**Purpose:**

To install the most recent Java version, or to update the Java application on a Linux system. Some geonetwork installations require an up-to-date Java version.

The following description uses the package manager YUM, which works on Centos. Other application package managers that could be used are RPM, APT (dpkg), Aptitude, Pacman and Portage.

| **Step** | **Major Activity** | **References, Forms and Details** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | rpm -qa |grep -E '^open[jre|jdk]|j[re|dk] | to determine existing Java versions |
| **2** | java -version | to positively identify Java version presently being used |
| **3** | sudo yum search java | Search for suitable Java versions. |
| **4** | sudo yum install {new version} | If Centos, do not need the graphics modules and hence use the headless version:  java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.x86\_64 |
| **5** | In ~/.bashrc, change or insert JAVA\_HOME to point to new Java version:  export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jre-1.8.0-openjdk.x86\_64 |  |
| **6** | Modify the PATH to new Java version | Can be done in ~/.bashrc by including content of JAVA\_HOME into PATH |
| **7** | sudo reboot | Reboot server to force reading of bashrc and updated JAVA\_HOME variable |
| **8** | java –version | check running correct java version |
| **9** | For each older Java version:  sudo yum remove {older version} | Better for security, and de-clutters. |