

# Manually Setup Java on Ubuntu

Go to the [Java website](#), choose the JRE or JDK based on your platform and needs. Download the requisite .bin file and upload the file to the serveradmin home folder. For older versions of Java go to the [Java Archives site](#).

Steps for JRE and JDK are both the same. Here is an example of a **JDK** setup,

If you try and install 32-bit Java on 64-bit Ubuntu you will get the following error,

```
./jdk-6u22-linux-i586.bin
Unpacking...
Checksumming...
Extracting...
./jdk-6u22-linux-i586.bin: 113: ./install.sfx.7783: not found
Failed to extract the files. Please refer to the Troubleshooting section of
the Installation Instructions on the download page for more information.
```

This is because the ia32-libs package is missing,

```
sudo apt-get install ia32-libs # Required for 32-bit Java on 64-bit Ubuntu
```

Now 32-bit Java can be installed. To perform these actions, use the account that will be launching the Java process.

In this example, we are installing on a server and the account that uses the Java process is serveradmin.

```
su - serveradmin # If you are not already serveradmin
cd ~ # Switch to the serveradmin home directory
chmod u+x jdk-6u22-linux-i586.bin
./jdk-6u22-linux-i586.bin
```

The result will be an uncompressed jdk directory using the same name as the package. In this example the folder name would be, **jdk1.6.0\_22**.

If you plan to use multiple versions of Java, we recommend keeping the folder name with the version number information and using symbolic links. If you are only using one version of Java, then simply rename the folder.

For the server example, we will rename the folder,

```
mv jdk1.6.0_22 java
```



You may be interested in how to [Manually Setup Java on Windows](#).