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In [3]: class Product:
        total_products = 0 # Class variable

        def __init__(self, name, price, stock):
            self.name = name
            self.price = price
            self.stock = stock
            Product.total_products += 1

        def update_stock(self, quantity):
            self.stock += quantity

        # Simulated method overloading
        def display_info(self, detailed=False):
            if detailed:
                print(f"Product: {self.name}, Price: ₹{self.price}, Stock: {self.stock}")
            else:
                print(f"{self.name} - ₹{self.price}")

        @staticmethod
        def product_info():
            return "Products are items listed for sale with a name, price, and stock co

        @classmethod
        def get_total_products(cls):
            return cls.total_products

class Customer:
    customer_count = 0 # Class variable

    def __init__(self, name, email):
        self.name = name
        self.email = email
        self.order_history = []
        Customer.customer_count += 1

    def place_order(self, order):
        self.order_history.append(order)

    @staticmethod
    def customer_info():
        return "Customers can place orders and maintain an order history."

    @classmethod
    def get_customer_count(cls):
        return cls.customer_count

class Order:
    order_count = 0 # Class variable

    def __init__(self, order_id, customer):
        self.order_id = order_id

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        self.customer = customer
        self.products = {}
        Order.order_count += 1

    def add_product(self, product, quantity):
        if product.stock >= quantity:
            self.products[product] = quantity
            product.update_stock(-quantity)
        else:
            print(f"Insufficient stock for {product.name}!")

    @staticmethod
    def order_info():
        return "Orders contain a unique ID, customer, and product list with quantities"

    @classmethod
    def get_order_count(cls):
        return cls.order_count

# Creating products
p1 = Product("Laptop", 55000, 10)
p2 = Product("Mouse", 500, 100)

# Display info with simulated overloading
p1.display_info()          # Basic
p1.display_info(detailed=True) # Detailed

# Creating customer
c1 = Customer("Alice", "alice@example.com")

# Creating order
o1 = Order("ORD001", c1)
o1.add_product(p1, 2)
o1.add_product(p2, 5)

# Place order for customer
c1.place_order(o1)

# Check static method usage
print(Product.product_info())
print(Customer.customer_info())
print(Order.order_info())

# Check class method usage
print("Total Products:", Product.get_total_products())
print("Total Customers:", Customer.get_customer_count())
print("Total Orders:", Order.get_order_count())

# Optional: View customer's order history
print(f"\nCustomer: {c1.name}")
for order in c1.order_history:
    print(f"Order ID: {order.order_id}")
    for prod, qty in order.products.items():
        print(f"- {prod.name} x{qty}")

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Laptop - ₹55000

Product: Laptop, Price: ₹55000, Stock: 10

Products are items listed for sale with a name, price, and stock count.

Customers can place orders and maintain an order history.

Orders contain a unique ID, customer, and product list with quantities.

Total Products: 2

Total Customers: 1

Total Orders: 1

Customer: Alice

Order ID: ORD001

- Laptop x2

- Mouse x5

In [ ]: