

POINT OF INFORMATION

CURRENCY FORMATTING

One of the most common format requirements is to display numbers in a monetary format by always displaying a dollar sign, separating groups of three integer dollar values, and displaying two digits after the decimal point, such as \$3,125.48. This can be done by first declaring a `NumberFormat` object using the following statement:

```
NumberFormat num = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();
```

In this statement, the identifier `num` is any valid programmer selected Java identifier. (Formally, this identifier is an *object* of the `NumberFormat` class.)

Once a `NumberFormat` object has been declared, a numerical value can be formatted to the default currency convention using the syntax:

```
num.format(value);
```

where `value` is any numerical value or variable.

PROGRAM 2.11

```
import java.text.*;
public class FormatCurrency
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        NumberFormat num = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();

        System.out.println("The dollar amounts are:");
        System.out.println(num.format(2143));
        System.out.println(num.format(3.7));
        System.out.println(num.format(3333.777));
        System.out.println(num.format(3333.444));
    }
}
```

The output produced by Program 2.11 is:

```
The dollar amounts are:
$2,143.00
$3.70
$3,333.78
$3,333.44
```

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