



SOLARIS™

Oracle Solaris

# What is it?

- \* Solaris is a proprietary Unix operating system originally developed by Sun Microsystems. It superseded the company's earlier SunOS in 1993. In 2010, after the Sun acquisition by Oracle, it was renamed Oracle Solaris.

# Main function

- \* Solaris is known for its scalability, especially on SPARC (**S**calable **P**rocessor **A**rchitecture) systems, and for originating many innovative features such as DTrace, ZFS and Time Slider. Solaris supports SPARC and x86-64 workstations and servers from Oracle and other vendors. Solaris was registered as compliant with UNIX 03 until 29 April 2019.

# Functional capabilities

- \* advanced security features, flexible user rights management that allows you to protect critical data;
- \* undeniable performance advantages for web services, databases, and Java services;
- \* high-performance network operation;
- \* unlimited file system and database management capabilities;
- \* full compatibility for solving hardware and software issues.



- \* **Sun Microsystems, Inc.** (Sun for short) was an American company that sold computers, computer components, software, and information technology services and created the Java programming language, the Solaris operating system, ZFS, the Network File System (NFS), and SPARC microprocessors. Sun contributed significantly to the evolution of several key computing technologies, among them Unix, RISC processors, thin client computing, and virtualized computing. Sun was founded on February 24, 1982.



# ORACLE

- \* **Oracle Corporation** is an American multinational computer technology corporation headquartered in Redwood Shores, California. The company sells database software and technology, cloud engineered systems, and enterprise software products—particularly its own brands of database management systems. In 2019, Oracle was the second-largest software company by revenue and market capitalization.

# Pros and cons

- \* File system. Developed by Sun Microsystems, ZFS features enhanced protection against data corruption, support for large amounts of information, and integration of the functions of the FS and the logical disk Manager;
- \* Virtualization. Containers allow you to run applications compiled for other operating systems without recompiling;
- \* Observation. The DTrace framework allows you to monitor and debug the kernel and applications in real time;
- \* Scalability. One of the best indicators in this regard (especially if we talk about vertical scalability) due to both broader CPU support and the overall architecture;
- \* Security. Since Solaris is designed primarily for corporate clients who pay special attention to this factor, many security-oriented features and features have been developed for it: using roles instead of accounts, immutable zones, etc

BUT:

- \* Hardware support is not as good as many Linux or Windows operating systems.
- \* You can run Solaris for free, but you can't get updates for free. Even security updates.. You need to buy a support plan for each system, which can be expensive.
- \* OpenSolaris changes too often, and releases go to unstable or unreliable.