



Install the latest Oracle JDK on Linux



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Even though OpenJDK is available in Linux repositories, some applications strictly require Oracle Java Development Kit. This article shows you how to manually install Oracle JDK 14 on your Linux system. This article uses *JDK 14.0.2* to demonstrate the installation. In the provided commands, replace the version specific paths and file names according to your downloaded version.

This article will be updated to the latest Oracle JDK installation guide. Version specific installation guides are available here:

- [Install Oracle JDK 8 on Linux](#)
- [Install Oracle JDK 11 on Linux](#)
- [Install Oracle JDK 14 on Linux](#) (The latest version)

Oracle provides deb and rpm installers



If your Linux distribution is using DEB package format like Debian, you can download and install the `jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.deb` file using the following command:

```
sudo dpkg -i jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.deb
```

If your Linux distribution is using RPM package format like Cent OS, you can download and install the `jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.rpm` file using the following command:

```
sudo rpm -ivh jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.rpm
```

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applicable for all Linux distributions out there. Personally, I prefer the manual installation because I have more control over the changes made to the system and it is guaranteed to work in any Linux anytime.

**Step 1:**

Download the latest JDK(*jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz*) from this official site:

 **DOWNLOAD**

If you want to download to a remote server or if you simply prefer `wget`, use the following command:

```
wget --no-check-certificate -c --header "Cookie: oraclelicense=accept-s
```

Step 2:

Open the terminal (`Ctrl` + `Alt` + `T`) and enter the following command.

```
sudo mkdir /usr/lib/jvm
```

If the `/usr/lib/jvm` folder does not exist, this command will create the directory. If you already have this folder, you can ignore this step and move to the next step.

Step 3:

Enter the following command to change the directory.

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Step 4:

Extract the *jdk-Xxxx-linux-xxx.tar.gz* file in that directory using this command.

```
sudo tar -xvzf ~/Downloads/jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz
```

According to this command, the JDK filename is *jdk-14.0.2_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz* and which is located in the *~/Downloads* folder. If your downloaded file is in any other location, change the command according to your path.

Step 5:

Enter the following command to open the environment variables file.

```
sudo nano /etc/environment
```

According to your personal preference, you can choose any text editors instead of *nano*.

Step 6:

In the opened file, add the following bin folder to the existing PATH variable.

```
/usr/lib/jvm/jdk-14.0.2/bin
```

The PATH variables must be separated by colon.

Add the following environment variables at the end of the file.

```
JAVA_HOME="/usr/lib/jvm/jdk-14.0.2"
```

The environment file before the modification:

```
PATH="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr
```

The environment file after the modification:

```
PATH="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr
JAVA_HOME="/usr/lib/jvm/jdk-14.0.2"
```

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Step 7:

Enter the following commands to inform the system about the Java's location. Depending on your JDK version, the paths can be different.

```
sudo update-alternatives --install "/usr/bin/java" "java" "/usr/lib/jvm
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install "/usr/bin/javac" "javac" "/usr/lib/j
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --set java /usr/lib/jvm/jdk-14.0.2/bin/java
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --set javac /usr/lib/jvm/jdk-14.0.2/bin/javac
```

Step 8:

To verify the setup enter the following commands and make sure that they print the location of java and javac as you have provided in the previous step.

```
update-alternatives --list java
```

```
update-alternatives --list javac
```

Step 9:

Restart the computer (or just log-out and login) and open the terminal again.

Step 10:

Enter the following command.

```
java -version
```

If you get the installed Java version as the output, you have successfully installed the Oracle JDK in your system.