Two Theories on Why C Plus Plus and not Plus Plus C

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1. The pre-increment version, ++C, would increment the old variable, in this case C, in addition to incrementing the new variable ie the new programming language. For example:

```
c = 1
new_lang = ++c
print(c)
print(new_lang)
output:
2
2
```

This implies that the new language and the old language are both incremented and equal where as with post increment:

```
c = 1
new_lang = c++
print(c)
print(new_lang)
output:
1
2
```

The old language is unchanged while the new language is still one greater than the old language

2. Plus Plus C doesn't roll off the tongue.