

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

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

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2. Why is StringBuilder often preferred for string modifications?

because when you have large strings and you don't want to change a letter, StringBuilder will allow to change the string in the heap.

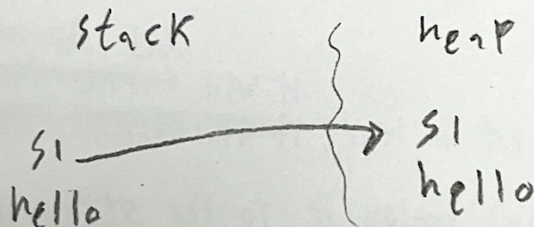
3. What is the output of `s1.contains(s2)` if `s1="This is IT214"` and `s2="24"`?

False

4. How does Java behave when a new string is assigned to a string variable? Discuss your answer for the two cases:

- 1. The case of a new String value that is not in the heap.
- 2. The case of a String value that has already been added in the heap.

① he will put the new string in the heap



② he will add another one on the heap without removing it from the heap

