1. Fill the empty blank with T for true sentence or F for false sentence: [1]
   (a) _F_ ASCII supports global character sets. *Unicode* [1]
   (b) ___ 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) _T_ A String variable (the default String in Java) is thread-safe. [1]

2. Why is StringBuilder often preferred for string modifications?

   ~~It~~ It modify the same words all over the file

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? 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.

   Case 1: it creates ~~a~~ a new object in the heap

   case2: it points to it.