

where # is the version number of the current default JDK. This sets the **Terminal** window's JAVA_HOME environment variable to that JDK's location. This environment variable will be used when launching JShell.

Managing Multiple JDKs on Linux

The way you manage multiple JDK versions on Linux depends on how you install your JDKs. If you use your Linux distribution's tools for installing software (we used `apt-get` on Ubuntu Linux), then on many Linux distributions you can use the following command to list the installed JDKs:

```
sudo update-alternatives --config java
```

If more than one is installed, the preceding command shows you a numbered list of JDKs—you then enter the number for the JDK you wish to use as the default. For a tutorial showing how to use `apt-get` to install JDKs on Ubuntu Linux, see

```
https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-java-with-apt-get-on-ubuntu-16-04
```

If you installed JDK 9 by downloading the `tar.gz` file and extracting it to your system, you'll need to specify in a shell window the path to the JDK's `bin` folder. To do so, enter the following command in your shell window:

```
export PATH="location:$PATH"
```

where *location* is the path to JDK 9's `bin` folder. This updates the `PATH` environment variable with the location of JDK 9's commands, like `javac` and `java`, so that you can execute the JDK's commands in the shell window.

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