In the context of annotation processing, a type element can represent a class or interface. This includes information about the class or interface and its members. The distinction is most apparent with generic types, which do not have canonical names. The default implementations of this method return an empty and unmodifiable list.

For example, the element is the fully qualified name of the interface `java.util.Set`. This specification is not final and is subject to change. Use is subject to license terms.