Design an Inventory class that can hold information and calculate data for items in a retail store's inventory. The class should have the following *private* member variables:

| Variable Name | Description  |
|---------------|--|
| itemNumber    | an int that holds the item's item number.  |
| quantity      | an int for holding the quantity of the items on-hand.  |
| cost          | a double for holding the wholesale per-unit cost of the item.                                  |
| totalCost     | a double for holding the total inventory cost of the item (calculated as quantity times cost). |

The class should have the following *public* member functions:

| Member Function     | Description   |
|---------------------|---|
| Default Constructor | sets all the member variables to 0.   |
| Constructor #2      | accepts an item's number, cost, and quantity as arguments. The function should copy these values to the appropriate member variables and then call the setTotalCost function. |
| setItemNumber       | accept an integer argument that is copied to the itemNumber member variable.  |
| setQuantity         | accepts an integer argument that is copied to the quantity member variable.   |
| setCost             | accepts a double argument that is copied to the cost member variable.   |
| setTotalCost        | calculates the total inventory cost for the item (quantity times cost) and stores the result in totalCost.  |
| getItemNumber       | returns the value in itemNumber.  |
| getQuantity         | returns the value in quantity.  |
| getCost             | returns the value in cost.  |
| getTotalCost        | returns the value in totalCost.   |

Demonstrate the class in a driver program.

Input Validation: Do not accept negative values for item number, quantity, or cost.

This rubbish copied from Starting out with C++: From Control Structures through Objects, Fifth Edition by Tony Gaddis, page 800. As much original formatting is preserved as is practical.