

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 There is no difference between `==` and `equals()` when comparing strings. [1]
- (d) F 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?

because it's more use in a large text size  
and it's not ~~safe and~~ thread-safe

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 is already has been added in the heap.

① If the new string is not in the heap  
it will create a new one for it and point to it

② if the string value is already in the heap  
it will point to it directly no need for  
creating a new value