

<iomanip>

```
setios_base (ios_base & ios, ios_base::fmtflags mask)
setprecision (int n)
setw (int n)
```

```
setfill (char_type c)
```

```
get_money (moneyT & mon, bool intl = false)
```

```
put_money (const moneyT & mon, bool intl = false)
```

<iomanip> (cont)

Sets the format flags specified by parameter mask. Basically, the input is a binary or'd together. `std::cout << std::setios_base (std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::upper);`

Unsets the format flags specified by parameter mask.

Sets the decimal precision to be used to format floating-point values on output. `std::cout << std::setprecision (5);`

Behaves as if member width were called with n as an argument on the stream on which it is applied. `std::cout << std::setw (10);`

Sets c as the stream's fill character.

Extracts characters from the input stream it is applied to, and interprets them as a monetary value. `std::cin >> mon;`

Inserts the representation of mon as a monetary value into the output stream it is applied to. `std::cout << mon;`

```
put_time (const struct tm tmb, const charT fmt)
```

Inserts the representation of the time and date information pointed to by tmb, formatting it as specified by argument fmt.

The return value for each of the above is unspecified, and they should only be used as stream manipulators.

Money Manipulators

```
#include <iostream> // std::cin,
std::cout
#include <io man ip> // std::g -
et_ money
int main ()
{
    long double price;
    std ::cout << " Please,
enter the price: ";
    std ::cin >> std::g et_ -
mon ey( price);
    if (std:: cin.fa il())
std::cout << " Error reading
price \n";
    else std::cout << "The price
entered is: " << price << '\n';
    return 0;
}
```

The



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