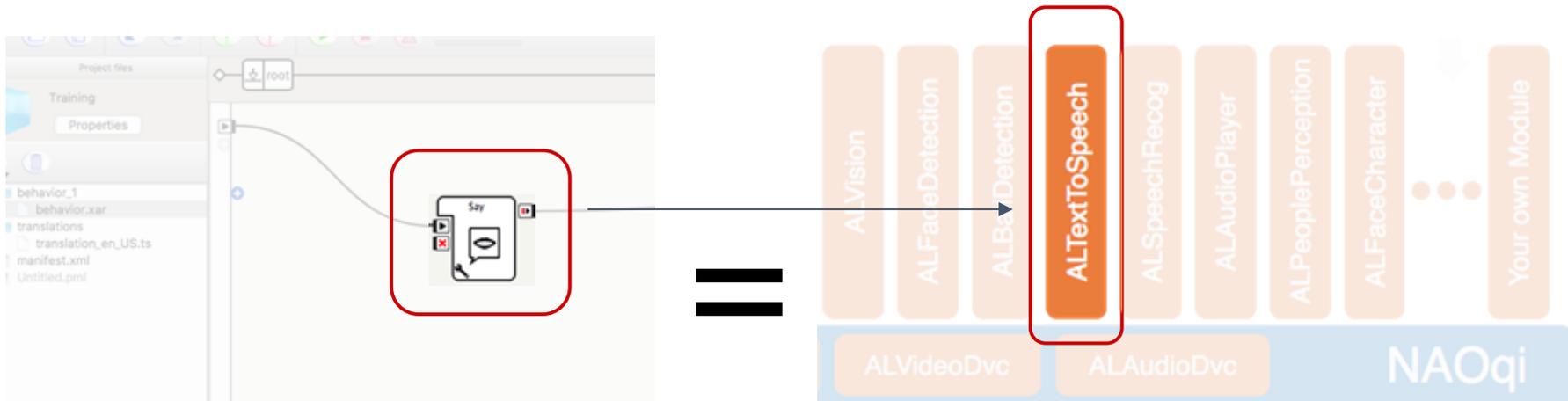


- Choregraphe abstracts the calling of services with a GUI



Boxes = a GUI Abstraction | Choregraphe

- Choregraphe abstracts the calling of services with a GUI
- **Say** box => calls **ALTextToSpeech** service





Building Your First App | Choregraphe

Your First App!
aka "Hello World!"

Click & hold "Say" →

... drag & drop ...

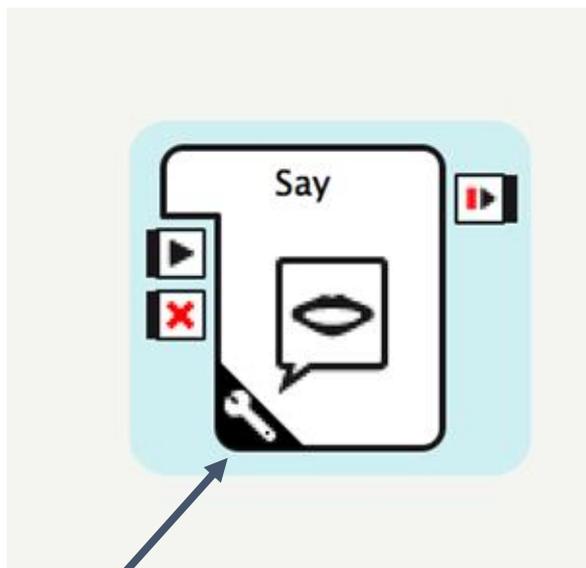
... then click play!

The screenshot shows the Choregraphe application window. On the left, a 'Project view' pane shows a tree structure with 'behavior_1' expanded to show a 'Say' block. Below this, a 'Project objects' pane lists various blocks, with 'Say' highlighted. A blue arrow points from the 'Say' block in the 'Project objects' pane to the 'Say' block in the 'behavior_1' tree. Another blue arrow points from the 'Say' block in the tree to the 'Play' button in the top toolbar. The main workspace shows a 3D view of a robot on a blue grid. At the bottom, a 'Script editor' pane contains Python code for a class named 'MyClass'.

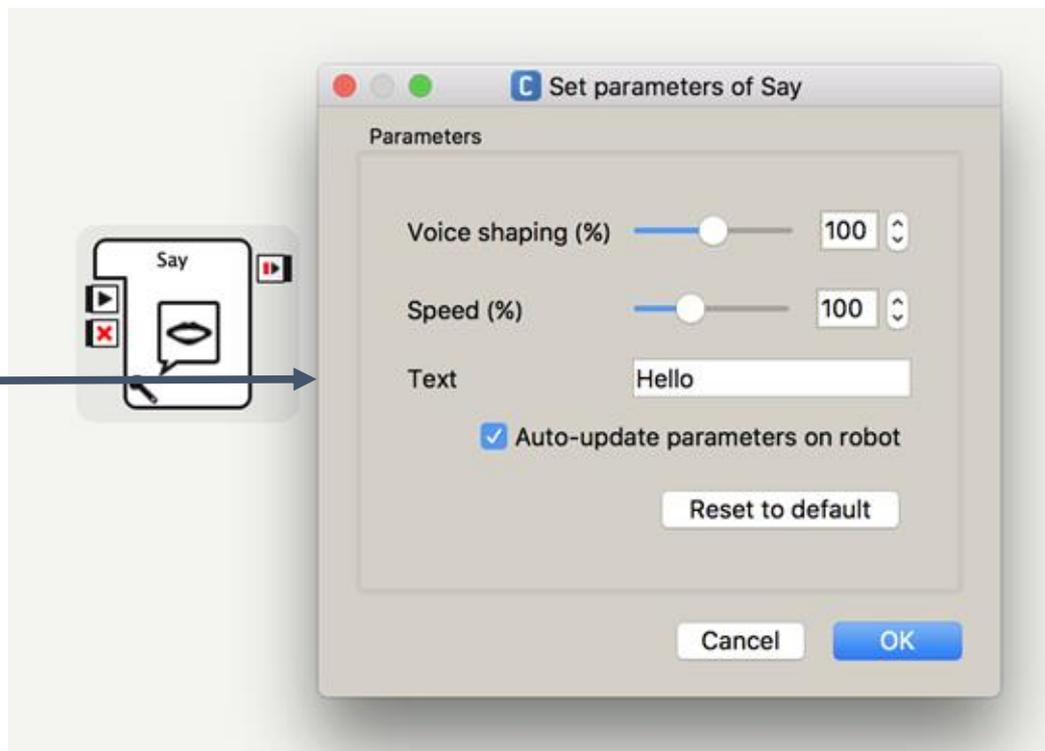
```
1 import time
2
3 class MyClass(GeneratedClass):
4     def __init__(self):
5         GeneratedClass.__init__(self, False)
6         self.tts = ALProxy('ALTextToSpeech')
7         self.ttsStop = ALProxy('ALTextToSpeech', True)
8         #Create another proxy as wait is blocking if audiostream
9         #is remote
10
11     def onLoad(self):
12         self.isRunning = False
13         self.id = []
14
15     def onUnload(self):
16         for id in self.id:
17             try:
18                 self.ttsStop.stop(id)
19             except:
```



Introduction to Parameters | Choregraphe



Click wrench to access parameters



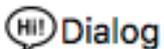


Types of Boxes | Choregraphe

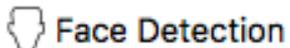
Animation



Speech



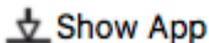
Vision



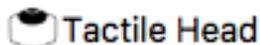
Multimedia



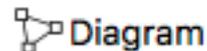
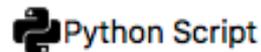
Tablet



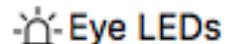
Touch



Templates



LEDs



Time

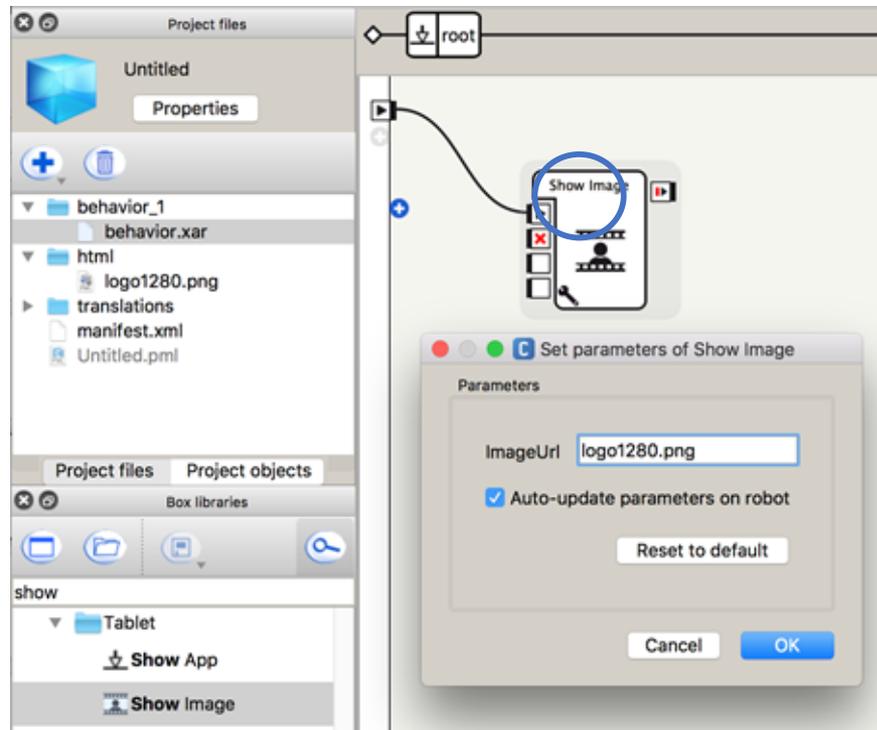




Tablet: Show Image | Types of Boxes

Using the tablet...

- 1) Create a new directory: “html”
- 2) Import an image into this folder
- 3) Find the box “Show image”
- 4) Add a link to it
- 5) Edit the parameter to the name of your image
- 6) Play the behavior!

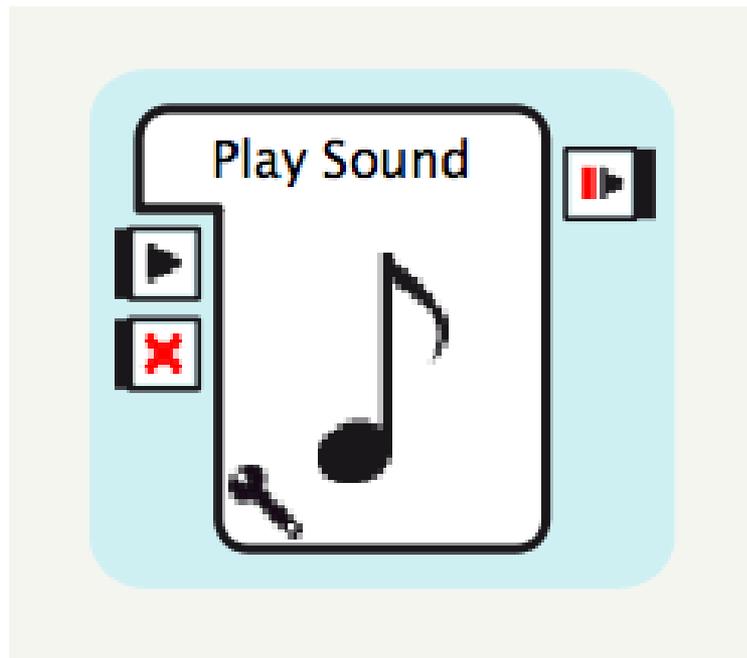




Play Sound | Types of Boxes

Public domain:

- <https://freesound.org/browse/>
- <http://soundbible.com/>
- <http://pdsounds.org/>





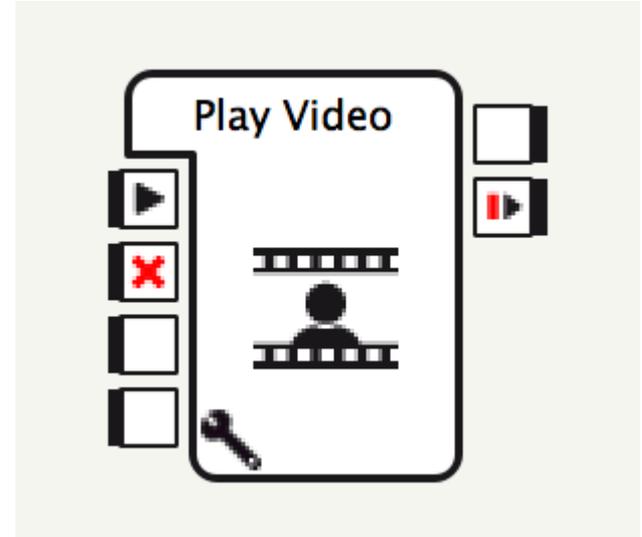
Play Video | Types of Boxes

Public domain / Creative Commons:

- <https://www.pond5.com/free>
- <https://vimeo.com/creativecommons/cc0>
- [Youtube: How to ...](#)

Downloading YouTube/Vimeo/etc videos:

- www.keepvid.com



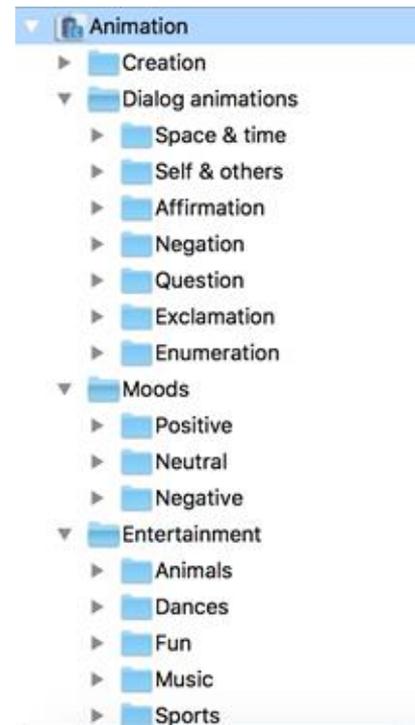
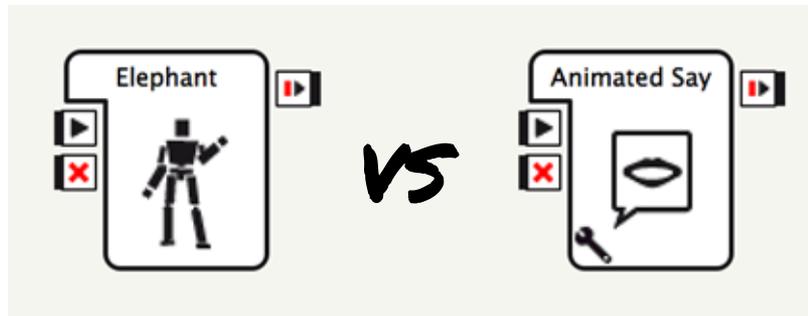


Animations | Types of Boxes

Animated Speech takes care of you most of the time...

Some circumstances call for a specific animation:

- Exaggerated gestures
- Dances
- Reactions



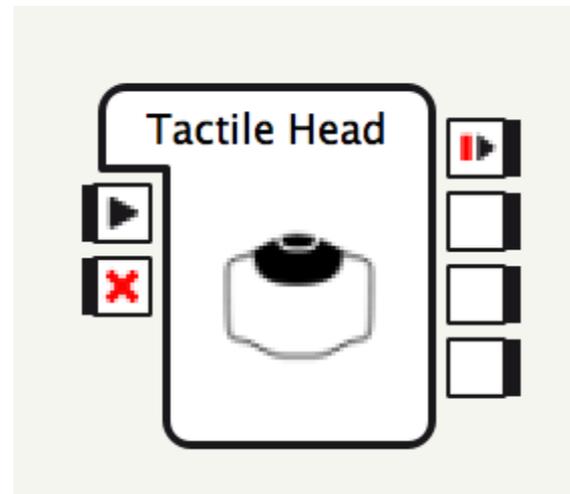


Touch Head | Types of Boxes

Pepper has “presence.”

--

Take advantage of it!



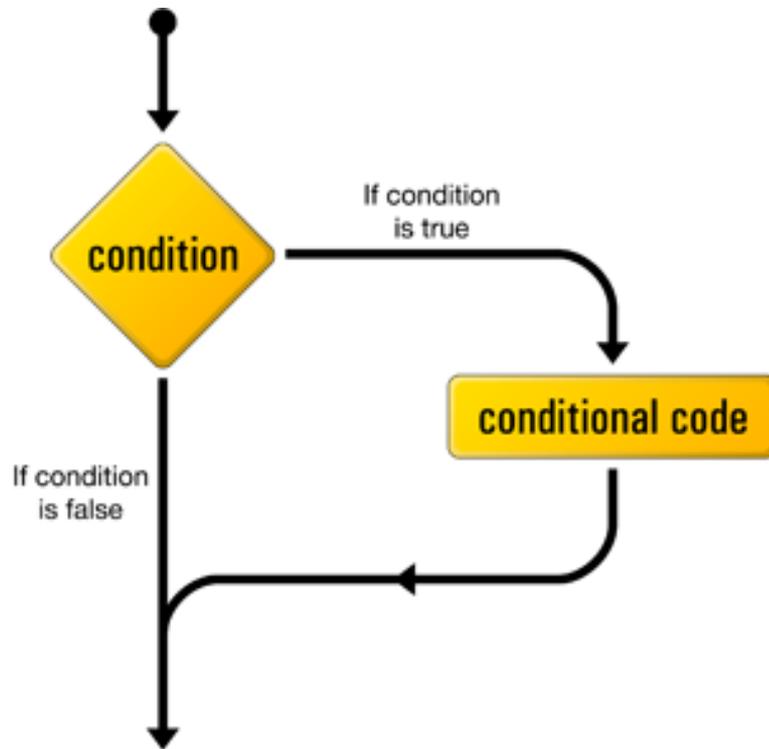
Intro to Programming





Conditional Statements | Programming

Conditional statements allow an app to flow in different directions based on a user's input.

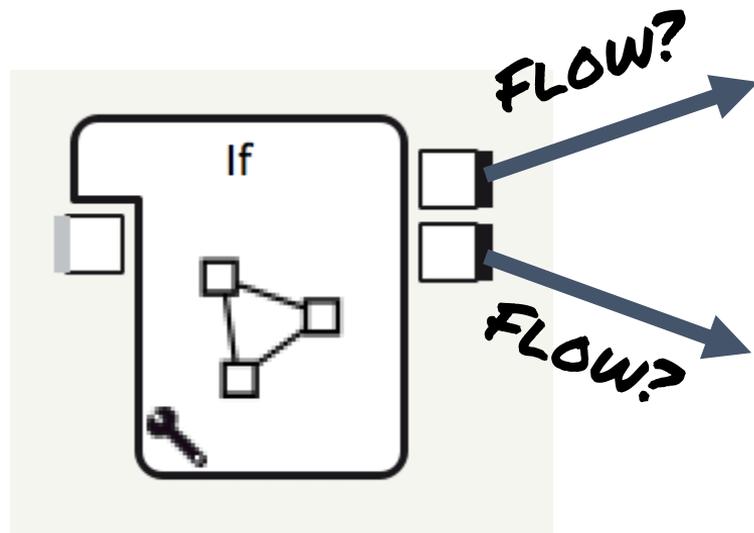




Programming: If | Types of Boxes

- ▼  Programming
 - ▶ Behavior Control
 - ▶ Data Edition
 - ▼ Logic
 - Counter
 - If**
 - Only Once
 - Switch Case
 - Wait For Signals
 - ▼ Math

FLOW

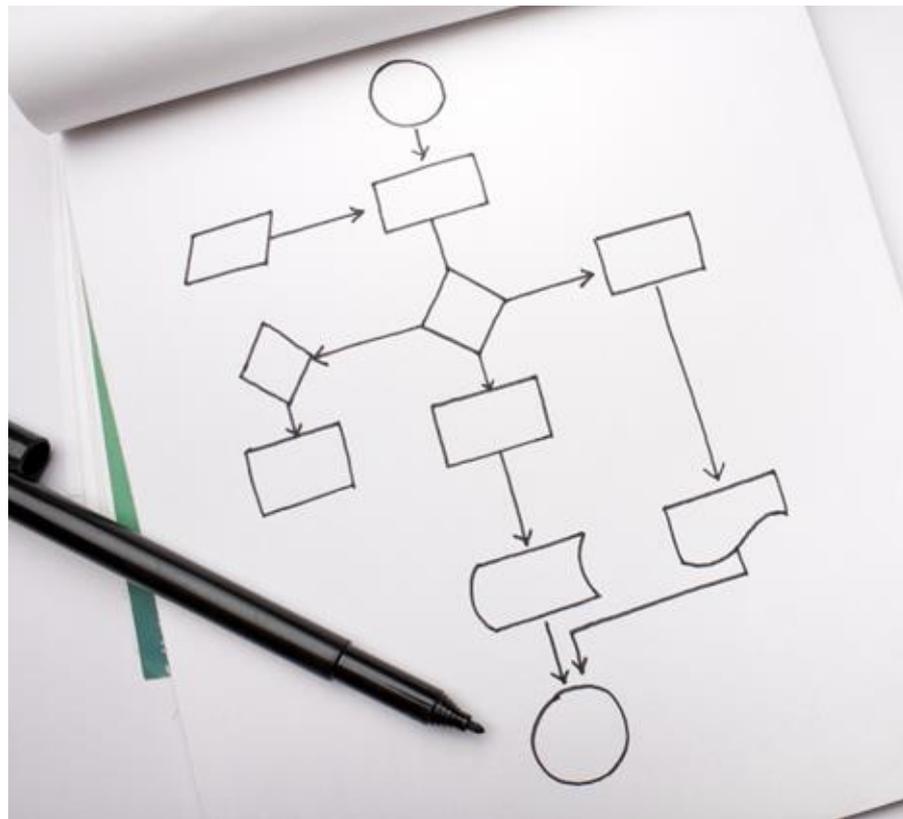




Flow Control | Programming

Flow Control in a Choregraphe application is determined by:

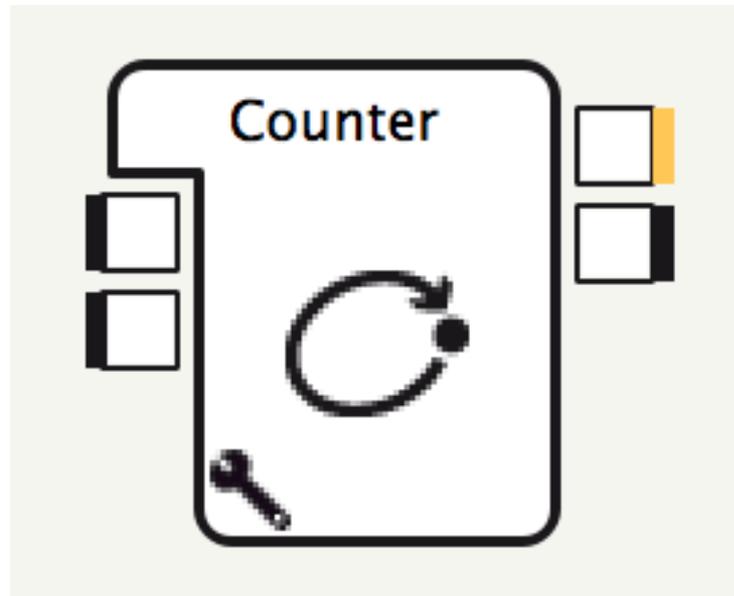
- Conditional Statements
- Loops
- Function Calls
- Signal Events





Counter | Types of Boxes

Loop boxes a certain number of times using Counter





Choregraphe - Topic III

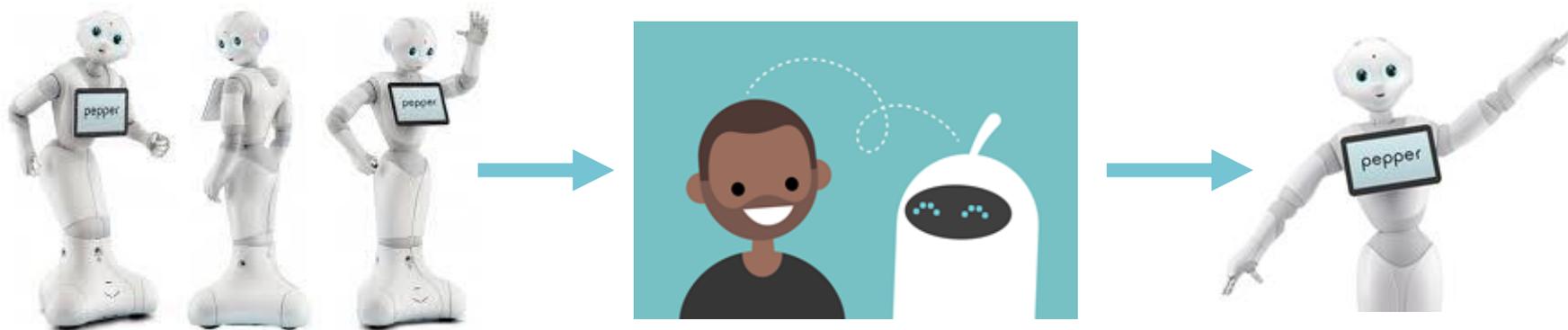
Prototyping an Application



Application Overview | Choregraphe

Q: *What is an application?*

A: *A set of robot actions that tell a story in 4D and provide a human with an experience.*



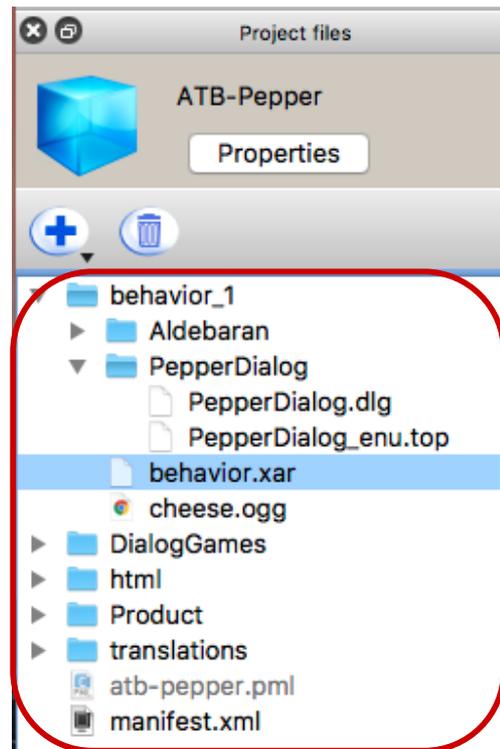


Prototyping Overview | Choregraphe

Q: *What is a prototype?*

A: *A set of robot actions (think boxes!) that demonstrate a proof of concept of an application. In terms of files, it includes:*

- **Behaviors** (.xar): what pepper can do
- **Dialog topics** (.dlg / .top): what pepper can talk about
- **Other resources** (media, scripts, web pages...): app content, html, complex actions, etc.
- **Properties** (icon, name, ...): configurations, settings, etc.

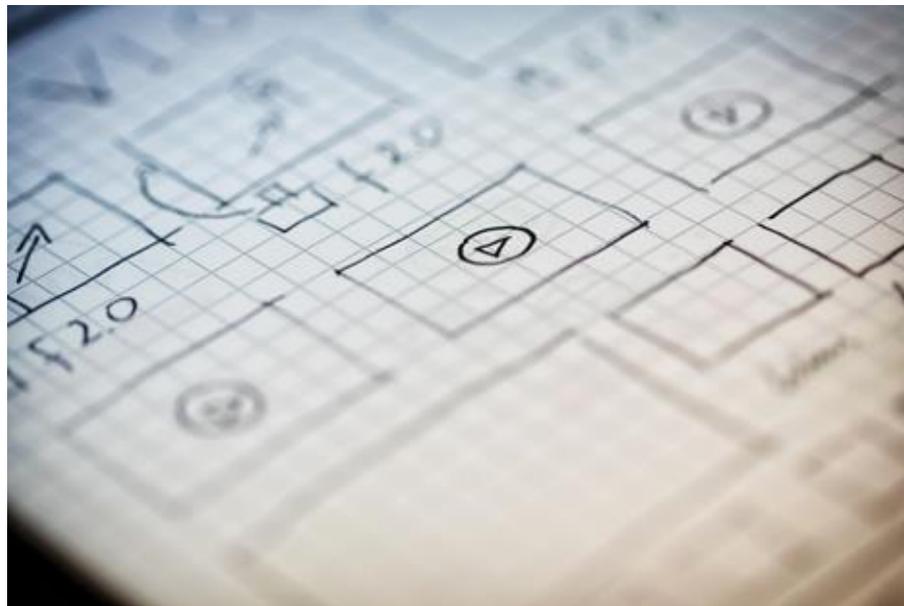




Storyboarding Your Prototype | Choregraphe

Remember: your goal is just to make a proof of concept!

- Scope prototype to the key section(s) of your app idea
- Sketch out the flow of the app in frames, including:
 - the Tablet design
 - the Dialog
 - Robot movements





Quick Detour #1

NAOqi Access Methods



SSH + SFTP | NAOqi Access Methods

When working on the robot, everything** happens in the head processor:

- Recordings are stored in the head
- Logs are stored in the head



**The Tablet is mostly used as a display / monitor

What connection protocols can you use to access the robot?

SSH

Access the terminal



SFTP

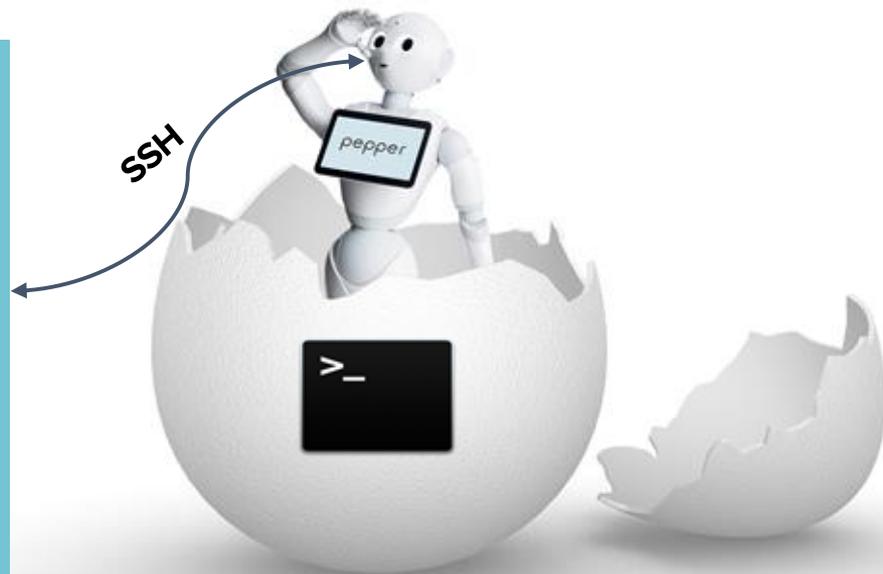
Access the file system





SSH via Command Shell | NAOqi Access Methods

```
>_ Access Pepper's  
Linux head (NAOqi)  
remotely with your  
command shell via SSH
```





SSH via Command Shell | NAOqi Access Methods



Terminal

```
> ssh nao@{Your-Robot's-IP Address}
```

Example:

```
> ssh nao@10.80.129.11
```

```
> Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
```

```
> Warning: Permanently added '10.80.129.97' (ECDSA) to the list of  
known hosts.
```

```
> Password: nao {default password = 'nao'}
```



SSH Challenge! | NAOqi Access Methods

Terminal

Challenge: Make the robot say *“Hello World!”*

Example:

```
> ssh nao@<Your-Robot's-IP>
```

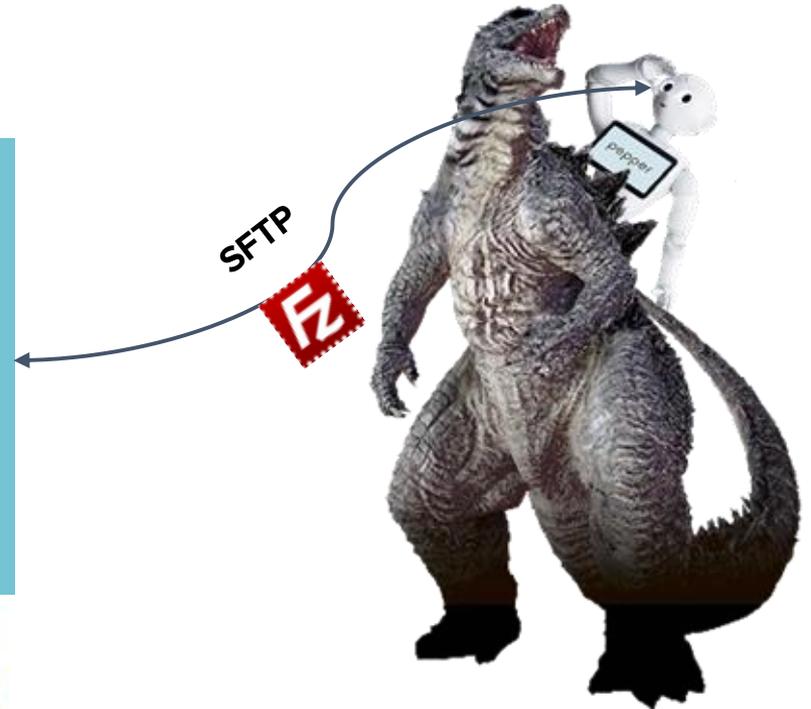
```
> Password: nao
```

```
> pepper [0] ~ $ say "hello world"
```



SFTP via FileZilla | NAOqi Access Methods

Access Pepper's File System remotely with an SFTP Client, such as



Other SFTP Clients:



Transmit
Cyberduck



WinSCP





Pro Tip #1

Debugging: Reflash the Controllers



Reflashing the Controllers | Debugging

- Motors or sensors misbehaving? (e.g. wrong angle, unreachable peripheral, etc.)
- Pepper detect and notify you of an error?

Reflash the controllers:

- Switch off
- Wait 10 seconds
- Press and hold the chest button for 8s (shoulders turn blue; activates reflash)
- Reflash boot will take ~15-20min

reflash /ri:'flash/ verb - Boot mode that checks all the internal microcontrollers and flashes (resets) their firmwares if needed. No user information will be impacted; it's only low-level.