

1. Fill the empty blank with T for true sentence or F for false sentence:

- (a) F ASCII supports global character sets. *only en8* [1]
(b) F It is allowed in Java heap memory to have two places with the same string value. [1]
(c) F There is no difference between `==` and `equals()` when comparing strings. [1]
(d) F In Java, the list of characters `"char[] myList"` is ~~in~~mutable. [1]
(e) T A String variable (the default String in Java) is thread-safe. [1]

2. Why is `StringBuilder` often preferred for string modifications?

*cause it doesn't change the hash code
but its not thread safe*

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

true cause they are in sequence

4. How does Java behave when a new string is assigned to a string variable? Discuss 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.

for new string s it creates a new object in the heap

*for old ones it doesn't but connects the
new variable to it*