1. Describe the problem generics address.

Generics allow you to write a class or method that are type-safe and can work with any data type. Reducing redundant classes, methods etc. Generics allow to specify the data type, until its actually used in the program

2. How would you create a list of strings, using the generic List class?

List<String> listOfStrings = new List<String>();

3. How many generic type parameters does the Dictionary class have?

Two- one for key and one for value.

4. True/False. When a generic class has multiple type parameters, they must all match.

True because generics are type safe.

5. What method is used to add items to a List object?

In a List<T>, the Add(T) method is used to add items.  
6. Name two methods that cause items to be removed from a List.

The Remove(T) method removes the first occurrence of the parameter passed to it.

Clear() method removes all the elements in the list.

7. How do you indicate that a class has a generic type parameter?

Use the <> brackets after the class name to indicate the generic type parameter. For example

public class Example<T>

{

//class definition

}

Here T is the generic type parameter in the class Example.

8. True/False. Generic classes can only have one generic type parameter – False, multiple generic parameters can be passed.

9. True/False. Generic type constraints limit what can be used for the generic type – true

10. True/False. Constraints let you use the methods of the thing you are constraining to - True