

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) ~~F~~ A String variable (the default String in Java) is thread-safe.

[1]

2. Why is StringBuilder often preferred for string modifications?

~~other~~ other modificationers might behave differently, which may cause logic errors, so StringBuilder is safer

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

IT21424

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.

1-immutable, so it may add a new string

2-immutable, it can't have a new value