

1. What does "Generics" mean in Java?

A) Specific data types B) Parameterized types C) Abstract classes D) Object classes

Correct Answer: B

2. What is the purpose of Generics in Java?

A) To allow any object type without type safety. B) To add type safety to Java. C) To replace the Object class. D) To make code more complex.

Correct Answer: B

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of Java Generics?

A) Generic Classes B) Generic Methods C) Generic Variables D) Bounded Type Parameters

Correct Answer: C

4. How is a generic class implemented in Java?

A) Differently from a non-generic class. B) Exactly like a non-generic class, but with a type parameter section. C) Using the "generic" keyword. D) Without using the <> brackets.

Correct Answer: B

5. What is used to specify parameter types when creating a generic class?

A) () B) {} C) <> D) ""

Correct Answer: C

6. Which of the following is an example of a class that uses generics?

A) HashSet B) Main C) Object D) String

Correct Answer: A

7. Which of the following is NOT true about Generic Methods?

A) A generic method has type parameters declared within angle brackets before the return type. B) Generic methods allow handling different types without duplicating code. C) Generic methods ensure type correctness at runtime. D) `Collections.sort(List<T>)` is an example of a generic method.

Correct Answer: C

8. In Java Generics, what does the type parameter "T" commonly represent?

A) Element B) Key C) Number D) Type

Correct Answer: D

9. What is the purpose of using Multiple Type Parameters in Java Generics?

A) To handle only one type. B) To handle more than one type simultaneously. C) To restrict the type to a specific class. D) To define a single interface.

Correct Answer: B

10. What does "Bounded type parameters" in Java Generics allow you to do?

- A) Use any type as arguments for a generic type.
- B) Restrict the types that can be used as arguments for a generic type.
- C) Specify multiple interfaces a type must implement.
- D) Define primitive types.

Correct Answer: B [cite: 84]

11. What is an "Upper Bound" in Bounded type parameters?

- A) Restricts the type to any class.
- B) Restricts the type to primitive types.
- C) Restricts the type to a specific class or its subclasses.
- D) Specifies multiple interfaces.

Correct Answer: C [cite: 84, 85]

12. What does <T extends Type1 & Type2> specify?

- A) An upper bound.
- B) A lower bound.
- C) Multiple bounds, specifying multiple interfaces a type must implement.
- D) A wildcard.

Correct Answer: C [cite: 86]

13. Which of the following is an advantage of using Generics in Java?

- A) Increased code duplication.
- B) Runtime type errors.
- C) The need for explicit type casting.
- D) Type Safety.

Correct Answer: D [cite: 87, 88, 89, 90, 91]

14. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using Generics in Java?

- A) Improved Code Readability.
- B) No Support for Primitive Types.
- C) Automatic Type Casting.
- D) Code Reusability.

Correct Answer: B [cite: 92, 93, 94]