

# UnitParser (Java)

DOI [10.5281/zenodo.1025468](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1025468)

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## Introduction

The main class is called *UnitP* (*UnitParser* package). It can be instantiated in many different ways.

```
//1 N.  
UnitP unitP = new UnitP("1 N");  
  
//1 N.  
unitP = new UnitP(1.0, UnitSymbols.Newton);  
  
//1 N.  
unitP = new UnitP(1.0, "nEwTon");  
  
//1 N.  
unitP = new UnitP(1.0, Units.Newton);
```

*UnitP* can be seen as an abstract concept including many specific types ([full list](#)). Same-type variables can be added/subtracted. Different-type variables can be multiplied/divided, but only in case of generating a valid-type output.

```
//2 N.  
unitP = UnitP.Addition(new UnitP("1 N"), new UnitP(1.0, Units.Newton));  
  
//1 J.  
unitP = UnitP.Multiplication(new UnitP("1 N"), new UnitP("1 m"));  
  
//Error not triggering an exception.  
//The output unit N*m^2 doesn't match any supported type.  
unitP = UnitP.Multiplication  
(  
    UnitP.Multiplication  
(  
        new UnitP("1 N"), new UnitP("1 m")  
,  
        new UnitP("1 m")  
);
```

## Main Variable Information

*UnitP* variables are defined according to various *final* fields populated at instantiation.

*Unit* - Corresponding [Units](#) member.

*UnitType* - Corresponding [UnitTypes](#) member.

*UnitSystem* - Corresponding [UnitSystems](#) member.

*UnitParts* - Defining parts of the given unit.

*UnitPrefix* - [Supported prefix](#) affecting all the unit parts.

*BaseTenExponent* - Base-ten exponent used when dealing with too small/big values.

*Error* - Variable storing all the error- and exception-related information.

## General Rules

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All the functionalities are based upon the following ideas:

- In case of incompatibility, the first element is always preferred.
- By default, the formally-correct alternative is preferred. Some required modifications might be performed.
- By default, all the errors are managed internally.

```
//1.3048.  
unitP = UnitP.Addition(new UnitP("1 m"), new UnitP("1 ft"));  
  
//Error not triggering an exception.  
//The parser expects "km" or a full-name-based version like "Kilom".  
unitP = new UnitP("1 Km");  
  
//999999.9999999001*10^19 YSt.  
unitP = UnitP.Multiplication  
(  
    9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999.9,  
    new UnitP("999999999999 St")  
);
```

## Unit String Parsing Format

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The unit string parsing part is quite flexible, but there are some basic rules.

- String multi-part units are expected to be exclusively formed by units, multiplication/division signs and *integer* exponents.
- Only one division sign is expected. The parser understands that all what lies before/after it is the numerator/denominator.

```
//1 W.  
unitP = new UnitP("1 J*J/s*J2*s*J-1*s*s-1");  
  
//Error not triggering an exception.  
//The parser understands "J*J/(s*J2*s*J*s)", what doesn't represent a  
supported type.  
unitP = new UnitP("1 J*J/(s*J2*s)*J*s");
```

## Numeric Support

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Formally, only the *double* type is supported. Practically, *UnitP* variables implement a mixed system delivering beyond-*double*-range support.

```
//7.891011 ft.
unitP = UnitP.Multiplication(new UnitP("1 ft"), 7.891011);

//1.213141516 Gs.
unitP = UnitP.Multiplication(new UnitP("1 s"), 1213141516.0);

//0.0003094346047382587*10^-752 ym.
unitP = UnitP.Division
(
    UnitP.Division
    (
        UnitP.Division
        (
            UnitP.Multiplication
            (
                0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001,
                new UnitP(0.0000000000000001, "ym2")
            ),
            new UnitP("9999999999999999999999999999999 Ym")
        ),
        Double.MAX_VALUE
    ),
    Double.MAX_VALUE
);

```

## Further Code Samples

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The [test application](#) includes a relevant number of descriptive code samples.

## Authorship & Copyright

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I, Alvaro Carballo Garcia (varocarbas), am the sole author of each single bit of this code.

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