**Advantage of Java Generics**

**1) Type-safety :** We can hold only a single type of objects in generics. It doesn’t allow to store other objects.

**2) Type casting is not required:** There is no need to typecast the object.

Before Generics, we need to type cast.

*List list = new ArrayList();*

*list.add("netparam");*

*String s = (String) list.get(0);//typecasting*

*After Generics, we don't need to typecast the object.*

*List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();*

*list.add("netparam");*

*String s = list.get(0);*

**3) Compile-Time Checking:** It is checked at compile time so problem will not occur at runtime. The good programming strategy says it is far better to handle the problem at compile time than runtime.

*List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();*

*list.add("netparam");*

*list.add(32);//Compile Time Error*

**Syntax** to use generic collection

ClassOrInterface<Type>

**Example** to use Generics in java

ArrayList<String>