1. Fill the empty blank with T for true sentence or F for false sentence:
   (a) _F_ ASCII supports global character sets. [1]
   (b) _F_ It is allowed in Java heap memory to have two places with the same string value. [1]
   (c) _F_ The is no difference between == and equals() when comparing strings. [1]
   (d) _T_ In Java, the list of characters "char[] myList" is immutable. [1]
   (e) _F_ A String variable (the default String in Java) is thread-safe. [1]

2. Why is StringBuilder often preferred for string modifications?

   because StringBuilder can add to the ~~string~~ original string.

3. What is the output of s1.contains(s2) if s1="This is IT214" and s2="24"?

   false   can't be true, cause of the seqnence.

4. How does Java behave when a new string is assigned to a string variable? Discus your answer for the two cases:
   - The case of a new String value that is not in the heap.
   - The case of a String value that is already has been added in the heap.

   String s1 = "Hi";
   Sfring s2 = "~~Byee~~s1;

   ~~s1=s2;~~

   #1: when new String assigned ~~$~~ that is not in heap, ~~it will assign perfectly~~ it will ~~change the current~~ Add the new ~~one~~ string
   ~~to the string variable~~ to heap ~~string~~, and assign it to the string variable

   #2: when it's already in heap, it will ~~assign~~ change the current value, ~~and assign~~ ~~perfectly to string variable.~~
   and assign it to the string variable