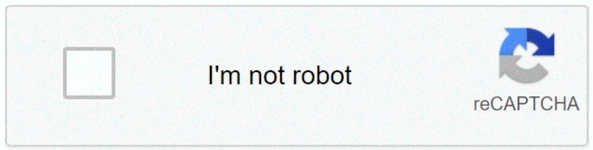

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Java jdk 1. 8. 0_131

Oracle's JDK license has been changed for releases as of April 16, 2019. The new Oracle Technology Network License Agreement for Oracle Java SE differs significantly from previous Oracle JDK licenses. The new license allows the use of certain applications, such as personal use and development, free of charge, but other uses allowed under previous Oracle JDK licenses are no longer available. Please review these terms carefully before downloading and using this product. The FAQ is available here. Commercial license and support is available with a low-cost Java SE subscription. Oracle also provides the latest OpenJDK release under the open source GPL jdk.java.net. Go to Oracle Java Archive JDK is a development environment for creating applications using Java programming language. JDK includes tools that are useful for developing and testing applications written in java programming language and running on JavaTM. WARNING: These earlier versions of JRE and JDK are provided to help developers debug problems on older systems. They are not updated with the latest security patches and are not recommended for use in production. These Java SE 8 update releases are provided in the Binary Code License (BCL) section. Java SE 8u211 and later versions are available under java SE OTN license. For production use Oracle recommends downloading the latest JDK and JRE versions and allowing auto-update. Only developers and business administrators need to download these releases. You'll need a oracle.com downloading these releases. If you don't have oracle.com, you can use the links at the top of this page to learn more about it and sign up for one for free. For the latest releases of Java, please refer to the Oracle software download page. On April 18, 2017, the full version of the string for this update release is 1.8.0_131-b11 (where b stands for build). The version number is 8u131. IANA Data 2017a JDK 8u131 contains IANA time zone data version 2017a. For more information, see the time zone data versions of the JRE software. Security baselines During the release of the Security Baseline Security Baseline Java Runtime Environment (JRE) JDK 8u131 are listed in the following table: JRE family version JRE security baseline (full version string) 8 1.8.0_131 -b11 7 1.7.0_141-b11 6 1.6.0_151-b10 JRE expires every time a new release with security vulnerability fixes becomes available. Critical patch updates that contain fixes to security vulnerabilities are reported one year in advance about critical patch updates, security alerts, and a third-party newsletter. This JRE (version 8u131) will end with the release of the next critical patch update scheduled for July 18, 2017. For systems that cannot reach Oracle servers, the secondary mechanism ends this JRE (version 8u131) on August 18, 2017. After one of the conditions is met (a new release becomes available or is expiration date), the JRE will provide additional warnings and reminders for reminders to update to the latest version. For more information, see THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE JRE. Changes to the security libs/java.security MD5 added to the jdk.jar.disabledAlgorithms security property This JDK release introduces a new limit as MD5 signed JAR files are checked. If the signed JAR file uses MD5, the signature verification steps will ignore the signature and process the JAR as if it were unsigned. This may occur if you experience the following types of applications that use signed JAR files: applets or web launch applications for standalone or server applications that are running with SecurityManager enabled and are configured with a policy file that grants permissions based on the code signer(s) file jar. The list of disabled algorithms is controlled by using the jdk.jar.disabledAlgorithms security property in the java.security file. This property disables the list of algorithms and key sizes for cryptographicly signed JAR files. You can use a jarsigner binary file that is supplied with this JDK to verify that a weak algorithm or key was used to verify that a weak algorithm or key was used to verify that a jar file was used for the signature. When you run the jarsigner -verify jar in a file signed with a weak algorithm or key, additional information about the disabled algorithm or key will be printed. For example, to test a JAR file named test.jar use the following command: jarsigner -verify test.jar if in this example the file was signed with a weak signature algorithm, such as MD5withRSA, the following output is displayed: the jar will be considered unsigned because it is signed with a weak algorithm that is now disabled. For more information, re-run the jarsigner with the -runoze option. You can display more information by using the expanded option: jarsigner -verify -speech test.jar the following output will be displayed: - signed with CN =weak_signer Thumbprint algorithm: MD5 (weak) signature algorithm: MD5withRSA (weak), 512 bit key (weak) Times CN=strong_tsa on Mon Sep 26 08:59:39 CST 2016 timestamp digest algorithm: SHA-256 timestamp signature algorithm: SHA256withRSA, 2048-bit key To address this issue, The JAR file will need to be re-signed with a stronger algorithm or key size. Alternatively, restrictions can be restored by removing applicable weak algorithms or key sizes from jdk.jar.disabledAlgorithms security property; however, this option is not recommended. Before re-signing affected JARs, you must remove the existing signature(s) from the JAR file. This can be done .zip the same utility, as follows: zip-d test.jar META-INF /. SF' META-INF/. RSA META-INF/*. DSA' Please periodically check the Oracle JRE and JDK Crypto Guide to determine the planned restrictions for signed JAR and other security components. JDK-8171121 (non-public) core-libs/java.net New system property to control caching for HTTP SPNEGO connection. A new JDK implementation system property is introduced to control caching HTTP SPNEGO Connections. HTTP SPNEGO connection caching is still enabled default, so if the property is not clearly specified, there will be no behavior change. When you connect to an HTTP server that uses SPNEGO to negotiate authentication, and if the connection and authentication to the server is successful, the authentication information will be cached and reused for future connections to the same server. Additionally, when you connect to an HTTP server by using SPNEGO, typically involves keeping the underlying connection alive and reusing their subsequent requests to the same server. In some applications, it may be desirable to disable all caching HTTP SPNEGO (Agreement/Kerberos) protocols to force them to request new authentication with each new request to the server. With these changes, we now provide a new system property that allows you to control the caching policy for HTTP SPNEGO connections. If jdk.spnego.cache is defined and evaluates to false, all caching will be disabled for HTTP SPNEGO connections. Setting this system property to false, however, may cause unwanted side effects: the execution of HTTP SPNEGO connections may be seriously affected because the connection will need to be reauthenified with each new request that requires multiple exchanges of communication with the server. You will need to obtain your credentials again for each new request, which, depending on whether transparent authentication is available, and depending on the global authenticationer's introduction, may trigger pop-ups by requiring the user to credentials for each new request. JDK-8170814 (non-public) core-libs/java.net New system property to control caching for HTTP-NTLM connection. A new JDK implementation-specific system property is introduced to control caching for an HTTP NTLM connection. The Http NTLM connection caching remains enabled by default, so if the property is not clearly specified, the action will not change. On some platforms, the introduction of HTTP NTLM in the JDK may support transparent authentication where system user credentials are used at system level. If transparent authentication is unavailable or fails, the JDK only supports credentials obtained from a global authenticator. If the connection to the server is successful, the authentication information will be cached and reused for future connections to the same server. Additionally, when you connect to the HTTP NTLM server, the underlying connection is usually alive and reused for future requests on the same server. In some applications, it may be desirable to disable all caching OF THE HTTP NTLM protocol to force the request of new authentication with each new request to the server. With these changes, we now provide a new system property that allows you to control the caching policy for HTTP NTLM connections. If jdk.ntlm.cache is defined and evaluates to false, all caching will be disabled for HTTP NTLM connections. When you set this system property to however, may cause undesirable effects: HTTP NTLM connections can be seriously affected because the connection will be re-authenticated with each new request that requires multiple communication exchanges with the server. You will need to obtain your credentials again for each new request, which, depending on whether transparent authentication is available, and depending on the global authenticationer's introduction, may trigger pop-ups by requiring the user to credentials for each new request. The JDK-8163520 (non-public) Tools/visualvm for VisualVM The new version of VisualVM VisualVM 1.3.9 was released on October 4, 2016, and is integrated with 8u131. See JDK-8167485 Bug Fixes The following are some of the major bug fixes included in this release: customer libs/java.awt introduced a new window ordering model on the OS X platform, the AWT system uses local services to enforce parent-child relationships for windows. This caused some negative visual effects, especially in multi-monitor environments. In order to get rid of the disadvantages of such an approach, a new window ordering model was introduced, which has been fully implemented in the JDK layer. Its main principles are listed below: the window should be placed above its nearest parent. If the window has multiple sub-windows, all sub-windows must be in the same layer, and the window from the active window chain must be ordered above its siblings. Ordering does not require a window that is in an iconized state or is transitioning to an icon state. These rules apply to each frame in the window hierarchy or to a dialog that contains the currently focused window. See JDK 8169589 Security Libs/javax.net.ssl Repair IllegalArgumentException from tls handshake recently, a problem from the JDK 8173783 fix may cause an issue on some TLS servers. The issue arises from the IllegalArgumentException discarded TLS handshake code: java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: The system property jdk.tls.namedGroups(null) is not supported for elliptical curves The issue may occur if the server does not have elliptical curves for encryption support to process the elliptical curve name extension field (if any). We recommend that users upgrade to this release. By default, JDK 7 updates and newer JDK families are plying with a SunEC security provider that provides crypto support for an elliptical curve. These releases should not be involved unless security providers are modified. See JDK-8173783 This release also contains the security vulnerability fixes that are described in the Oracle Java SE Critical Patch Update bulletin. For a more comprehensive list of bug fixes that are included in this release, see the JDK 8u131 bug fixes page. Page.

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