Unit 6: Java Beans

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What is Java Bean?

A **Java Bean** is a Java class that should follow the following conventions:

- It should have a no-arg constructor.
- It should be Serializable.
- 3. It should provide methods to **set** and **get** the values of the **properties**, known as **getter and setter methods**.

Why use JavaBean?

It is a reusable software component.

A bean encapsulates many objects into one object so that we can access this object from multiple places. Moreover, it provides easy maintenance.

Syntax for setter methods:

- It should be public in nature.
- The return-type should be void.
- The setter method should be prefixed with set.
- It should take some argument i.e. it should not be no-arg method.

Syntax for getter methods

- It should be public in nature.
- The return-type should not be void i.e. according to our requirement we have to give return-type.
- The getter method should be prefixed with get.
- It should not take any argument.

Java Bean Example:

```
public class Book implements Serializable {
private String bookName;
private String isbn;
private String author;
public Book() { //no argument constructor
public String getBookName() {
    return bookName;
public void setBookName(String bookName) {
     this.bookName = bookName;
public String getIsbn() {
    return isbn;
public void setIsbn(String isbn) {
    this.isbn = isbn;
public String getAuthor() {
    return author;
public void setAuthor(String author) {
     this.author = author;
```

Steps for creating a new Bean using netbeans

- 1. Create a directory for the new Bean.
- 2. Create the Java source file(s).
- 3. Compile the source file(s).
- Generate a JAR file.

Java Class Vs. Java Beans

- All Java Beans are classes but all classes are not Java beans.
- 2. Beans have to follow the defined three rules i.e. Must implement Serializable interface, must contain no argument constructor and must have getter and setters, but classes do not.