3.what is difference between oop and pop?

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| **Type** | **Procedure Oriented Programming** | **Object-Oriented Programming** |
| **Divided Into** | In POP, the program is divided into small parts called functions. | In OOP, the program is divided into parts called objects. |
| **Importance** | In POP, functions and the order of operations to be performed take precedence over data. | Because it works in the actual world, data takes priority over procedures and functions in OOP. |
| **Approach** | POP follows the Top-Down approach. | OOP follows the Bottom-Up approach. |
| **Access Specifiers** | POP does not have any access specifier. | OOP has access specifiers named Public, Private, Protected, etc. |
| **Data Moving** | In POP, Data can move freely from function to function in the system. | In OOP, objects can move and communicate with each other through member functions. |
| **Expansion** | To add new data and functions in POP is not so easy. | OOP provides an easy way to add new data and functions. |
| **Data Access** | Most functions in POP employ global data for sharing, which can be accessed freely from one function to the next. | Data in OOP cannot simply flow from one function to function; it can be kept public or private, allowing us to regulate data access. |
| **Data Hiding** | POP does not have any proper way for hiding data so it is less secure. | OOP provides Data Hiding so provides more security. |
| **Overloading** | In POP, Overloading is not possible. | In OOP, Overloading is possible in the form of Operator Overloading and Function Overloading. |
| **Examples** | Examples of POP are C, VB, FORTRAN, Pascal. | Examples of OOP are C++, JAVA, VB.NET, C#.NET. |