Consider the following array definitions: int[] array1, array2[]; int[][] array3; int[] array4[], array5[]; Which of the following are valid statements?

Correct Options are : A B E

A. array2 = array3;

B. array2 = array4;

C. array1 = array2;

D. array4 = array1;

E. array5 = array3;

Explanation: There is a subtle difference between: int[] i; and int i[]; although in both the cases, i is an array of integers. The difference is if you declare multiple variables in the same statement such as: int[] i, j; and int i[], j;, j is not of the same type in the two cases. In the first case, j is an array of integers while in the second case, j is just an integer. Therefore, in this question: array1 is an array of int array2, array3, array4, and array5 are arrays of int arrays Therefore, option 1, 2 and 5 are valid.

Consider the following classes :

class A{

public static void sM1() { System.out.println(" In base static"); }

}

class B extends A{

Line 1 : // public static void sM1() { System.out.println(" In sub static"); }

Line 2 : // public void sM1() { System.out.println(" In sub non-static"); } }

Which of the following statements are true?

Select 2 Options

A. class B will not compile if line 1 is uncommented.

**B. class B will not compile if line 2 is uncommented.**

C. class B will not compile if line 1 and 2 are both uncommented.

**D. Only Option 2 is correct.**

E. Only Option 3 is correct.

**String s1 =’a’ wrong declaration compilation error**

public class ExceptionClass {

public static void main( String[] args) {

try{

hello();

}

catch( MyException me)

{

System.out.println( me);

}

}

static void hello() throws MyException

{

int[] dear = new int[ 7];

dear[ 0] = 747;

foo();

}

static void foo() throws MyException

{

throw new MyException(" Exception from foo");

}

}

class MyException extends Exception {

public MyException( String msg)

{

super( msg);

}

}

**Ans : Exception from foo**