Solution: Initializing and manipulating arrays in Java

To solve this challenge, first declare an array *daysInMonth* of type int to hold the number of days in each month for a non-leap year. Create an array with twelve elements, each representing a month, for instance: *int[] daysInMonth* = *new int[12]*.

Next, using dynamic initialization, initialize each element of the *daysInMonth* array with the corresponding number of days for each month. For example, *daysInMonth*[0] = 31, which sets the number of days in January to 31. Repeat this step for all months from January to December.

For month names, declare and initialize another array *monthNames* of type *String* to hold the names of the months, such as *String[] monthNames = {"January", "February", ...}*.

The final step is to print the results. Use a for loop to iterate through the *daysInMonth* array. Inside the loop, print the month's name and the number of days it contains.

The following code demonstrates the solution:

```
import java.util.Arrays;
public Class Main {
public static void main(String[] arg) {
     // Step 1: Declare an array
     int[] daysInMonth = new int[12];
     // Step 2: Dynamically initialize the array
     daysInMonth[0] = 31; // January
     daysInMonth[1] = 28; // February
     daysInMonth[2] = 31; // March
     daysInMonth[3] = 30; // April
     daysInMonth[4] = 31; // May
     daysInMonth[5] = 30; // June
     daysInMonth[6] = 31; // July
     daysInMonth[7] = 31; // August
     daysInMonth[8] = 30; // September
     daysInMonth[9] = 31; // October
     daysInMonth[10] = 30; //November
     daysInMonth[11] = 31; //December
     // Step 3: Declare an array with the names of the months
     String[] monthNames = { "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr",
     "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec" };
     // Step 4: Print the number of days in each month
     for (int i = 0; i < daysInMonth.length; i++) {
     System.out.println(monthNames[i] + ": " + daysInMonth[i] + " days");
  }
}
```