**JDK 7**

**Debian, Ubuntu, *etc.***

On the command line, type:

**$** sudo apt-get install openjdk-7-jre

The openjdk-7-jre package contains just the Java Runtime Environment. If you want to develop Java programs then install the openjdk-7-jdk package.

**Fedora, Oracle Linux, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, *etc.***

On the command line, type:

**$** su -c "yum install java-1.7.0-openjdk"

The java-1.7.0-openjdk package contains just the Java Runtime Environment. If you want to develop Java programs then install the java-1.7.0-openjdk-develpackage.

**Kiểm tra lại**

# java -version

java version "1.7.0\_19"

**5. Cấu hình JAVA\_HOME**

# vi /etc/profile.d/java\_home.sh

#chmod 755 /etc/profile.d/java\_home.sh

#!/bin/bash

JAVA\_HOME=/usr/java/default/bin/java

JRE\_HOME=/usr/java/default/jre

export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA\_HOME:$JRE\_HOME

**6. Cấu hình JAVA Default**: Trường hợp trên máy các bạn có nhiều phiên bản JAVA, thì cách sau sẽ hướng dẩn chọn phiên bản default để chạy

alternatives --install

alternatives --config

alternatives --remove

alternatives --install /usr/bin/java java /usr/java/jdk1.6.0\_11/bin/java 120 --slave

/usr/bin/keytool keytool /usr/java/jdk1.6.0\_11/bin/keytool --slave

/usr/bin/rmiregistry rmiregistry /usr/java/jdk1.6.0\_11/bin/rmiregistry

alternatives --install /usr/bin/javac javac /usr/java/jdk1.6.0\_11/bin/javac 120 --slave

/usr/bin/jar jar /usr/java/jdk1.6.0\_11/bin/jar --slave

/usr/bin/rmic rmic /usr/java/jdk1.6.0\_11/bin/rmic

- Lúc này bạn đã có thể cài các ứng dụng có yêu cầu JAVA.

##### Step 1: Download JAVA Archive

Download latest Java SE Development Kit 8 release from its [official download page](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk8-downloads-2133151.html).

# cd /opt/

# wget --no-cookies --no-check-certificate --header "Cookie: gpw\_e24=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oracle.com%2F; oraclelicense=accept-securebackup-cookie" "http://download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/8u20-b26/jdk-8u20-linux-i586.tar.gz"

**Note:** If Above wget command doesn’t not worked for you watch [this screencast](http://screencast.com/t/rYXmSamHcM) to download JDK from terminal.

Now extract downloaded archive file

# tar xzf jdk-8u20-linux-i586.tar.gz

##### Step 2: Install JAVA using Alternatives

After extracting archive file use **alternatives** command to install it. alternatives command is available in**chkconfig** package.

# cd /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/

# alternatives --install /usr/bin/java java /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin/java 2

# alternatives --config java

There are 3 programs which provide 'java'.

Selection Command

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\* 1 /opt/jdk1.8.0/bin/java

+ 2 /opt/jdk1.7.0\_55/bin/java

3 /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin/java

Enter to keep the current selection[+], or type selection number: **3**

At this point JAVA 8 has been successfully installed on your system. We also recommend to setup javac and jar commands path using alternatives

# alternatives --install /usr/bin/jar jar /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin/jar 2

# alternatives --install /usr/bin/javac javac /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin/javac 2

# alternatives --set jar /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin/jar

# alternatives --set javac /opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin/javac

##### Step 3: Check Version of JAVA .

Check the installed version of java using following command.

# java -version

java version "1.8.0\_20"

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0\_20-b26)

Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 25.5-b26, mixed mode)

##### Step 4: Setup Environment Variables

Most of java based application’s uses environment variables to work. Set the java environment variables using following commands

* Setup **JAVA\_HOME** Variable

**# export JAVA\_HOME=/opt/jdk1.8.0\_20**

* Setup **JRE\_HOME** Variable

**# export JRE\_HOME=/opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/jre**

* Setup **PATH** Variable

**# export PATH=$PATH:/opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/bin:/opt/jdk1.8.0\_20/jre/bin**