

jdk 的安装过程

一、卸载 CentOS 自带的 OpenJDK

rpm -qa | grep java

rpm -e --nodeps 名称

```
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -qa | grep java
java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.131-11.b12.el7.x86_64
javapackages-tools-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
tzdata-java-2017b-1.el7.noarch
java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.141-2.6.10.5.el7.x86_64
java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.141-2.6.10.5.el7.x86_64
java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.131-11.b12.el7.x86_64
python-javapackages-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless-1.8.0.131-11.b12.el7.x86_64
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps javapackages-tools-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps tzdata-java-2017b-1.el7.noarch
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps java-1.7.0-openjdk-headless-1.7.0.141-2.6.10.5.el7.x86_64
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.141-2.6.10.5.el7.x86_64
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.131-11.b12.el7.x86_64
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -e --nodeps python-javapackages-3.4.1-11.el7.noarch
[root@localhost bin]# rpm -qa | grep java
[root@localhost bin]#
```

二、下载并解压 jdk

```
[root@localhost bin]# tar -zxvf /mnt/hgfs/vm_share/hive/jdk-8u161-linux-x64.tar.gz -C /home/java/
```

三、配置环境变量

在/etc/profile 文件最后添加 jdk 路径

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/jdk1.8.0_161/
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

四、使配置生效

```
[root@localhost bin]# source /etc/profile
[root@localhost bin]# java -version
java version "1.8.0_161"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_161-b12)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.161-b12, mixed mode)
[root@localhost bin]#
```