1. Imagine, Shopno and Meenabazar class inherits traits of Chainshop. Then again Grocery shop has characteristics of both Shopno and Meenabazar. Write a program for the scenario.

```
Code:
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Chainshop
public:
  int ID;
  Chainshop()
    cout<<"Chainshop"<<endl;</pre>
};
class Shopno:public virtual Chainshop
public:
  Shopno()
     cout << "Shopno" << endl;
class Meenabazar:public virtual Chainshop
public:
  Meenabazar()
     cout << "Meenabazar" << endl;
};
class Groccery:public Shopno,public Meenabazar
public:
  Groccery()
    cout<<"Grocecery"<<endl;</pre>
```

```
int main()

{
Groccery object;
return 0;
}

"F:\Ali\BAIUST\CSE-205 (OOP)\Lab Final\1.exe" — X
Chainshop
Shopno
Meenabazar
Grocecery

Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time: 0.123 s
Press any key to continue.
```

2. Now, a method like updatelocation is defined in Chainshop and redefined in Meenabazar. Write a program to use both methods in the main function.

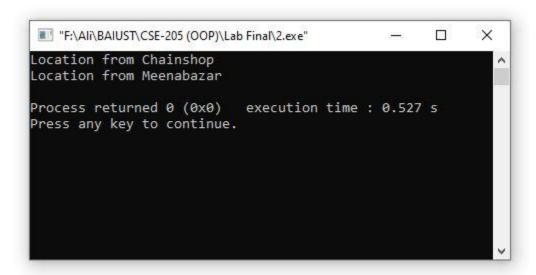
```
Code:
```

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

class Chainshop
{
  public:
    virtual void updatelocation()
    {
      cout<<"Location from Chainshop"<<endl;
    }
};
class Meenabazar:public Chainshop
{
  public:</pre>
```

```
void updatelocation()
{
    cout<<"Location from Meenabazar"<<endl;
};
int main()
{
    Chainshop *c,obj1;
    obj1.updatelocation();

    Meenabazar M;
    c=&M;
    c->updatelocation();
    return 0;
}
```



3. We want to update tea and coffee stock of Shopno. Remember that, stock of tea and coffee can be measured in any datatype. And if we don't provide any info, default value will be zero.

```
Code:
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Shopno
{
public:
```

```
int tea, coffee;
  Shopno()
  {
    tea=0;
    coffee=0;
  Shopno(int a,int b)
     tea=a;
    coffee=b;
  void show()
    cout<<tea<<"\t"<<coffee<<endl;
};
int main()
  Shopno obj1,obj2(7,28);
  obj1.show();
  obj2.show();
  return 0;
}
```