This article outlines the features that are necessary to set up and manage your Oracle Solaris operating system (OS).

As a system administrator, you can create user accounts and configure the work environment of the user. You can also display system information, control system processes, and monitor system performance information. To manage system and application services, you can use the Oracle Solaris Service Management Facility (SMF).

You can use the Puppet software to perform system configuration tasks, software management tasks, and subsystem management tasks in Oracle Solaris. To manage printers and your printing environment, you can use the Common UNIX Printing System (CUPS). You can troubleshoot system issues on both SPARC and x86 platforms. You can also work with system locales, keyboards, fonts, and useful utilities related to internationalization. Each section in this article provides further information about these features.

Note - To install the Oracle Solaris 11.4 OS, see *Automatically Installing Oracle Solaris 11.4 Systems* or *Manually Installing an Oracle Solaris 11.4 System*. To connect your system to the network, see *Planning for Network Deployment in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

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**Creating and Managing User Accounts**

After you have installed the Oracle Solaris OS on your system and connected your installed system to the network, you can start setting up user accounts and user groups on your system. For reference, see *Managing User Accounts and User Environments in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

The guide describes concepts and procedures for creating and maintaining user accounts by using the following tools:

- Command line interfaces (CLIs) such as `useradd`, `usermod`, and other `user*` commands.
- Interactive tools such as the `useradm` command in interactive mode or the Oracle Solaris Account Management BUI.

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**Viewing and Managing System Information, Processes, Tasks, and Performance**

Oracle Solaris provides tools for monitoring and controlling system processes and performance as well as other types of information about the system. These administration tools include the Oracle Solaris SMF, and other commands such as `vmstat`, `sar`, `crontab`, and `at`. They enable you to do the following:

- Manage processes
- Display statistics about system resources and performance
- Set up or schedule tasks
- Control and manage devices

For reference, see *Managing System Information, Processes, and Performance in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

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**Managing System Services**

You manage services in the system through the Oracle Solaris SMF feature. SMF also defines actions that can be invoked on a service. For reference, see *Managing System Services in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.
The guide explains concepts, capabilities, and components of the Oracle Solaris SMF. It also describes how to use the different commands of the feature, such as `svcadm` and `svccfg`. These commands enable you to display information about services, or to start and stop services.

### Setting Up and Administering Printers

Oracle Solaris uses the Common UNIX Printing System (CUPS) as the default print service. If you are using the LP print service, transition to using CUPS for setting up and managing print queues, print requests, and the printing environment.

For information about CUPS concepts and how to use this print service, see *Configuring and Managing Printing in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

### Using Puppet to Perform Configuration Management

Configure and administer system configurations by using a cross-platform software called Puppet. This tool enables you to manage subsystems in the Oracle Solaris OS and to automate common system configuration tasks for multiple nodes, including the following tasks:

- View and modify Puppet resources
- Define system configuration by writing Puppet site manifests, classes, and modules.
- Configure other OS components and features such as ZFS file systems, networking, naming services, packaging, and so on.

For main reference about Puppet infrastructure, including installing the Puppet package, see *Using Puppet to Perform Configuration Management in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

### Managing and Troubleshooting a System Using Core Files and Crash Dump Information

Troubleshooting involves preparing to handle system problems such as system hangs, system crashes, or rebooting failures. When a process terminates abnormally, a core file is generated which you can examine. You can customize the default processes that create crash dump files and core files. You can use various Oracle Solaris tools to investigate what has caused a specific problem. You can then make corrections to the system.

For a description of common system problems and ways to troubleshoot them, see *Troubleshooting System Administration Issues in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

Additional tools are available for troubleshooting. Oracle Solaris includes an architecture for building and deploying systems and services that are capable of predictive self-healing. The FMA receives data related to errors, automatically diagnoses the problems, and attempts to take faulty components offline. For information about fault management, see *Managing Faults, Defects, and Alerts in Oracle Solaris 11.4*.

A separate guide exists for troubleshooting networking issues. See *Troubleshooting Network Administration Issues in Oracle Solaris 11.4*. 
Internationalization Features

Oracle Solaris 11.4 is an internationalized OS based on international standards.

To learn about the concepts of internationalization and localization as well as perform configuration tasks that involve languages and locales, see *International Language Environments Guide for Oracle Solaris 11.4*. 