Pointer-based C-Strings

Pointers to `NUL`-terminated character array literals can be used as C-strings, provided you don't attempt to modify them:

```
const char *s3 = "String #3";
```

The character array itself is not copied into your user space. The characters are stored in the **static storage area** when the **program loads**. Attempting to change a character in `s3` is a **compiler error**, because of the `const`.

In C and in some older C++ code, you may see this declaration:

```
char *s4 = "String #4"
```

The declaration for `s4` is obsolete in modern C++, but may be found in older code (and is legal in C). The compiler will probably compile your code (**with warnings**), but **your program will probably crash** if you attempt to modify the string in any way. The portion of the static storage where string literals are stored is **effectively read-only**.