

# How to set the JAVA\_HOME path in Debian 10

In this article, we will learn how to install Java JDK on the Debian operating system and then set the JAVA\_HOME and PATH variables.

In this article, we will learn how to install Java JDK on the Debian operating system and then set the JAVA\_HOME and PATH variables.

**Note** : The commands and procedures mentioned in this article are done on Debian 10. The same procedure can be applied in other Linux distributions and on older versions of Debian.

Let's start by installing JDK first.

## Install OpenJDK on Debian

First, launch Terminal in the operating system. Go to the **Activities** tab in the top left corner of the desktop. Then search for the **Terminal** application by typing the relevant keyword into the search bar. From the result, click the **Terminal** icon to open.

Now in Terminal, run this command with sudo to install Open JDK.

```
$ sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk
```

When prompted for a password, enter the sudo password.

```
tin@Linux-debian:~$ sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
 gcc-10-base libc-bin libc-dev-bin libc-l10n libc6 libc6-dev libc6-i386
 libcrypt-dev libcrypt1 libgcc-s1 locales manpages-dev nscd
 openjdk-8-jdk-headless openjdk-8-jre openjdk-8-jre-headless
Suggested packages:
 glibc-doc openjdk-8-demo openjdk-8-source visualvm icedtea-8-plugin
 fonts-ipafont-gothic fonts-ipafont-mincho fonts-wqy-microhei fonts-wqy-zenhei
 fonts-indic
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 gcc-10-base libcrypt-dev libcrypt1 libgcc-s1 openjdk-8-jdk
 openjdk-8-jdk-headless openjdk-8-jre openjdk-8-jre-headless
The following packages will be upgraded:
 libc-bin libc-dev-bin libc-l10n libc6 libc6-dev libc6-i386 locales manpages-dev
 nscd
9 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1540 not upgraded.
Need to get 56.6 MB of archives.
After this operation, 146 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

### Install OpenJDK on Debian

The system may require confirmation by providing the **Y / N option**. Press **Y** and **Enter** to confirm, then the Open JDK installation process will be started on the system.

If you receive this error during installation: *'Package OpenJDK has no installation candidate'*, follow the steps below:

1. Edit the **sources.list** file using the following command in Terminal:

```
$ sudo nano /etc/apt/sources.list
```

2. Add the following archive to your **sources.list** file .

```
deb http://ftp.de.debian.org/debian sid main
```

Then press **Ctrl + O** and **Ctrl + X** to save and exit the file.

3. Update the repository index with the following command:

```
$ sudo apt update
```

4. Then run the installation command as follows:

```
$ sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk
```

## Set the path for **JAVA\_HOME**

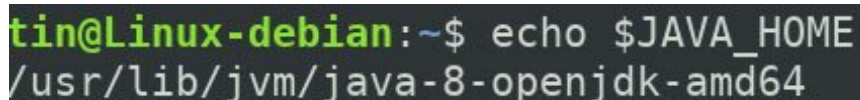
Find the path to install OpenJDK on the system. Usually, it is **usr / lib / jvm / java-8-openjdk-amd64 /**. To set the **JAVA\_HOME** environment path, enter the following command in Terminal:

```
$ export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64
```

You have now set the **JAVA\_HOME** path and can verify it by running the following command in Terminal:

```
$ echo $JAVA_HOME
```

In the output, you will see the value stored in the **JAVA\_HOME** variable as shown in the following screenshot.



```
tin@Linux-debian:~$ echo $JAVA_HOME
/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64
```

The value is stored in the **JAVA\_HOME** variable

## Add the **JAVA** bin directory to the **PATH** variable

Similar to the **JAVA\_HOME** path, you will now add the **\$ PATH** variable. The **\$ PATH** variable points to the bin directory in the JDK installation directory. Since the JDK directory location has been set using the **JAVA\_HOME** variable, now we only need to use the **JAVA\_HOME** attribute to set the bin directory location.

Enter this command in Terminal to add a Java bin directory to the **PATH** variable:

```
$ export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

The Java bin directory will be added to the existing PATH variable. To verify it, run the following command in Terminal:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

## Check the JAVA setting

Now that we've installed OpenJDK and set the variables JAVA\_HOME and PATH, it's time to verify the installation. In Terminal, run the following command to do so:

```
$ java -version
```

```
tin@linux-debian:~$ java -version
openjdk version "11.0.6" 2020-01-14
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 11.0.6+10-post-Debian-1deb10u1)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.6+10-post-Debian-1deb10u1, mixed mode, sharing)
```

Check the JAVA setting

Now, you can easily develop and run JAVA applications on your system.

You finished reading the article "**How to set the JAVA\_HOME path in Debian 10**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.