

一、卸载Linux自带jdk

1、查看虚拟机是否已经存在jdk，输入命令：

```
1 java -version
```

2、查看安装包：

```
[root@localhost ~]# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_262"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_262-b10)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.262-b10, mixed mode)
```

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```
1 rpm -qa | grep java
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_262"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_262-b10)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.262-b10, mixed mode)
[root@localhost ~]# rpm -qa | grep java
java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_64
python-javapackages-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
tzdata-java-2020a-1.el7.noarch
java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64
java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64
javapackages-tools-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_64
[root@localhost ~]#
```

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3、如果有，卸载jdk（选择其中一种方式）：

```
1 # 挨个删除每一个包
2 rpm -e --nodeps 包名
3
4 # 一次性删除
5 yum remove *openjdk*
```

```

ava-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_64
python-javapackages-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
tzdata-java-2020a-1.el7.noarch
ava-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64
ava-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64
javapackages-tools-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
ava-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_64
root@localhost ~]# yum remove *openjdk*
已加载插件：fastestmirror, langpacks
正在解决依赖关系
-> 正在检查事务
--> 软件包 java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64.1.1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8 将被 删除
-> 正在处理依赖关系 java >= 1.5, 它被软件包 jline-1.0-8.el7.noarch 需要
-> 软件包 java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64.1.1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8 将被 删除
-> 软件包 java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64.1.1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7 将被 删除
-> 正在处理依赖关系 java-1.8.0-openjdk, 它被软件包 icedtea-web-1.7.1-2.el7_6.x86_64 需要
-> 软件包 java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64.1.1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7 将被 删除
-> 正在检查事务
-> 软件包 icedtea-web.x86_64.0.1.7.1-2.el7_6 将被 删除

```

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4、验证是否卸载：

```

正在删除      : rhino-1.7R5-1.el7.noarch                3/7
正在删除      : jline-1.0-8.el7.noarch                  4/7
正在删除      : 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64 5/7
正在删除      : 1:java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_6 6/7
正在删除      : 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64 7/7
验证中        : icedtea-web-1.7.1-2.el7_6.x86_64        1/7
验证中        : 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64 2/7
验证中        : 1:java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7.x86_64 3/7
验证中        : jline-1.0-8.el7.noarch                  4/7
验证中        : 1:java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_6 5/7
验证中        : 1:java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8.x86_64 6/7
验证中        : rhino-1.7R5-1.el7.noarch                7/7

删除:
java-1.7.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8
java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64 1:1.7.0.261-2.6.22.2.el7_8
java-1.8.0-openjdk.x86_64 1:1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7
java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless.x86_64 1:1.8.0.262.b10-1.el7

作为依赖被删除:
icedtea-web.x86_64 0:1.7.1-2.el7_6          jline.noarch 0:1.0-8.el7
rhino.noarch 0:1.7R5-1.el7

完毕!
[root@localhost ~]# java -version
-bash: /usr/bin/java: 没有那个文件或目录
[root@localhost ~]#

```

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推荐内容

二、下载jdk

1、方法一：在线下载，下载到 /usr/local/目录下存jdk压缩包，下载命令：

```
1 wget --no-check-certificate --no-cookies --header "Cookie: oraclelicense=accept-securebackup-cookie"
http://download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/8u131-
b11/d54c1d3a095b4ff2b6607d096fa80163/jdk-8u131-linux-x64.rpm
wget --no-check-certificate --no-cookies --header "Cookie: oraclelicense=accept-securebackup-cookie"
```

2

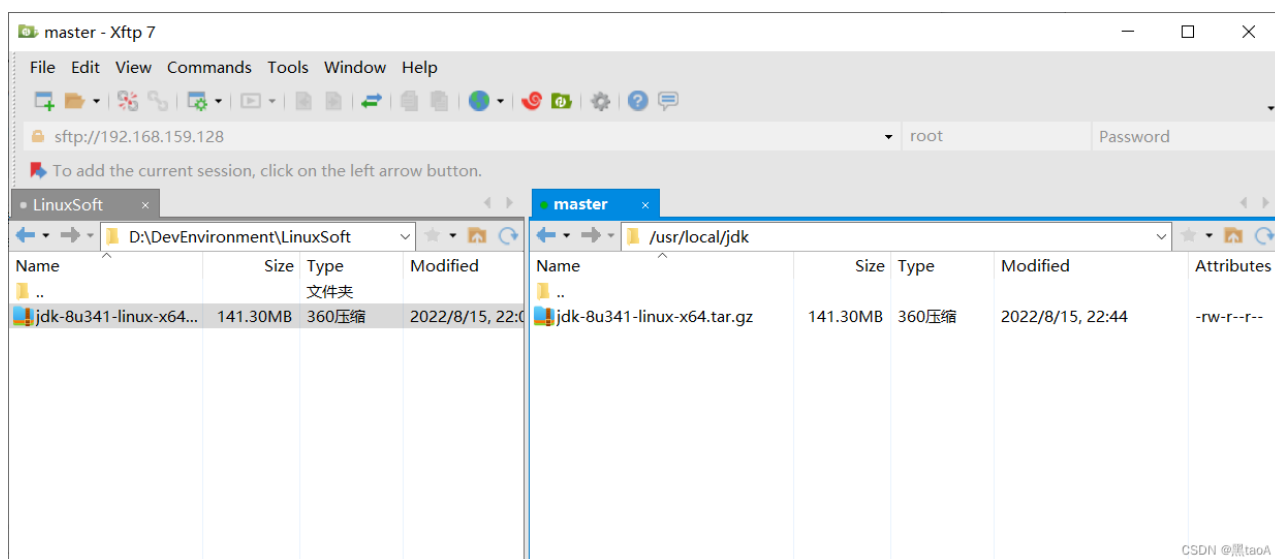
2、方法二：在Windows下载后传入Linux系统中：

下载网址： [Java Downloads | Oracle](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javadownloads)

网盘获取：链接： <https://pan.baidu.com/s/1xn3R29Oyylypp1TepRz4Rw>

提取码：4aj3

下载完成后放入 /usr/local/jdk目录下：



完毕！

```
[root@localhost ~]# java -version
-bash: /usr/bin/java: 没有那个文件或目录
[root@localhost ~]# ls /usr/local
bin  etc  games  include  lib  lib64  libexec  sbin  share  src
[root@localhost ~]# cd /usr/local
[root@localhost local]# mkdir jdk
[root@localhost local]# ls
bin  etc  games  include  jdk  lib  lib64  libexec  sbin  share  src
[root@localhost local]# cd jdk
[root@localhost jdk]# ls
jdk-8u341-linux-x64.tar.gz
[root@localhost jdk]#
```

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3、解压并安装

在xshell中的快捷键：

复制：Ctrl+insert

粘贴：shift+insert

(1) 解压文件：

```
1 tar -zxvf jdk-8u341-linux-x64.tar.gz
```

```

root@localhost jdk1.8.0_341# ls
jdk-8u341-linux-x64.tar.gz
root@localhost jdk1.8.0_341# tar -zxvf jdk-8u341-linux-x64.tar.gz
jdk1.8.0_341/COPYRIGHT
jdk1.8.0_341/LICENSE
jdk1.8.0_341/README.html
jdk1.8.0_341/THIRDPARTYLICENSEREADME.txt
jdk1.8.0_341/bin/java-rmi.cgi
jdk1.8.0_341/bin/appletviewer
jdk1.8.0_341/bin/extcheck
jdk1.8.0_341/bin/idlj

```

(2) 配置环境变量

```
1 vi /etc/profile
```

```

/etc/profile

# System wide environment and startup programs, for login setup
# Functions and aliases go in /etc/bashrc

# It's NOT a good idea to change this file unless you know what you
# are doing. It's much better to create a custom.sh shell script in
# /etc/profile.d/ to make custom changes to your environment, as this
# will prevent the need for merging in future updates.

pathmunge () {
    case "${PATH}" in
        *:"$1":*)
            ;;
        *)
            if [ "$2" = "after" ] ; then
                PATH=$PATH:$1
            else
                PATH=$1:$PATH
            fi
    esac
}

if [ -x /usr/bin/id ] ; then
    if [ -z "$EUID" ] ; then
        "/etc/profile" 76L, 1819C
    fi
fi

```

按键盘 **⌘** 进入编辑状态;

在文件profile的最后一行加上以下配置，注意：JAVA_HOME=对应的是自己的jdk存放路径
输入以后按Esc退出编辑，按 “:wq” 保存并退出；

```
1 export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk/jdk1.8.0_341
2 export JRE_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}/jre
3 export CLASSPATH=.:${JAVA_HOME}/lib:${JRE_HOME}/lib:$CLASSPATH
4 export JAVA_PATH=${JAVA_HOME}/bin:${JRE_HOME}/bin
5 export PATH=$PATH:${JAVA_PATH}
```

```
# You could check uidgid reservation validity in
# /usr/share/doc/setup-*/uidgid file
if [ $UID -gt 199 ] && [ "`/usr/bin/id -gn`" = "`/usr/bin/id -un`" ]; then
    umask 002
else
    umask 022
fi

for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh /etc/profile.d/sh.local ; do
    if [ -r "$i" ]; then
        if [ "${-#*i}" != "$-" ]; then
            . "$i"
        else
            . "$i" >/dev/null
        fi
    fi
done

unset i
unset -f pathmunge

export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk/jdk1.8.0_341
export JRE_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}/jre
export CLASSPATH=.:${JAVA_HOME}/lib:${JRE_HOME}/lib:$CLASSPATH
export JAVA_PATH=${JAVA_HOME}/bin:${JRE_HOME}/bin
export PATH=$PATH:${JAVA_PATH}
-- INSERT --
```

```
# You could check uidgid reservation validity in
# /usr/share/doc/setup-*/uidgid file
if [ $UID -gt 199 ] && [ "`/usr/bin/id -gn`" = "`/usr/bin/id -un`" ]; then
    umask 002
else
    umask 022
fi

for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh /etc/profile.d/sh.local ; do
    if [ -r "$i" ]; then
        if [ "${-#*i}" != "$-" ]; then
            . "$i"
        else
            . "$i" >/dev/null
        fi
    fi
done

unset i
unset -f pathmunge

export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk/jdk1.8.0_341
export JRE_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}/jre
export CLASSPATH=.:${JAVA_HOME}/lib:${JRE_HOME}/lib:$CLASSPATH
export JAVA_PATH=${JAVA_HOME}/bin:${JRE_HOME}/bin
export PATH=$PATH:${JAVA_PATH}
:wq
```

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(3) 刷新配置文件

```
1 source /etc/profile
```

```
root@localhost jdk]# source /etc/profile
root@localhost jdk]#
```

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(4) 查看是否安装成功

```
1 java -version
```

```
[root@localhost jdk]# java -version
java version "1.8.0_341"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_341-b10)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.341-b10, mixed mode)
[root@localhost jdk]#
```

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