string0_true_1.cpp

```
#include <iostream> // string0 true 1.cpp
using namespace std;
class zk { // Beispiel fuer Klasse mit Zeichenkette, wobei s nur lesbar ist
           char const * const s;// Zeiger auf Zeichen (Zeichenkette), OK
        public:
            zk(char const * const z = 0):s(z?strcpy(new char[strlen(z)+1],z):0){
//
                          // Compile Error
           s = z_i
            cout<<"Konstruktor zk, s = "<<(this->s ? this->s : "0")<<endl;</pre>
            ~zk(){
             cout << "Destruktor zk, s = " << (s?s: "0") << endl;
             delete [] s;
             s = 0; // Compile Error
//
           char const * const get_s(){ return s; }
// nicht moeglich, Compile-Error:
           void set_s(char *z = 0) { this->s = z; }
//
//
           void set_s(char *z = 0){
//
               delete [] s;
               this->s = z?strcpy(new char[strlen(z)+1],z):0;
//
//
};
```

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```
void main(){
            char *u = "HTW Dresden";
           char *z = strcpy(new char[strlen(u)+1], u);
           zk *s1 = new zk(z);
           delete [] z; z = 0;
//
           char *tt = s1->get_s();  // Compile Error
           char const * const t = s1->get_s();
           cout<<"t = "<<(t?t:"0")<<endl;</pre>
//
           delete [] t; t=0;  // Compile Error
                                     // Compile Error
//
            t = "HTW";
           delete s1; s1 = new zk("HTW");
            zk *s2 = new zk(*s1); // Kopie von *s1, s1->s und s2->s
                                   // verweisen auf identischen Speicher
                                    // Ausweg: eigener Kopierkonstruktor
           delete s1; s1 = 0;
// s2->s ex. nicht:
           cout << "s2->s = "<< (s2->get_s()?s2->get_s():0) << endl;
          delete s2; s2=0; // Abbruch
//
```

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