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To get the Oracle's OpenJDK binaries for Windows, macOS, and Linux, you can visit the release-specific pages on jdk.java.net as .tar.gz or .zip archives. For example, to access JDK 13 archives, go to jdk.java.net/13. You can then extract them using the command line with `$ tar xvf openjdk-13*.bin.tar.gz` or `$ unzip openjdk-13*.bin.zip` depending on the archive type. For Debian and Ubuntu users, you can install OpenJDK by running the command `$ sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jre`. However, this only installs the Java Runtime Environment (JRE). If you want to develop Java programs, you'll need to install the `openjdk-8-jdk` package instead. In Fedora, Oracle Linux, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, and other similar systems, use `$ su -c "yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk"` to install the JRE. For development purposes, install the `java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel` package. JDK 7 installation is similar, with Debian and Ubuntu users running `$ sudo apt-get install openjdk-7-jre` for the JRE and `openjdk-7-jdk` for development. Fedora and other systems use `$ su -c "yum install java-1.7.0-openjdk"` for the JRE and `java-1.7.0-openjdk-devel` for development. JDK 6 installation is identical, with Debian users running `$ sudo apt-get install openjdk-6-jre` for the JRE and `openjdk-6-jdk` for development. For BSD systems, including DragonFly BSD, FreeBSD, Mac OS X, NetBSD, and OpenBSD, see the BSD Porting Project's wiki page for pointers to packages. The Oracle JDK License has changed since April 16, 2019. The new license permits certain uses like personal use and development at no cost but may limit other previously authorized uses. Review the terms carefully before downloading. Commercial support is available through a Java SE Subscription with a low cost. You can also download the latest OpenJDK release under GPL License at jdk.java.net. The licensing for Java SE 17 has changed, with new agreements in place that differ from previous ones, offering more flexibility for personal and development use at no cost, but potentially limiting other uses previously authorized under prior licenses. The Oracle JDK 17 license changed in October 2024, while the GraalVM for JDK 17 license also underwent changes during the same period. Java SE subscribers will receive updates to JDK 8 until at least December 2030, with the option to access JDK 8 through My Oracle Support. The Java Development Kit (JDK) is a crucial tool for developers who want to build, compile, and run Java applications. It provides a development environment that includes tools useful for developing and testing programs written in the Java programming language and running on the Java™ platform. The JDK includes features such as a compiler, runtime environment, rich libraries, debugging tools, and multi-platform support. To get started with Java Development Kit (JDK), first, go to OpenJDK and download it in a few clicks. Then, follow these steps for your operating system - Windows, Mac or Linux. Installing JDK: A Step-by-Step Guide To install JDK, follow these simple steps. First, download the JDK installer from the official Oracle website. Ensure you select the correct version for your operating system, whether it's Windows, macOS, or Linux. ****Step 1: Download JDK**** Navigate to the Oracle JDK download page and choose the version suitable for your system. Click on the download link to start the process. ****Step 2: Run the Installer**** Once the download is complete, run the installer. If you're on Windows, double-click the .exe file. For macOS and Linux, follow the respective installation instructions. ****Step 3: Configure Environment Variables**** After installation, configure your environment variables. This step is crucial for ensuring that your system recognizes the JDK. - ****For Windows:**** 1. Right-click "Computer" or "This PC" and select "Properties." 2. Click on "Advanced system settings" on the left. 3. Click on "Environment Variables." 4. Under "System Variables," scroll down and find the "Path" variable, then click "Edit." 5. Click "New" and enter the path to the JDK's bin directory. - ****For macOS and Linux:**** Add the JDK's bin directory to your PATH environment variable using your shell's configuration file. ****Step 4: Verify Installation**** To verify that JDK has been installed correctly, open a terminal or command prompt and type: ``` java -version ``` You should see the version of Java that you've installed. **### Advantages of JDK** - ****Complete Development Kit:**** JDK includes a wide range of tools for development, debugging, and testing. - ****Platform Independence:**** Java applications can run on any platform that has a JVM, making it highly versatile. - ****Rich Libraries and APIs:**** JDK comes with a comprehensive set of libraries and APIs that simplify development. **### Disadvantages of JDK** - ****Large Memory Usage:**** JDK requires a significant amount of RAM, which can be a constraint on systems with limited resources. - ****Complex Setup:**** The setup process can be intricate, especially for beginners. - ****License Restrictions:**** Commercial use of JDK requires a license. By following these steps and understanding the advantages and disadvantages, you can effectively install and utilize JDK for your development needs.You can install the public JRE by running the command `jdk.exe /s` in silent mode, which will install it without any user interaction. To install development tools and source code but not the public JRE, use the command `jdk.exe /s ADDLOCAL="ToolsFeature,SourceFeature"`. If you want to install everything including the public JRE, run `jdk.exe /s ADDLOCAL="ToolsFeature,SourceFeature,PublicJreFeature"`. You can also specify a custom installation directory by adding the `/INSTALLDIRPUBJRE=C:\test\` option. To update the PATH environment variable, add the path to the bin folder of the JDK installation, typically `C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0\bin\`, to the System Variables in Control Panel > System > Advanced > Environment Variables. This will allow you to run the JDK executables from anywhere without specifying the full path. If you're new to using the JDK, check out The Java Tutorial online for guidance and download the JDK documentation from the Java SE Downloads page. To uninstall the JDK, use the ``msiexec.exe/X{UninstallString}`` command in silent mode, or go to Control Panel > Add/Remove Programs to manually uninstall it. If you're experiencing issues during installation, check the file size against the expected value and try downloading again if sizes don't match. You can also try running the installer in a different directory or as an administrator for better results.To resolve a "Cannot Be Run in DOS Mode" error, ensure your TEMP directory has sufficient space and follow these steps: Open MS-DOS shell or Command Prompt, right-click Properties, uncheck "Prevent MS-DOS-based programs from detecting Windows", and restart. Note that installing JDK creates private and public JREs; the private one is required for tools and doesn't affect registry settings.

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