

foreword

This tutorial is to install JDK 8 version on Windows 64-bit platform.

1. install JDK 8

Official website download address:

<https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/downloads/#java8-windows>

Step1: Select the JDK version.

Select Java 8 version here:

Java SE subscribers have more choices

Also available for development, personal use, and to run other licensed Oracle products.

Java 8 Java 11

Java SE Development Kit 8u321

Java SE subscribers will receive JDK 8 updates until at least December of 2030.

The Oracle JDK 8 license changed in April 2019

The [Oracle Technology Network License Agreement for Oracle Java SE](#) is substantially different from prior Oracle JDK 8 licenses. This license permits certain uses, such as personal use and development use, at no cost -- but other uses authorized under prior Oracle JDK licenses may no longer be available. Please review the terms carefully before downloading and using this product. FAQs are available [here](#).

Commercial license and support are available for a low cost with [Java SE Subscription](#).

Step2: Select the system platform

Linux	macOS	Solaris	Windows
Product/file description		File size	Download
x86 Installer		157.99 MB	jdk-8u321-windows-i586.exe
x64 Installer		171.09 MB	jdk-8u321-windows-x64.exe

[Note] Download the account that needs to log in to oracle. If not, register one directly.

Step3: Download the installation package

Download completed installation package:



Step4: Start the installation



[Note] <https://www.oracle.com/javase/jmc/>



Set the installation path of public JRE: (It is recommended to install jdk1.8.0_321 in the same path as before, that is, under D:\Program Files\Java).

[Note] The public JRE may not be installed.

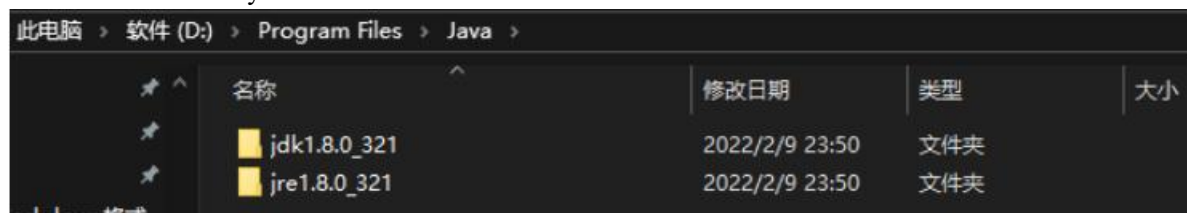


设置JRE的安装路径，可自定义修改



At this point, JDK8 was successfully installed.

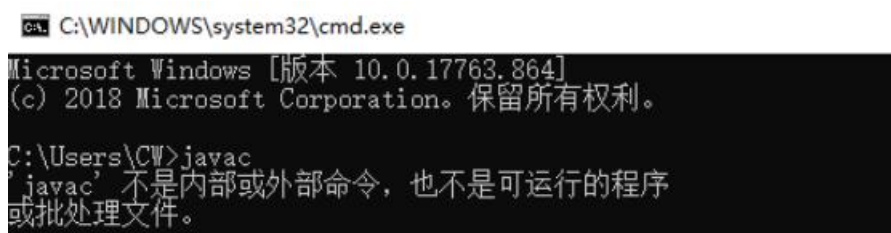
The installed directory is as follows:



Next, you need to configure it.

2. Configure JDK 8

Step1: Configure "environment variable path"



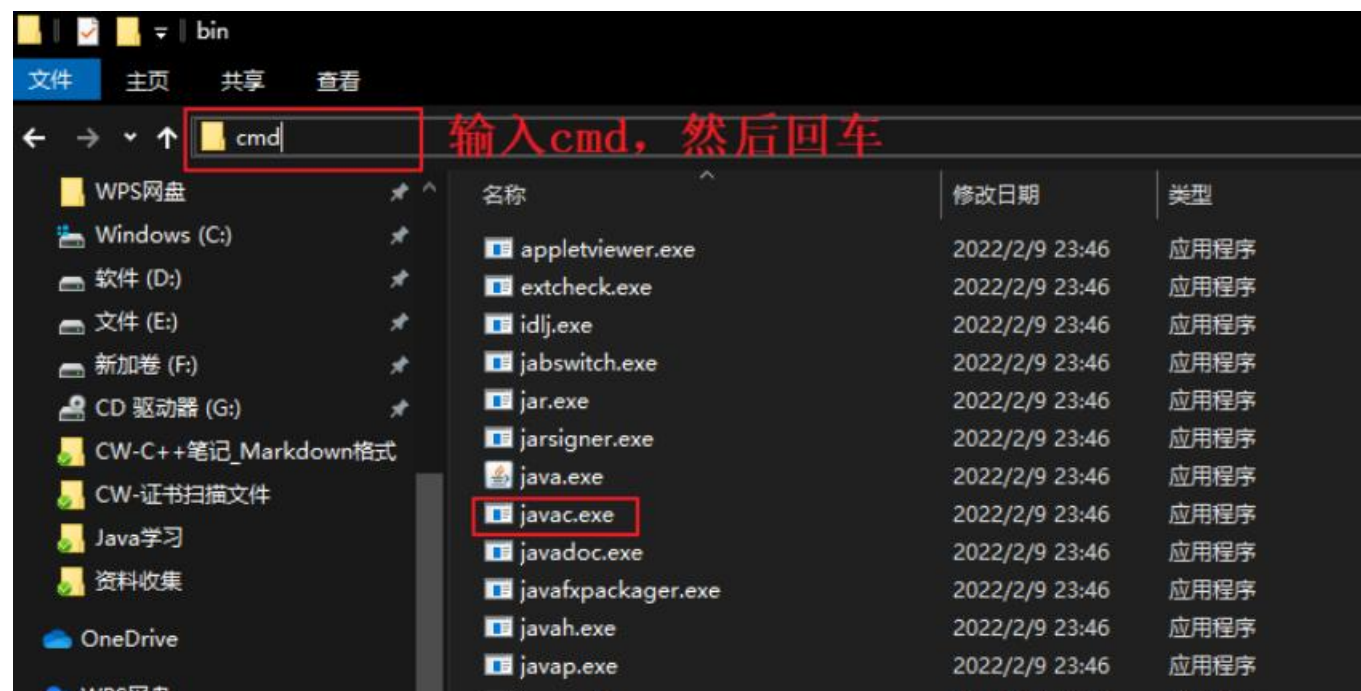
[reason for configuring path]

Use win+R shortcut key, open the running window, enter cmd, and enter the cmd program window. If you enter javac, the system prompts that you do not recognize this command.

The reason is that when the input command (program) is executed in the cmd window, the system will first look for the program in the current directory. If it cannot be found, the system will go to the directory specified in an existing environment variable named path in the system to look for the program. If you still can't find it at this step, the error indicated in the above figure will appear.

Therefore, if the directory we are in is the directory where the javac program is located, the javac command (program) will be executed in the cmd window, so that no error will be reported and the program can be executed normally.

For example:



Successfully execute javac program:

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.17763.864]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。

D:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_321\bin>javac
用法: javac <options> <source files>
其中, 可能的选项包括:
-g 生成所有调试信息
-g:none 不生成任何调试信息
-g: {lines, vars, source} 只生成某些调试信息
-nowarn 不生成任何警告
-verbose 输出有关编译器正在执行的操作的消息
-deprecation 输出使用已过时的 API 的源位置
-classpath <路径> 指定查找用户类文件和注释处理程序的位置
-cp <路径> 指定查找用户类文件和注释处理程序的位置
-sourcepath <路径> 指定查找输入源文件的位置
-bootclasspath <路径> 覆盖引导类文件的位置
-extdirs <目录> 覆盖所安装扩展的位置
-endorseddirs <目录> 覆盖签名的标准路径的位置
-proc: {none, only} 控制是否执行注释处理和/或编译。
-processor <class1>[, <class2>, <class3>...] 要运行的注释处理程序的名称; 绕过默认搜索进程
-processorpath <路径> 指定查找注释处理程序的位置
-parameters 生成元数据以用于方法参数的反射
-d <目录> 指定放置生成的类文件的位置
-s <目录> 指定放置生成的源文件的位置
-h <目录> 指定放置生成的本机标头文件的位置
-implicit: {none, class} 指定是否为隐式引用文件生成类文件
-encoding <编码> 指定源文件使用的字符编码
-source <发行版> 提供与指定发行版的源兼容性
```

Therefore, in order to execute programs such as javac in any path, it is necessary to configure "environment variable path".

Configuration process:

My computer-properties-advanced system settings-environment variables;

Under system variable: create a new environment variable named "JAVA_HOME".

环境变量



CW 的用户变量(U)

变量	值
MGLS_LICENSE_FILE	D:\MentorGraphics\LICENSE.TXT
MOZ_PLUGIN_PATH	D:\Program Files (x86)\Foxit Software\Foxit Reader\plugins\
NO_XILINX_DATA_LICENSE	HIDDEN
OneDrive	C:\Users\CW\OneDrive
Path	C:\Users\CW\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;C:\Pro...
TEMP	C:\Users\CW\AppData\Local\Temp
TMP	C:\Users\CW\AppData\Local\Temp

新建(N)... 编辑(E)... 删除(D)

系统变量(S)

变量	值
ACTEL_FOR_ALTIUM_OVE...	
ALTERA_FOR_ALTIUM_OV...	
AUTOUPDATE_INSTALL_P...	C:\Program Files (x86)\vdc\update\AutoUpdate.exe
CLIENT_VERSION	V4.01.21P1P2
CLIENT-KVM_VERSION	V7.01.04P1_1104_ZTE
ComSpec	C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
DriverData	C:\Windows\System32\Drivers\DriverData

新建(W)... 编辑(I)... 删除(L)

确定 取消

新建系统变量



变量名(N): JAVA_HOME

变量值(V): D:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_321

浏览目录(D)... 浏览文件(F)... 确定 取消

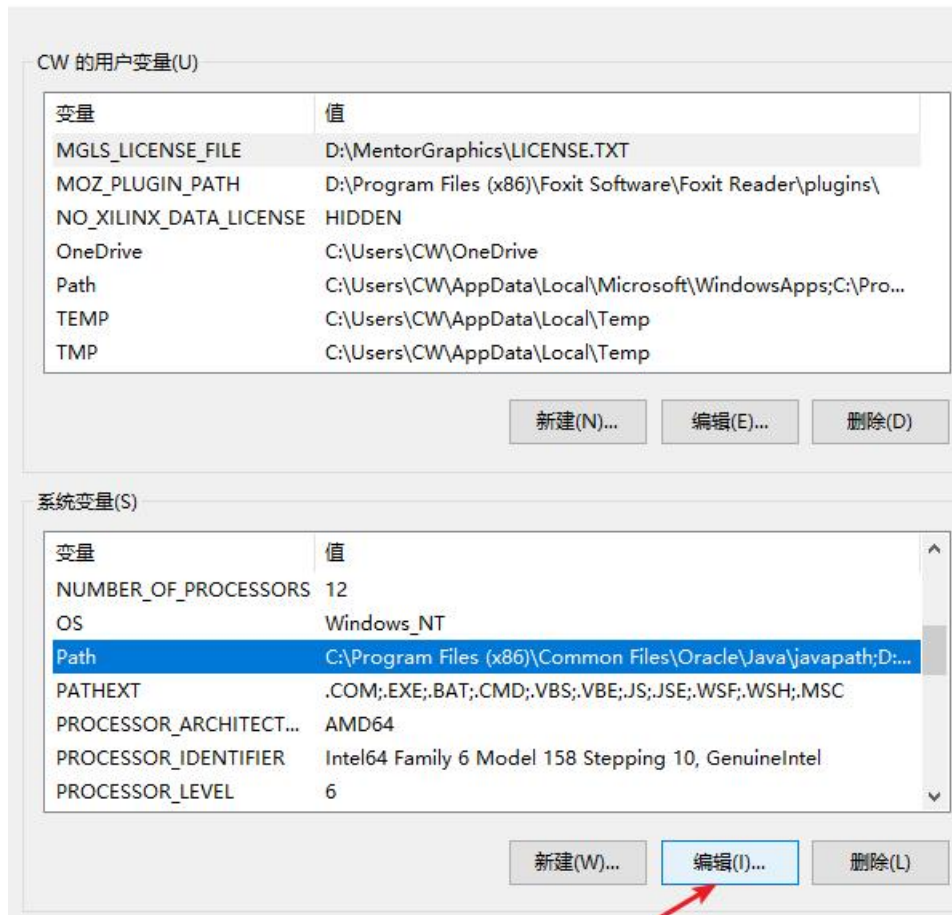
[Note] The path D: \ program files \ Java \ JDK1.8.0 _ 321 is the path where I installed JDK8 before.



3. Click to select the Path environment variable, click Edit, and add "%JAVA_HOME%\bin".

[Note] Note that there are Path environment variables in both user variables and system variables. The difference between them is that the user variable is only for the currently logged-in user, while the system variable is applicable to all users. Therefore, when modifying the Path environment variable, it is recommended to modify the Path in the system variable directly.

环境变量



编辑环境变量

