Sr. No	Basis Of Distinction	C	C++
1	**Nature Of Language**	C is a structural or procedural type of programming language.	C++ is an object-oriented programming language and supports Polymorphism, Abstract Data Types, Encapsulation, among others. Even though C++ derives basic syntax from C, it cannot be classified as a structural or a procedural language.
2	**Point Of Emphasis**	C lays emphasis on the steps or procedures that are followed to solve a problem.	C++ emphasizes the objects and not the steps or procedures. It has higher abstraction level.
3	**Compatibility With Overloading**	C does not support function overloading.	C++ supports function overloading, implying that one can have name of functions with varying parameters.
4	**Data Types**	C does not provide String or Boolean data types. It supports primitive & built-in data types.	C++ provides Boolean or String data types. It supports both user-defined and built-in data types.
5	**Compatibility With Exception Handling**	C does not support Exception Handling directly. It can be done through some other functions.	C++ supports Exception. It can be done through try & catch block.
6	**Compatibility With Functions**	C does not support functions with default arrangements	C++ supports functions with default arrangements.

7	**Compatibility With Generic Programming**	C is not compatible	C++ is compatible with generic programming
8	**Pointers And References**	C supports only Pointers	C++ supports both pointers and references.
9	**Inline Function**	C does not have inline function.	C++ has inline function.
10	**Data Security**	In C programming language, the data is unsecured.	Data is hidden in C++ and is not accessible to external functions. Hence, is more secure
11	**Approach**	C follows the top-down approach.	C++ follows the bottom-up approach.
12	**Functions For Standard Input And Output**	scanf and printf	cin and cout
13	**Time Of Defining Variables**	In C, variable has to be defined at the beginning, in the function.	Variable can be defined anywhere in the function.
14	**Namespace**	Absent	Present
15	**Division Of Programs**	The programs in C language are divided into modules and functions.	The programs are divided into classes and functions in the C++ programming language.
16	**File Extension**	.C	.CPP

17	**Function And Operator Overloading**	Absent	Present
18	**Mapping**	Mapping between function and data is complicated in C.	Mapping between function and data can be done easily using ‘Objects’.
19	**Calling Of Functions**	main() function can be called through other functions.	main() function cannot be called through other functions.
20	**Inheritance**	Not Possible	Possible
21	**Functions Used For Memory Allocation And De-allocation**	malloc() and calloc for Memory Allocation and free() function for De-allocation.	New and delete operators are used for Memory Allocation and De-allocation in C++.
22	**Influences**	C++, C#, Objective-C, PHP, Perl, BitC, Concurrent C, Java, JavaScript, Perl, csh, awk, D, Limbo	C#, PHP, Java, D, Aikido, Ada 95
23	**Influenced By**	B (BCPL,CPL), Assembly, ALGOL 68,	C, ALGOL 68, Simula, Ada 83, ML, CLU
24	**Level of Language**	Mid-level	High-level

25	**Classes**	C uses structures thereby, giving freedom to use internal design elements	class and structures