

多平台安装JDK

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更新时间: Thu Dec 29 18:05:23 CST 2022

- 1. Windows中安装JDK
- 2. CentOS中安装JDK

本文的主要内容是：收录在不同操作系统中安装JDK（JAVA development Kits）的主要步骤

内容导览

- [Windows中安装JDK](#)
- [CentOS中安装JDK](#)

Windows中安装JDK

Step1：下载JDK（JAVA development Kits）数据包

- 去Oracle官网（<https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/downloads/>）下载你想要的JDK版本；
- 在合适的位置建立好文件夹；
- 安装JDK的路径要注意不能带有中文路径或者是空格；

oracle.com/java/technologies/downloads/#java11

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Java 8Java 11

Java SE Development Kit 11.0.17

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JDK 11.0.17 checksum

LinuxmacOSSolarisWindows

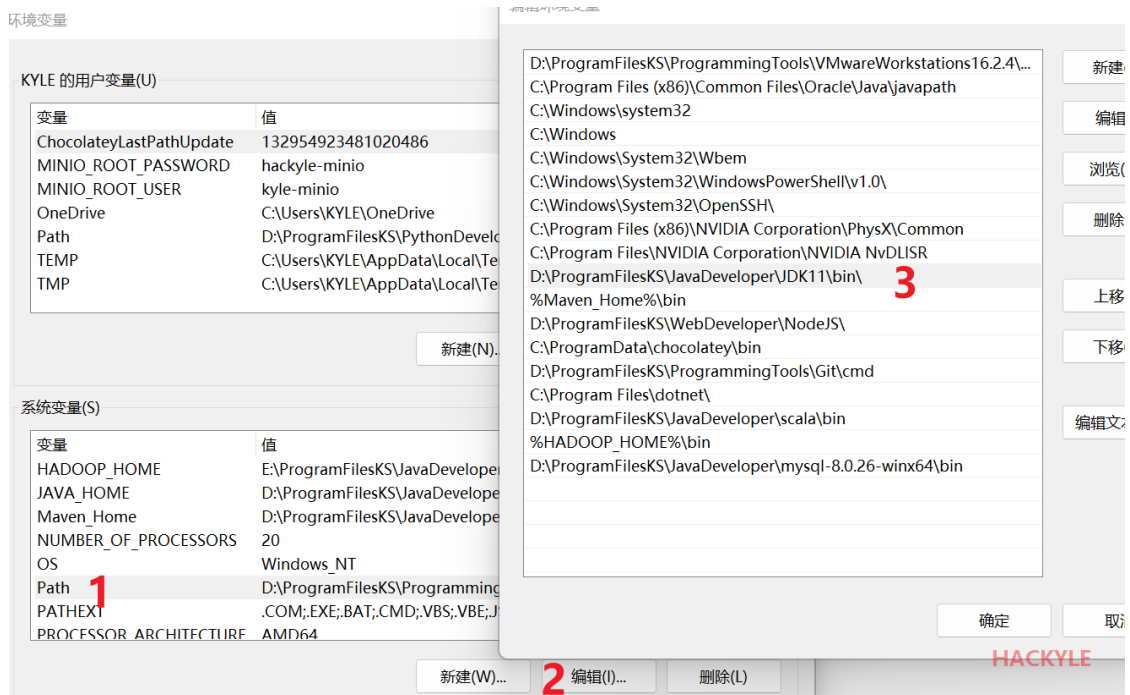
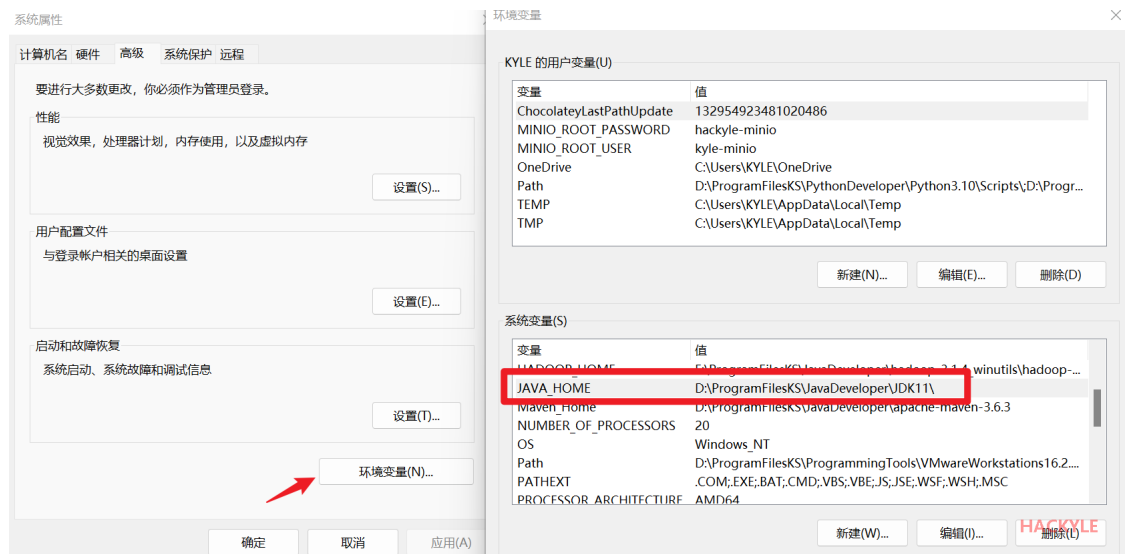
Product/file description	File size	Download
ARM 64 RPM Package	141.19 MB	jdk-11.0.17_linux-aarch64_bin.rpm
ARM 64 Compressed Archive	157.55 MB	jdk-11.0.17_linux-aarch64_bin.tar.gz
x64 Debian Package	138.82 MB	jdk-11.0.17_linux-x64_bin.deb

此电脑 > DATA (D:) > ProgramFilesKS > JavaDeveloper > JDK11

名称	修改日期	类型
bin	2022/10/4 15:49	文件夹
conf	2022/4/27 7:57	文件夹
include	2022/4/27 7:57	文件夹
jmods	2022/4/27 7:57	文件夹
legal	2022/4/27 7:57	文件夹
lib	2022/4/27 7:57	文件夹
COPYRIGHT	2019/10/6 11:54	文件
README.html	2022/4/27 7:57	Chrome HTML Doc...
release	2022/4/27 7:57	文件

Step2：配置环境变量

- 新建环境变量：JAVA_HOME，值为JDK根目录
- Win7：新建一个变量名为：CLASSPATH；变量值为：.;%JAVA_HOME%\lib\dt.jar;%JAVA_HOME%\lib\tools.jar;（注意最前面有个小数点，最后面有个分号）
- Win10：在系统的Path变量下，追加JDK的bin目录的绝对路径



Step3: 测试

javac -version 和 java -version有非报错的数据显示，且都显示相同的版本号，即表明安装成功；

```
C:\Users\KYLE>javac -version
javac 11.0.5

C:\Users\KYLE>java -version
java version "11.0.5" 2019-10-15 LTS
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment 18.9 (build 11.0.5+10-LTS)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM 18.9 (build 11.0.5+10-LTS, mixed mode)

C:\Users\KYLE>
```

环境变量的意义：

- 当在命令行中输入一个命令后，CMD就会在Path中寻找此命令的解释器或执行器；
- 当在命令行输入命令“java”后，操作系统从Path中
“D:\ProgramFilesKS\JavaDeveloper\JDK11\bin” 的这条记录所在的位置找到了“java.exe”
- 于是，就调用并执行该exe文件
- 这就意味着可以使用设置Path来在控制端打开任意App；

- 如果没有设置环境变量，就只能在安装目录下的“bin”目录中编译和执行Java代码，因为在其他地方会出现找不到javac/java命令！

手动设置JDK（当前Terminal有效）

- set JAVA_HOME=D:\ProgramFilesKS\JavaDeveloper\JDK11
- set path=%JAVA_HOME%\bin;%path%
- 测试: javac -version 或者 java -version
- 启动Java程序: java -jar blog-business-boot-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar

CentOS中安装JDK

两种安装方式

- RPM源码安装: 在Oracle官网下载数据包，使用rpm命令安装
- YUM在线安装
 - 搜索: yum search java-11
 - 安装: yum install java-11-openjdk

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum search java-11
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: mirrors.aliyun.com
* extras: mirrors.aliyun.com
* updates: mirrors.aliyun.com
===== N/S matched: java-11 =====
java-11-openjdk.i686 : OpenJDK Runtime Environment 11
java-11-openjdk.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 Runtime Environment
java-11-openjdk-demo.i686 : OpenJDK Demos 11
java-11-openjdk-demo.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 Demos
java-11-openjdk-devel.i686 : OpenJDK Development Environment 11
java-11-openjdk-devel.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 Development Environment
java-11-openjdk-headless.i686 : OpenJDK Headless Runtime Environment 11
java-11-openjdk-headless.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 Headless Runtime Environment
java-11-openjdk-javadoc.i686 : OpenJDK 11 API documentation
java-11-openjdk-javadoc.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 API documentation
java-11-openjdk-javadoc-zip.i686 : OpenJDK 11 API documentation compressed in a single archive
java-11-openjdk-javadoc-zip.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 API documentation compressed in a single archiv
java-11-openjdk-jmods.i686 : JMods for OpenJDK 11
java-11-openjdk-jmods.x86_64 : JMods for OpenJDK 11
java-11-openjdk-src.i686 : OpenJDK Source Bundle 11
java-11-openjdk-src.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 Source Bundle
java-11-openjdk-static-libs.i686 : OpenJDK libraries for static linking 11
java-11-openjdk-static-libs.x86_64 : OpenJDK 11 libraries for static linking

Name and summary matches only, use "search all" for everything.
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

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查看系统的所有Java版本

1. 查看当前“java”这个命令是来自哪里: ls -l /usr/bin/java
2. 进一步查看链接源: ls -l /etc/alternatives/java
3. CentOS所有使用默认方式安装的Java存放位置: cd /usr/lib/jvm

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /usr/bin/java
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 22 Dec 29 11:15 /usr/bin/java -> /etc/alternatives/java
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /etc/alternatives/java
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 64 Dec 29 11:15 /etc/alternatives/java -> /usr/lib/jvm/j
ava-11-openjdk-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9.x86_64/bin/java
[root@localhost ~]# cd /usr/lib/jvm
[root@localhost jvm]# ls
java-11-openjdk-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9.x86_64
java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.191-2.6.15.5.el7.x86_64
java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.181-7.b13.el7.x86_64
jre
jre-11
jre-11-openjdk
jre-11-openjdk-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9.x86_64
jre-1.7.0
jre-1.7.0-openjdk
jre-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.191-2.6.15.5.el7.x86_64
jre-1.8.0
jre-1.8.0-openjdk
jre-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.181-7.b13.el7.x86_64
jre-openjdk
[root@localhost jvm]#
```

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切换系统的Java版本

- 列出系统的所有Java版本: alternatives --config java

```
[root@localhost ~]# alternatives --config java

There are 3 programs which provide 'java'.

  Selection    Command
-----
    1          java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 (/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.191-2.6.15.5.el7.x86_64/jre/bin/java)
*   2          java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 (/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.181-7.b13.el7.x86_64/jre/bin/java)
+   3          java-11-openjdk.x86_64 (/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9.x86_64/bin/java)

Enter to keep the current selection[+], or type selection number: █
```

在这里输入序号，即可切换Java版本

• 验证切换结果：java --version

```
[root@localhost ~]# alternatives --config java

There are 3 programs which provide 'java'.

  Selection    Command
-----
    1          java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 (/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.191-2.6.15.5.el7.x86_6
*   2          java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 (/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.181-7.b13.el7.x86_64/j
+   3          java-11-openjdk.x86_64 (/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9.x86_64/bin/jav

Enter to keep the current selection[+], or type selection number: 3
[root@localhost ~]# java --version
openjdk 11.0.17 2022-10-18 LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (Red_Hat-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9) (build 11.0.17+8-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (Red_Hat-11.0.17.0.8-2.el7_9) (build 11.0.17+8-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
[root@localhost ~]#
```

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