

Installing Oracle JDK on Ubuntu

1. Check to see if your Ubuntu Linux operating system architecture is 32-bit or 64-bit, open up a terminal and run the following command below:

```
file /sbin/init
```

2. Check if you have Java installed on your system. To do this, you will have to run the Java version command from terminal:

```
java -version
```

3. Completely remove the OpenJDK/JRE from your system and create a directory to hold your Oracle Java JDK/JRE binaries:

```
sudo apt-get purge openjdk-*
```

4. Create a directory to hold your Oracle Java JDK and JRE binaries:

```
sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/java
```

5. Copy the Oracle Java binaries into the /usr/local/java directory:

```
sudo cp -r jdk-8u40-linux-i586.tar.gz /usr/local/java/
```

6. Unpack the compressed Java binaries, in the directory /usr/local/java :

```
sudo tar xvzf jdk-8u40-linux-i586.tar.gz
```

7. Edit the system PATH file /etc/profile and add the following system variables to your system path:

```
sudo gedit /etc/profile
```

8. Scroll down to the end of the file using your arrow keys and add the following lines below to the end of your /etc/profile file:

```
JAVA_HOME=/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40  
PATH=$PATH:$HOME/bin:$JAVA_HOME/bin  
export JAVA_HOME  
export PATH
```

9. Save the /etc/profile file and exit:

10. Inform your Ubuntu Linux system where your Oracle Java JDK/JRE is located.:

```
sudo update-alternatives --install "/usr/bin/java" "java" "/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40/bin/java" 1
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install "/usr/bin/javac" "javac" "/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40/bin/javac" 1
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --install "/usr/bin/javaws" "javaws" "/usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40/bin/javaws"
1
```

11. Inform your Ubuntu Linux system that Oracle Java JDK/JRE must be the default Java:

```
sudo update-alternatives --set java /usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40/bin/java
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --set javac /usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40/bin/javac
```

```
sudo update-alternatives --set javaws /usr/local/java/jdk1.8.0_40/bin/javaws
```

12. Reload your system wide PATH /etc/profile by typing the following command:

```
source /etc/profile
```

13. Test to see if Oracle Java was installed correctly on your system. Run the following commands and note the version of Java:

```
java -version
```

14. Congratulations, you just installed Oracle Java on your Linux system.

For more detailed instructions, visit: <http://www.wikihow.com/Install-Oracle-Java-JDK-on-Ubuntu-Linux>