2)

 **Generalization** refers to creating code that is applicable to a wide range of data types, rather than being tied to a specific one.

 With **generics**, you can write a single method or class that works with **any data type** without duplicating code for each type.

 **Generics allow type safety**: You specify the type when the code is used, so you get the benefits of compile-time type checking, reducing the risk of runtime errors.

3)

*  The hierarchy defines different levels of authority, from top management (executives, CEOs) to lower-level employees (entry-level positions).
* Higher levels of the hierarchy typically have broader decision-making authority and responsibility, while lower levels focus on more specific, task-oriented roles.

**Reporting Structure**: The hierarchy clearly establishes who reports to whom. This reporting structure ensures accountability and helps clarify communication channels within the organization.

**Specialization and Roles**:Hierarchical design organizes employees based on their expertise and skill sets. For instance, departments such as HR, marketing, finance, and operations each manage specialized roles at different levels.