

Chapter 1 : Glossary of Puppet Vocabulary – Documentation – Puppet

You can configure systems with Puppet either in a client-server architecture, using the Puppet agent and Puppet master applications, or in a stand-alone architecture, using the Puppet apply application. A catalog is a document that describes the desired system state for one specific computer. It.

Shadow Puppetry in the Classroom Lisa Sturz Using shadow puppetry in the classroom is a unique strategy that enables learners to grasp specific curriculum goals in Language Arts, Social Studies, History, and Science within a creative and cooperative format. Puppetry is a powerful visual and dramatic vehicle for expressing geographic, economic, and social concepts of daily life in multicultural environments. Puppet performances can enhance science curriculum with topics such as life cycles, animal classifications, habitat, weather, or electricity. And puppetry is a perfect fit for teaching fairytales and fables. Puppet performance incorporates hands on skills such as drawing and cutting, critical and creative thinking skills such as designing, planning, sequencing, and presenting ideas, performance skills such as voice and gesture, and social skills such as teamwork, listening and self- esteem. Participants will gain basic knowledge to create shadow puppets and effective scripts within a standard classroom environment. The workshop will include a brief history of shadow puppetry and discussion of materials, manipulation, vocal recording, shadow screens, color, lighting, and curriculum. Participants will create simple shadow puppets and stage a short performance. Material fee includes puppet making supplies and a detailed twenty-page resource manual. Required tools will be provided during the workshop. Expanding the Autistic Child Through Puppetry Cheryl Bragg This workshop focuses on how puppetry provides a powerful modality to help autistic children develop. Participants will be guided into the uniqueness of their cognitive learning process. Participants will then be introduced to a cognitive-developmental intervention approach that draws upon the ritualistic tendencies inherent in autism. It will be shown how such an approach aligns well with the underlying ritualistic structure of the storytelling employed through puppetry. Children with autism are often very visually engaged and respond well to the nonthreatening, yet dynamic, action of puppets. This workshop is relevant to those of you who perform puppet shows to an audience that includes autistic children, as well as those of you who may work with individuals and small groups within an educational or therapeutic setting. Participants are invited to bring a puppet, and a performance script you have used in a show not required. Our challenge as puppeteers is to provide teachers with good sound puppetry techniques; construction, manipulation, dramatic expression and to help teachers discover how the Arts and Puppetry Arts can give children the skills they need to be active learners. How is time spent on puppets, time well spent? When planning a workshop for educators today, we are faced with the serious task of illustrating how puppetry meets the new educational standards, as well as illustrating how puppets are relevant in schools that are on overload. Puppetry for the Very Young: However, the roots of theatre for the very young with the use of puppets has been ruminating and expanding in Europe since the mid to early s. With the growing of puppetry for the very young shows slowly surfacing in this country, this workshop seeks to provide participants at the festival with a look at what specific performance practices are used in developing and performing shows for the very young. During this workshop, participants will not only look to elements that make up this type of performance, but they will also develop their own puppetry for the very young piece, which puts these techniques into practice. Puppets in the Classroom: Puppetry in the classroom is one of the most effective methods for educators to engage learners of any age. It provides pathways for students to apply their knowledge in fun and meaningful ways while creatively solving real world problems. The challenge for puppeteers who are teaching artists is communicating with teachers and other stakeholders just how well making and performing puppet shows integrate with classroom content to achieve learning targets and meet curriculum standards. Lesson plans are a tremendous aid for this and are an essential part of the process of preparing for a residency. They clarify what will happen during the residency and articulate how each milestone or step of the process aligns with the curriculum and what is expected from teachers, students and artists. They are the how, what and why of the residency. This workshop will examine effective methods for working with educators to plan residencies, match creative objectives with learning

targets, and provide strategies for using puppetry to assess student understanding of content. It is meant to give those with little experience a basic understanding of what lesson plans are and how to use them to fit their puppet project into the classroom. More experienced teaching artists can hone their planning skills and share their experience. An extensive PDF handout will be provided prior to the workshop with lesson plan templates and other useful tools for making the puppetry residency a wonderful learning experience for every stakeholder. Or maybe you are looking to improve your hand puppetry for live shows? This technique is a useful tool that shows the specifics of your performance very clearly. This workshop will be a 3-hour intensive, and is geared to the beginner. We want to get you up and on camera, learning exercises that you can use to continue your work at home. We plan to cover basics of puppet and puppeteer posture, eye-line, lip sync, and starting on double hand rod manipulation. Starting in front of a mirror, we will work up to working on a regular scan monitor. We will supply puppets. Directing and choreographic concepts will be discussed and illustrated as Phillip presents and then dissects several of his most successful marionette acts. Smaller than Western-style hand puppets, Daixi puppets are light and nimble – capable of both extraordinary gymnastics and delicate character movements. Huang will teach participants basic manipulation techniques and movement styles for the five types of standard Chinese puppet characters. He will teach essential manipulation skills such as walks, head and hand gestures, switching puppets from hand to hand, tossing and catching and coach puppets, flips and simple combat sequences. He will also demonstrate advanced manipulation techniques and coach workshop participants in creating short puppet movement choreographies and scenes. Crafted from a combined 30 plus years of choreographing and directing puppetry throughout Walt Disney Parks worldwide, and honed through their theatrical and musical backgrounds, this workshop promises to be an inspiring and exciting journey through puppetry, designed to both challenge and entertain you. This 4-session program will primarily focus on hand and rod puppet technique with emphasis on physical acting, performance skills, and emoting through puppets. Although geared mostly to those with a basic level or higher foundation in hand puppetry, all levels of puppeteers are encouraged to attend. This is a physically intensive workshop. Please come ready to move and wear comfortable shoes. If you miss the sign up, we happily invite you to audit this class. Afterwards, Michael and Valerie will offer a behind-the-scenes workshop with insight into how to adapt text based tales into visual theatre, in this case with hand puppets, toy theatre, design and lighting, tech, live voices, music, etc. Tricks and effects will be revealed. No experience needed, but this performance is recommended for ages 16 years and over for this bawdy, adult tale with sex and puppet nudity. Operating, Directing, and Creating Performances with Giant Rod Puppets Theresa Mason This workshop will introduce participants to basic methods for moving, directing, and creating performances with giant, three-person, rod puppets. We will begin by exploring the possibilities of working with giant puppets. Giant puppets can be powerful in rituals, theatre, routines, and other performances. Participants will consider how to conceive and create performances with giant puppets as a solo writer or through a collaborative process. You will learn puppetry skills for making a giant puppet come alive. We will explore practical tips for recruiting and directing youth, adults, and intergenerational teams. Participants will explore how to introduce the idea of giant puppets for performances or parades for your own context. The workshop will be adapted to the interests of the participants, but it will not cover how to make giant puppets. No pre-requisite skills are needed and there are no additional fees. Wear comfortable clothes and shoes for moving. This workshop demonstrates the techniques used in ventriloquism and discusses a variety of performance styles. We will work on lip control, vocal characterization, character separation in performance, live show development, and marketing. Randel uses his experiences in theater, puppetry, storytelling, and singing for a unique approach to learning ventriloquism and presenting an act. In this in-depth class, participants will work to develop a short performance piece to share in class and perhaps at Potpourri! No previous experience with ventriloquism is required, but any background in puppetry and vocal performing singing or voice-over work would be helpful. Please bring a puppet with a movable mouth: Ensemble Puppetry – the Basics of Team Performance Julie Scarborough This workshop will cover various aspects of group tabletop puppetry multiple performers on a single puppet as used in many theatrical forms Czech Black, Bunraku-style, blacklight, etc. Performers will gain experience working with others in the basics of creating cohesive, believable character movement. What

will participants take away from this workshop? If they should perform within an ensemble or direct an ensemble of puppeteers they will have experience in the style. Also, they can apply this knowledge to improve puppetry manipulation technique in various other styles—using ideas of breath, thought, rhythm and movement origin. Character Mask Performance Techniques Margarita Blush Character Mask Performance Techniques is a workshop which will introduce participants to basic principles of working with character masks full face masks and creating mask theatre. Mask theatre is closely related to puppetry in its unique and dynamic ability to portray the human condition in a both profound and accessible way. This workshop provides an introduction to the world of character masks and the techniques needed to inhabit and perform them. Participants will engage in rigorous, yet playful exploration of mask movement and devising. Participants can expect an environment that is safe, engaging, challenging, collaborative, and invigorating. We will play, discover and learn with and from each other. Everyone has a voice! The workshop will culminate with a presentation of short pieces generated by participants during the session. Participants are asked to: Wear clothes that allow full freedom of movement no jeans, belts, tight clothing, jewelry, etc. Wearing all black is strongly preferred and encouraged. Wear clothes with no logos or writing. Be prepared to work barefoot. Be prepared to engage in physical activity. Bring simple and fun costumes, accessories, and props — hats, scarves, baskets, etc. The workshop is appropriate for any skill level. No puppet, mask, or performance experience required. We will be looking at objects that are Charged, whether from the use of the object, its symbolic associations, or object that hold an emotional cargo, from personal memory and story. We will be doing exercises and improvisations in groups, and also touching on the theme of individual solo creation, a starting point for future development. We will be using our bodies in relation to the objects and their manipulation, as well as the Voice, both in speaking and singing. Above all the workshop aims to dive into the process of creation itself, giving tools for when working with others and working alone. Stepping into the inner space of invention and playfulness, passing through artistic blockage, improvising, working fast, with heightened sensitivity and with pleasure.

Chapter 2 : What is Puppet | Configuration Management Using Puppet | Edureka

puppetry in which the player manipulates a game figure ranging from the abstract to the super-human. Through a the abstract sign systems of game-play in this.

Hand or glove puppet dog A bespoke hand puppet and Christmas gift Human-arm puppet[edit] Also called a "two-man puppet" or a "live-hand puppet", the human-arm puppet is similar to a hand puppet but is larger and requires two puppeteers. The second puppeteer puts their arm into a glove and special sleeve attached to the puppet in order to operate the other arm. This way, the puppet can perform hand gestures. This is a form of glove or hand puppetry and rod puppetry. The puppets stand on a stage divided into an unlit background and a well-lit foreground, meeting to form a "curtain" of light. The puppeteer dresses in black and remains hidden in the unlit background of the stage while the puppet is held across the light curtain in the lit foreground of the stage. The control bar can be either horizontal or vertical. Basic strings for operation are usually attached to the head, back, hands to control the arms and just above the knee to control the legs. It was used by jesters in renaissance times. Some marottes have a small string running through the stick attached to a handle at the bottom. When the handle is squeezed, the mouth opens. While most shadow puppets cast black silhouettes from behind a screen, motekar shadow puppets can be in full color. They use plastic materials, transparent dyes, a special light system, and a special type of screen to make this happen. Motekar puppet shows can be performed by one or several puppeteers and usually feature music, singing, and a series of dances. Not all forms of puppetry need specially created items to puppet. Object puppets can be created with found everyday objects either assembled in advance or during performance. His characters included Johnny a face drawn on his hand and Pedro a gruff head in a box who would talk when Wences opened the box. Similarly, chinface puppetry involves puppet features drawn or attached onto an upside-down chin. Push puppet[edit] A push puppet consists of a segmented character on a base which is kept under tension until the button on the bottom is pressed. The puppet wiggles, slumps and then collapses. Push puppets are usually intended as novelty toys , rather than as part of professional puppet theatre. Rod puppet[edit] A rod puppet is a puppet constructed around a central rod secured to the head. A large glove covers the rod and is attached to the neck of the puppet. A rod puppet is controlled by the puppeteer moving the metal rods attached to the hands of the puppet or any other limbs and by turning the central rod secured to the head. Shadow puppet[edit] A shadow puppet is a cut-out figure held between a source of light and a translucent screen. Shadow puppets can form solid silhouettes or be decorated with various amounts of cut-out details. Colour can be introduced into the cut-out shapes to provide a different dimension and different effects can be achieved by moving the puppet or light source out of focus. Javanese shadow puppets known as Wayang Kulit are the classic example of this. Sometimes eyes and other facial features are added to the sock in order to make the puppet more realistic. Sock puppets are popular in many puppet performances, as they are simple to make and easy to use. Supermarionation[edit] Supermarionation is a method of puppetry invented by Gerry Anderson , which he used in his television shows Stingray and Thunderbirds. The puppets were marionettes with electronically moving mouths to allow for lip-synchronised speech. The marionettes were still controlled by human manipulators with darkened strings. Table top puppet[edit] A table top puppet is a puppet usually operated by rod or direct contact from behind, on a surface similar to a table top hence the name. Shares many characteristics with Bunraku. Ticklebug[edit] A Ticklebug is a type of hand puppet created from a human hand to have four legs, where the puppet features are drawn on the hand itself. The middle finger is lifted as a head, and the thumb and forefinger serve as a first set of two legs on one side, while the ring finger and little finger serve as a second set of two legs on the opposite side. It is fixed at its base to a stick and operated by pushing it in from the side of the puppet theatre. They are called dummies because they do not speak on their own. The ventriloquist dummy is controlled by one hand of the ventriloquist. Ventriloquism acts are not always performed with a traditional dummy; occasionally other forms of puppetry are used. Ventriloquist Ramdas Padhye has been performing in India for over 40 years. This is an ancient tradition that dates back to the 10th century. The puppets are built out of wood and the shows are performed in a waist-deep pool. A large

rod supports the puppet under the water and is used by the puppeteers to control them. The appearance is of the puppets moving over the water. When the rice fields would flood, the villagers would entertain each other using this puppet form. The water also provides the setting for traditional stories depicting day-to-day village life. Fishing turns into a game of wits between the fisherman and his prey, with the fisherman getting the short end often capturing his surprised neighbor by mistake. Besides village life, scenes include legends and national history. Lion dogs romp like puppies while dragons exhale fire and smoke and shoot sprays of water at the audience. Performances of up to 18 short scenes are usually introduced by a pig-tailed bumpkin known as Teu, and accompanied by a small folk orchestra. Puppet disambiguation The word puppet can mean a political leader installed, supported and controlled by powerful external forces, without legitimacy in the country itself. An example is Vidkun Quisling , a Norwegian fascist leader during World War Two who collaborated with the Nazis and led a puppet government. In a more general sense, a puppet is any person who is controlled by another by reasons of for instance undue influence, intellectual deficiency, or lack of character or charisma. Science fiction writer Robert A. Poppet , a word that sounds similar, is sometimes a term of endearment, similar to "love", "pet", "doll" or "dear". It alludes to folk- magic and witchcraft , where a poppet is a special doll created to represent a person for the purpose of casting healing, fertility, or binding spells. Sock Puppet is used on social media as a term to describe fake accounts used to spread political disinformation.

Chapter 3 : Wikipedia:Signs of sock puppetry - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! Aspects of puppet theatre. [Henryk Jurkowski; Penny Francis] -- Henryk Jurkowski's seminal text, Aspects of Puppet theatre, was ground-breaking in its analysis of puppetry as an important performing art.

But he obviously had some experience playing baseball beforehand. Naturally, as one would expect, one who is new to something has little skill, and becomes more of an expert over time as experience is gained. One with a longer edit history would have more knowledge about correct policies and procedures, and may be familiar to the requirements to provide sources, recommendations to provide internal links and navboxes, and with some more complicated techniques such as building charts, uploading images, or designing new templates. This commonly leads one to believe that an account with only a few edits that has been performing at a high level of knowledge of wiki rules and language is a sockpuppet. But the user may not be a sockpuppet, and might instead be one who has prior experience with IP editing, has carefully read instructions, policies, and guidelines prior to editing, has worked a lot on other sister projects, has read a book on Wikipedia such as Wikipedia's "The Missing Manual", or has been coached by another editor known to them see WP: Or else the account may be a second account used legitimately see WP: Of particular concern is when multiple accounts are used simultaneously, particularly for a common cause, such as commenting on a deletion discussion, thereby giving the appearance of multiple votes. If an account that participated in the debate was created after the discussion began, the comments given by the new account will not be automatically discounted, but its comments may be given less consideration due to the possibility of sock puppetry. XS Very often, there will be an editor who will try to edit in a certain manner that is viewed as controversial in the eyes of the majority of the Wikipedia community. Normally when this happens, since Wikipedia is ruled by consensus, the majority view is likely to win and prevent the minority view from making its way into the final outcome of a dispute. Especially when the minority view is extremely unpopular, it is unlikely to get much support. The majority of editors agree on doing the right thing, even if they do not agree themselves with the majority view. Point-of-view pieces that do not provide information at a neutral stance are not considered to be in the reliable sources category, especially for subjects of a controversial nature. A level of support greater than what can be expected from the overall population combined with other signs can be a possible sign of either sock or meat puppetry. Excessive awarding of barnstars[edit] WP: It shows that one has worked hard to make useful contributions to Wikipedia. Anyone can award a barnstar to anyone. Even an IP user can award or receive a barnstar. There are no qualifications required. This is nice because anyone who wants to award one in good faith can do so. At the same time, anyone who wants to award one in bad faith can do so. But it has been interpreted as a suspicious sign for sock or meat puppetry. Repeating the same disapproved activity[edit].

The Sign Systems of Puppetry.- 6. Puppets and the Power of the State.- 7. Eroticism and Puppetry.- 8. The Human Among Things and Objects.- 9. Craig and Puppets.-

To change this, update its default file: Lock the Version As with the Puppet master, we will want to use the apt pin feature to lock the version of the Puppet agent: Your Puppet version is now locked. Configure Agent Before running the agent, we must make a few configuration changes. Again, delete the templatedir line. Then delete the [master] section, and all of the lines below it. Assuming that the Puppet master is reachable at "puppet", the agent should be able to connect to the master. We recommend configuring this regardless substitute the FQDN with your own: Do so by running the following command: The first time you run the Puppet agent, it generates an SSL certificate and sends a signing request to the Puppet master. If this is your first Puppet agent, it is recommended that you attempt to sign the certificate on the Puppet master before adding your other agents. Once you have verified that everything works properly, then you can go back and add the remaining agent nodes with confidence. Sign Request On Master The first time Puppet runs on an agent node, it will send a certificate signing request to the Puppet master. We will describe how to sign and check for signing requests. List Current Certificate Requests On the Puppet master, run the following command to list all unsigned certificate requests: This indicates that it has not been signed yet. Sign A Request To sign a certificate request, use the puppet cert sign command, with the hostname of the certificate you want to sign. For example, to sign host1. Signed certificate request for host1. If you want to sign all of the current requests, use the -all option, like so: To do this, you will want to use the clean action: View All Signed Requests If you want to view all of the requests, signed and unsigned, run the following command: Your infrastructure is now ready to be managed by Puppet! Getting Started with Puppet Now that your infrastructure is set up to be managed with Puppet, we will show you how to do a few basic tasks to get you started. How Facts Are Gathered Puppet gathers facts about each of its nodes with a tool called facter. Facter, by default, gathers information that is useful for system configuration e. It is possible to add custom facts if you need other facts to perform you configurations. The facts gathered can be useful in many situations. For example, you can create a web server configuration template and automatically fill in the appropriate IP addresses for a particular virtual host. These are basic examples, but they should give you an idea of how facts can be used. To see a list of facts that are automatically being gathered on your agent node, run the following command: During this time, it will send facts about itself to the master, and pull a current catalog--a compiled list of resources and their desired states that are relevant to the agent, determined by the main manifest. The agent node will then attempt to make the appropriate changes to achieve its desired state. This cycle will continue as long as the Puppet master is running and communicating with the agent nodes. Immediate Execution on a Particular Agent Node It is also possible initiate the check for a particular agent node manually, by running the following command on the agent node in question: You might see output like the following: Caching catalog for host1. One-off Manifests The puppet apply command allows you to execute manifests that are not related to the main manifest, on demand. It only applies the manifest to the node that you run the apply from. Here is an example: On the master, edit it now: The inline comments should explain the resource that we are defining. You can either wait until the agent checks in with the master automatically, or you can run the puppet agent --test command from one of your agent nodes. Then run the following command to print the file: Here is my Public IP Address: Specify a Node If you want to define a resource for specific nodes, define a node in the manifest. On the master, edit site. You may want to run the puppet agent --test command from ns1 or ns2 , if you do not want to wait for the scheduled Puppet agent pull. Note that if you do not define a resource, Puppet will do its best not to touch it. So if you deleted these resources from the manifest, Puppet will not delete the files it created. If you want to have it delete the files, change ensure to absent. Modules are useful for grouping tasks together. There are many modules available in the Puppet community, and you can even write your own. On the Puppet master, install the puppetlabs-apache module from forgeapi: Do not use this module on an existing Apache setup. It will purge any Apache configurations

that are not managed by Puppet. Now the next time Puppet updates host2, it will install the Apache package, and configure a virtual host called "example. On host2, run the following command: You should see the default Apache welcome page. You have used your first Puppet module! Check out the following tutorial: Getting Started With Puppet Code:

Chapter 5 : Aspects of Puppet Theatre : Penny Francis :

Wikipedia:Signs of sock puppetry Jump to have come up with sneaky tricks to circumvent these systems and bypass the enforcement using second accounts. For example.

They are eventually expressed as attributes in instances of this resource type. For more information, see the Custom Types guide. This is useful when you want to override resource attributes without having to specify already-declared values a second time. For more information, see the Appending to Resource Attributes section in the Puppet language reference. A role can include as many profiles as required to define itself. Profiles are included in role and profile modules. For more information about roles and profiles, see the Puppet Enterprise documentation. If the current state does not match the specified state, the provider changes it. Properties appear as attributes when declaring instances of this resource type. The division between types and providers allows a single resource type like package to manage packages on many different systems using, for example, yum on Red Hat systems, dpkg and apt on Debian-based systems, and ports on BSD systems. Providers are often Ruby wrappers around shell commands, and can be short and easy to create. See Plugins in Modules for more details. The Puppet suite of automation products. The open source Puppet project. The command you run to invoke the Puppet agent daemon on a node. The Puppet language that you use you write manifests. It also enables advanced Puppet features, such as exported resources. For more information about PuppetDB, see its documentation. Puppet Collection A Puppet Collection is a package repository that contains versions of open-source Puppet components designed to work together. Puppet Collections were introduced with Puppet 4. For more information, see the Puppet Collection documentation. Puppet Enterprise Puppet Enterprise is the best-of-breed distribution for the Puppet family of systems automation tools. It includes several unique tools designed to manage Puppet across thousands of nodes , such as the console , Node Manager , Configuration Manager , r10k , and Razor. For more information, see the Puppet Enterprise documentation. Puppet language You write Puppet code in the Puppet language. Puppet language files are called manifests and are named with the .pp extension. The Puppet master compiles this Puppet code into a catalog during a Puppet run. For a summary of the Puppet language, see the Basics page in its reference. Puppet run A Puppet run is when a Puppet agent sends facts and an identifying certificate to a Puppet master , and requests a compiled catalog in return. Puppet Server Puppet Server is an open-source Java Virtual machine application that provides high-performance, scalable Puppet master services and an administrative API for maintenance. For more information, see the Puppet Server documentation. Puppetfile A Puppetfile is an authoritative, standalone list that specifies to r10k which modules to install, what versions to install, and which source to use. This lets you quickly install sets of modules. For more information, see Managing Modules with the Puppetfile. For more information, see the Getting to Know r10k guide. For more information, see the Razor documentation. After you declare a virtual resource, there are two methods for realizing it: Use the realize function. For more information, see the Virtual Resources page in the Puppet language documentation. For instance, services restart, mount points unmount and remount, and execs execute if the refreshonly attribute is set. For more information, see the Relationships and Ordering page in the Puppet language reference. A report processor can transform those reports to a different format and send it to another application, location, or service. For more information, see the Reporting guide. For details on the report format, see the Reports format reference in the Puppet documentation. Puppet ships with built-in report processors , and you can write your own. Every resource has a type such as file, service, or user , a title , and one or more attributes with specified values. Resources can be large or small, and simple or complex. They do not always directly map to simple details on the client – they might involve spreading information across multiple files or modifying devices. For more information about resources, see the Resource page in the Puppet language reference. This term helps to differentiate between the literal resource on a system and the specification for how to manage that resource. A role typically consists of one class that can completely configure categories of nodes with profiles. See also role and profile modules. Scopes limit the reach of variables and resource defaults. Scopes can be named such as scopes created by class definitions or anonymous such as scopes created by lambdas and

defined resources. In general, if multiple variables with the same name are available, Puppet uses the variable from the most local scope. Top scope contains node scope, which contains the example:: Node scope, a special scope created in a node definition. You can refer to a node-scope variable from anywhere within a node scope by its short name, and node-scope variables can override top-scope variables. There are a few exceptions, and you might also encounter other, more situational scopes. For detailed information, see the Scope page in the Puppet language reference. Previously, Puppet used dynamic scope, which would search for short-named variables through a long chain of parent scopes. This scope was deprecated in Puppet 2. A site includes all Puppet master servers, agent nodes, and independent masterless Puppet nodes within an organization. These classes usually describe complete configurations for a specific system or group of systems. For example, the site:: For more information, see the Using Templates page in the Puppet language reference. You can give a resource a single title even if its name must vary across different kinds of systems, like a configuration file whose location differs on Solaris. For more information on resource titles, see the Resources page in the Puppet language reference. A type specifies the set of attributes that a resource of that type may use, and models the behavior of that kind of resource on the target system. You can declare many resources of a given type. Puppet ships with a set of built-in resource types; see the type reference for a complete list of them. New native types can be added as plugins, and defined types can be constructed by grouping together resources of existing types. Contrast with data type. See also defined type and native type. The Puppet language has core data types such as integer, Boolean, or string and abstract data types such as any or optional. For example, a defined type could use a combination of file and exec resources to configure and populate a git repository. Once you define a type, new resources of that type can be declared just like any native or custom resource; these are called defined resources. Since defined types are written in the Puppet language instead of as Ruby plugins, they are analogous to macros in other languages. Contrast with native types. For more information, see the Learning Puppet chapter on defined types and the Defined Resource Types page of the Puppet language reference. Puppet ships with a large set of built-in native types, and custom native types can be distributed as plugins in modules. For a complete list of built-in types, see the type reference. Most native types have one or more providers that can implement the same resources on different kinds of systems. You can assign values to variables and parameters. For more information about values and data types, see About Values and Data Types in the Puppet language reference. Once assigned, variables cannot be reassigned within the same scope; however, other scopes might be able to assign their own value to any variable name. In certain scopes, variables can also be accessed using a qualified name consisting of the scope name, followed by a double-colon namespace separator, then the variable name; this pattern can be repeated to drill down through multiple scopes. Facts from agents are represented as variables within Puppet manifests, and are automatically pre-assigned before compilation begins. There are also several other special pre-assigned variables. For more information, see the Virtual Resources page in the Puppet language reference.

Sign in to the Puppet Enterprise Console. After you have downloaded the sign-in credentials from the Puppet master's Properties page, and the server is online, sign in to the Puppet Enterprise console.

Please enter a valid input. Submit The post has been successfully mailed. But, I know you must be wondering why is Puppet so popular and what makes it unique, when compared to other Configuration Management tools. It performs the following functions: Defining distinct configurations for each and every host, and continuously checking and confirming whether the required configuration is in place and is not altered if altered Puppet will revert back to the required configuration on the host. Dynamic scaling-up and scaling-down of machines. Puppet uses a Master Slave architecture in which the Master and Slave communicate through a secure encrypted channel with the help of SSL. Check out this video on Puppet for better understanding. An average of 22 new organizations per day use Puppet for the first time. Puppet is so widely used that lots of people develop for it. Puppet has many contributors to its core source code. Long commercial track record: Puppet has been in commercial use since , and has been continually refined and improved. Puppet has a large user-maintained wiki with hundreds of pages of documentation and comprehensive references for both the language and its resource types. Puppet Server can run on any platform that supports ruby for ex: It not only supports the new operating systems but it can also run on relatively old and out-of-date OS and Ruby versions as well. It is now evident that Puppet has huge demand globally. Configuration Management System Administrators usually perform repetitive tasks such as installing servers, configuring those servers, etc. They can automate this task, by writing scripts, but it is a very hectic job when you are working on a large infrastructure. To solve this problem, Configuration Management was introduced. Configuration Management is the practice of handling changes systematically so that a system maintains its integrity over time. It allows access to an accurate historical record of system state for project management and audit purposes. Configuration Management overcame the following challenges: Figuring out which components to change when requirements change. Redoing an implementation because the requirements have changed since the last implementation. This led to millions of dollars of loss. A new software installation caused the problem. That software was installed on 8 of its 20 trading terminals and the system was tested out the night before. However, in the morning, it failed to operate properly on the 8 terminals. So there was a need to switch back to the old software. As a result of a proper Configuration Management process, NYSE recovered from that situation in 90 minutes which was pretty fast. Had the problem continued longer, the consequences would have been more severe.

Chapter 7 : Sign in to the Puppet Enterprise Console - AWS OpsWorks

If a system gets inappropriately reconfigured Puppet will automatically revert it back to a last stable state, or provide the details necessary to manually remediate a system rapidly. Speed of Deployment - Puppet has provided significant time savings in the way the operations team delivers services for the gaming studios.

New techniques were developed to match the immediacy afforded by the microphone and camera. George Pal pioneered a groundbreaking system of stopmotion puppetry on film. Fashioned as a newsboy, McCarthy changed to a bon vivant, inspired by Esqy, the cartoon symbol of Esquire magazine. Superbly marketed through commercial products, McCarthy and Bergen were popular with audiences of all ages. Highly controversial for its time, Soap dealt openly with topics such as race, religion, sexuality, and organized crime. A usually unseen puppeteer operates the bar. In , Paris left the show in a dispute about merchandising rights. Velma Dawson created a new Howdy Doody. Rufus and Margo Rose built this marionette with parts from the Dawson puppet. The puppet is in the image of actor Art Carney, who rose to fame as an original cast member of the television situation comedy The Honeymooners. It normally has no moving parts such as arms or legs. This form is generally used for toys. Two are based on marionette figures seen on the show: Bluster, the cantankerous mayor of Doodyville. They are joined by a miniature version of the human character Clarabell the Clown. They illustrate one of the many ways the show was aggressively marketed to youngsters. Gift of Anne W. The puppeteer poses and re-poses the puppets in progressive phases of movement and documents each movement on a single frame of film. The film is then projected at the correct speed, creating the illusion of animation. This Tubby the Tuba puppet is paired with a wise frog that counsels Tubby. They are surrounded by a trio of miniature stringed instruments. The supporting characters shown here are a male and female zombie, Widow Munch, and Green Grocer. Gift of Warner Bros. The puppeteer inserts a hand and manipulates the figure by moving fingers and wrist. This method can be traced to prehistoric times, when storytellers used their hands to make shadows to illustrate their tales. It evolved evolved into the use of highly sophisticated objects of wood, plastic, paint, and fabric. Bob Keeshan created the show and starred as the title character. The Captain engaged the puppets in conversations aimed at teaching moral lessons to young viewers. The talks were staged with the Captain standing in front of a large rectangular counter and puppeteer Allegretti crouching behind it to operate the puppets. The characters are named for the percussive sounds made when the puffed-rice cereal is splashed by milk. Originally the puppets were offered to consumers as premiums for collected cereal box tops mailed in to the manufacturer. Gift of Hazelle and J. Introduced in the s on various television programs, the Muppets are known for their zany, absurdist humor and outlandish, distinctive looks. Henson coined the term "muppet" simply because he liked the sound of the word. This group had the first version of Kermit, then a lizard-like creature. Most were hand-rod puppets used to provide life lessons: She is a precocious, piano-playing seven-year-old who loves to write and direct school pageants featuring her Muppet friends. The antics of Prairie Dawn and other Muppet figures are key to the enduring popularity of Sesame Street. The Swedish Chef, a parody of TV cooking show hosts, speaks in a comically incomprehensible dialect. Although comically high-spirited, the series was an allegory of the human world, exploring such complex issues as social conflict, personal identity, and environment.

Chapter 8 : Overview of Puppet's architecture - Puppet (PE and open source) | Puppet

Should you run the Puppet agent under a LocalSystem account or a service account? The first thing to know is that, by default, we run the Puppet agent under LocalSystem. We do this because it has full admin of the local system. Generally, you can do everything you need to locally on the machine.

Next Page Puppet is a configuration management tool developed by Puppet Labs in order to automate infrastructure management and configuration. Puppet is a very powerful tool which helps in the concept of Infrastructure as code. This tool is written in Ruby DSL language that helps in converting a complete infrastructure in code format, which can be easily managed and configured. Puppet follows client-server model, where one machine in any cluster acts as client known as puppet master and the other acts as server known as slave on nodes. Puppet has the capability to manage any system from scratch, starting from initial configuration till end-of-life of any particular machine. Features of Puppet System Following are the most important features of Puppet. Idempotency Puppet supports Idempotency which makes it unique. Similar to Chef, in Puppet, one can safely run the same set of configuration multiple times on the same machine. In this flow, Puppet checks for the current status of the target machine and will only make changes when there is any specific change in the configuration. Idempotency helps in managing any particular machine throughout its lifecycle starting from the creation of machine, configurational changes in the machine, till the end-of-life. Puppet Idempotency feature is very helpful in keeping the machine updated for years rather than rebuilding the same machine multiple times, when there is any configurational change. Cross-platform In Puppet, with the help of Resource Abstraction Layer RAL which uses Puppet resources, one can target the specified configuration of system without worrying about the implementation details and how the configuration command will work inside the system, which are defined in the underlying configuration file. In Puppet, the first thing what the Puppet master does is to collect the details of the target machine. Using the facter which is present on all Puppet nodes similar to Ohai in Chef it gets all the machine level configuration details. These details are collected and sent back to the Puppet master. Then the puppet master compares the retrieved configuration with defined configuration details, and with the defined configuration it creates a catalog and sends it to the targeted Puppet agents. The Puppet agent then applies those configurations to get the system into a desired state. Finally, once one has the target node in a desired state, it sends a report back to the Puppet master, which helps the Puppet master in understanding where the current state of the system is, as defined in the catalog. Puppet Resources Puppet resources are the key components for modeling any particular machine. These resources have their own implementation model. Puppet uses the same model to get any particular resource in the desired state. Providers Providers are basically fulfillers of any particular resource used in Puppet. Sometimes, more than one provider would be available on a particular platform. Though each platform always have a default provider. Manifest Manifest is a collection of resources which are coupled inside the function or classes to configure any target system. They contain a set of Ruby code in order to configure a system. Modules Module is the key building block of Puppet, which can be defined as a collection of resources, files, templates, etc. They can be easily distributed among different kinds of OS being defined that they are of the same flavor. As they can be easily distributed, one module can be used multiple times with the same configuration. Templates Templates use Ruby expressions to define the customized content and variable input. They are used to develop custom content. Templates are defined in manifests and are copied to a location on the system. For example, if one wants to define httpd with a customizable port, then it can be done using the following expression. Static Files Static files can be defined as a general file which are sometimes required to perform specific tasks. They can be simply copied from one location to another using Puppet. All static files are located inside the files directory of any module. Any manipulation of the file in a manifest is done using the file resource.

Chapter 9 : puppetry | Definition of puppetry in English by Oxford Dictionaries

Center for Puppetry Arts reserves the right to cancel a program with a full refund if it does not meet minimum sign-up requirements. Meet the Cast Dolph Amick is an Atlanta actor, puppeteer, composer, and musician.

Performance alterations include theater lights dimmed down but not out, consistent sound levels and lower volume of show soundtrack, freedom for children to talk and to leave their seat if necessary, a quiet zone in the lobby, and permission to bring quiet, contained snacks and beverages. Create-A-Puppet Workshop classrooms will be brighter, quieter, and feature less-messy puppet building materials and slightly simplified puppet designs. This modified programming also extends to include our expanded Museum, where lighting will be adjusted and specialized educational activities such as touch tables and guided storytelling will be integrated. Earn all four STEM patches. Enjoy our performance of Peter Pan with a special post-show Scouts-only presentation that will make Science connections with the show and will reveal the Technology behind the spectacle of our performances including the computers, lights and sound systems we use to create our puppetry magic. A Guided Tour of our incredible Worlds of Puppetry Museum will highlight the Engineering behind the design and build of Jim Henson puppets as well as puppetry traditions from across the world. A customized Create-A-Puppet Workshop will celebrate the Math applications utilized in making your own one-of-a-kind Cranky Crocodile Ultraviolet Puppet shapes, angles, measuring, symmetry, fractions. A fun-filled day guaranteed to educate, entertain, and inspire awaits. Limit 4 tickets per reservation for Girl Scouts and their adult companions. Center Group Rates and Member Rates not applicable. Recommended for Brownies and Juniors. Reserve your tickets today at our special reduced Girl Scouts rate by calling our Ticket Office at Center for Puppetry Arts reserves the right to cancel a program with a full refund if it does not meet minimum sign-up requirements. Meet the Cast Dolph Amick is an Atlanta actor, puppeteer, composer, and musician. Favorite Center appearances include the role of The Cat in Dr. He sends special thanks to Tim for his understanding and encouragement, and boundless love to his son, Valentine, who challenges, delights, and inspires him daily. She is currently an apprentice cast member at Whole World Improv Theatre and loving every minute of this new city! Kristin Storla is tickled pink to return for another production at CPA! Check out more of the action at www. Now she is old enough to pretend to be a grownup and is thrilled to be in Neverland as Wendy Moira Angela Darling in one of her most favorite stories. She also gets to work downstairs in the Puppet Shop with some of her favorite people.