**JDK** (Java Development Kit), which includes the JRE (Java Runtime Environment).

Download: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>

Installation: <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html>

**JDK 7 Installation for Linux Platforms**

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See [JDK 7 and JRE 7 Installation Guide](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/index.html) for general information about installing JDK 7 and JRE 7.

For information on enhancements to JDK 7 that relate to the installer, see [Installer Enhancements in JDK 7](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/enhancements-7.html#linux).

**Contents**

* [System Requirements](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#requirements)
* [JDK 7 Installation Instructions](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install)
  + [Installation of the 64-bit JDK on Linux Platforms](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-64)
  + [Installation of the 64-bit JDK on RPM-based Linux Platforms](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-64-rpm)
  + [Installation of the 32-bit JDK on Linux Platforms](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-32)
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* [General Installation Notes](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#general)

**Note:** For RPM-based Linux distributions, such as Red Hat or SuSE, refer to the RPM-based installation instructions.

**System Requirements**

See [Oracle JDK 7 and JRE 7 Certified Systems Configurations](http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/config-417990.html) for information about supported platforms, operating systems, and browsers.

On a 64-bit system, you can download either the 64-bit or the 32-bit version of the Java platform. However, if you are using a 32-bit browser and you want to use the plugin, then you need to install the 32-bit version of the Java platform. To determine which version of Firefox you are running, launch the application, and select the menu item **Help -> About Mozilla Firefox**. At the bottom of the window is a version string line that contains either "Linux i686" (32-bit) or "Linux x86\_64" (64-bit). To setup the Java plugin, see [Manual Installation and Registration of Java Plugin for Linux](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-plugin-install.html).

**JDK 7 Installation Instructions**

**Note:** For any text on this page containing the following notation, you must substitute the appropriate JDK update version number for the notation.

*<version>*

For example, if you are installing update JDK 7 update release 1, the following string representing the name of the bundle:

jdk-7**u<version>**-linux-i586.tar.gz

would become:

jdk-7**u1**-linux-i586.tar.gz

Note that, as in the preceding example, the *<version>* number is sometimes preceded with the letter u, for example, 7u2, and sometimes it is preceded with an underbar, for example, jdk1.7.0\_02.

The following table lists the options available for downloading the JDK 7 release on a Linux platform. The link in the first column takes you to the instructions for that version.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Download File** | **Architecture** | **Who Can Install** |
| [jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-x64.tar.gz](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-64) | 64-bit | anyone |
| [jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-i586.tar.gz](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-32) | 32-bit | anyone |
| [jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-x64.rpm](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-64-rpm) | 64-bit RPM-based Linux | root |
| [jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-i586.rpm](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/webnotes/install/linux/linux-jdk.html#install-32-rpm) | 32-bit RPM-based Linux | root |

**Note:** When you download and install the Java Development Kit (JDK), the associated Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is also installed.

JDK 7u6 and later releases include JavaFX SDK (version 2.2 or later). The JavaFX SDK and Runtime are installed and integrated into the standard JDK directory structure.

For information about how to work with JavaFX, see [JavaFX Documentation](http://docs.oracle.com/javafx/).

**Installation of the 64-bit JDK on Linux Platforms**

This procedure installs the Java Development Kit (JDK) for 64-bit Linux, using an archive binary file (.tar.gz).

These instructions use the following file:

Rui: i586 or x64 depends on the OS

jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-x64.tar.gz

**1. Download the file**. Before the file can be downloaded, you must accept the license agreement. The archive binary can be installed by anyone (not only root users), in any location that you can write to. However, only the root user can install the JDK into the system location.

**2. Change directory** to the location where you would like the JDK to be installed. Move the .tar.gz archive binary to the current directory.

Rui: cd /usr/java

**3. Unpack the tarball and install the JDK.**

% tar zxvf jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-x64.tar.gz

Rui: sudo tar zxvf jdk-7u*<version>*-linux-x64.tar.gz

The Java Development Kit files are installed in a directory called jdk1.7.0\_*<version>* in the current directory.

**4. Delete the .tar.gz file** if you want to save disk space.

**General Installation Notes**

**Root Access**

Installing the software automatically creates a directory called jdk1.7.0*\_<version>*. Note that if you choose to install the Java SE Runtime Environment into system-wide location such as /usr/jdk, you must first become root to gain the necessary permissions. If you do not have root access, simply install the Java SE Runtime Environment into your home directory, or a subdirectory that you have permission to write to.

**Overwriting Files**

If you install the software in a directory that contains a subdirectory named jdk1.7.0*\_<version>*, the new software overwrites files of the same name in that jdk1.7.0*\_<version>* directory. Please be careful to rename the old directory if it contains files you would like to keep.

**System Preferences**

By default, the installation script configures the system such that the backing store for system preferences is created inside the JDK's installation directory. If the JDK is installed on a network-mounted drive, it and the system preferences can be exported for sharing with Java runtime environments on other machines.

See the [Preferences API](http://java.sun.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/preferences/index.html) documentation for more information about preferences in the Java platform.

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##### <http://www.java.com/en/download/help/linux_install.xml>

##### Java for Linux Platforms

http://www.java.com/im/ic-info16.pngThe instructions below are for installing version Java 7 Update 7 (7u7). If you are installing another version, make sure you change the version number appropriately when you type the commands at the terminal. **Example**: For Java 6u35 replace **7u7** with **6u35**. Note that, as in the preceding example, the version number is sometimes preceded with the letter u, and sometimes it is preceded with an underbar, for example, jre1.7.0\_07. 

1. **Change to the directory in which you want to install.** Type:  
   cd <directory path name>  
   For example, to install the software in the /usr/java/ directory, Type:  
   cd /usr/java/  
     
   **Note about root access:** To install Java in a system-wide location such as /usr/local, you must login as the root user to gain the necessary permissions. If you do not have root access, install the Java in your home directory or a subdirectory for which you have write permissions
2. Move the .tar.gz archive binary to the current directory.
3. **Unpack the tarball and install Java**   
   tar zxvf jre-7u7-linux-i586.tar.gz  
     
   The Java files are installed in a directory called jre1.7.0\_07 in the current directory.   
   In this example, it is installed in the /usr/java/jre1.7.0\_07 directory.   
   When the installation has completed, you will see the word **Done**.
4. **Delete the**.tar.gz**file** if you want to save disk space.

The fourth approach is seen for applications that have a particular runtime environment such as Python or Perl. In this case, the packages normally install into a /usr/lib/<language> directory, such as /usr/lib/perl/site\_perl.

Most programs installed via the package manager will put files in /usr/bin, /usr/lib, /etc and other places.

If can not recognize java and javac, then

**Update PATH**

vi ~/.bashrc

At the end of ~/.bashrc, add: PATH=/usr/java/jdk1.7.0\_17/bin:PATH

Resresh using command: source ~/.bashrc

<http://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/26695/refresh-env-variables-after-editing-bashrc-file>

Within the same window, you can simply type bash to start a new one. This is equivalent to closing the window and re-opening a new one.

Alternatively, you can type source ~/.bashrc to source the .bashrc file.

##### Java Uninstall

There are two ways to uninstall Java. Please use the method that you used when you installed Java. For example, if you used RPM to install Java, then use the RPM uninstall method. 

##### RPM uninstall

**Note:** *If you have RPM on your Linux box, you should first find out if Java is already installed using RPM. If Java is not installed using RPM, you should skip reading.*

* 1. Open **Terminal Window**
  2. Login as the **super user**
  3. Try to find jre package by typing: **rpm -qa**
  4. If RPM reports a package similar to **jre-<version>-fcs**, then Java is installed with RPM.  
       
     **Note:** *Normally, you do not need to uninstall Java with RPM, because RPM is able to uninstall the old version of Java when installing a new version! You may skip reading, unless you want to remove Java permanently.*
  5. To uninstall Java, type: **rpm -e jre-<version>-fcs**

##### Self-extracting file uninstall

* 1. Find out if Java is installed in some folder. Common locations are**/usr/java/jre\_<version>** or**/opt/jre\_nb/jre\_<version>/bin/java/**
  2. When you have located the folder, you may delete folder.   
     **Warning:** You should be certain that Java is not already installed using RPM before removing the folder.
  3. Type: **rm -r jre<version>**  
     For example: **rm -r jre1.6.0**