```java
// src/com/github/sahasatvik/math/ExpressionParser.java

package com.github.sahasatvik.math;

/**
 * ExpressionParser provides methods for evaluating mathematical expressions, specifically
 * tailored for parsing with this library. ExpressionParser supports basic arithmetic operators,
 * parenthesized expressions, variable substitution as well as basic functions.
 *
 *      @author         Satvik Saha
 *      @version        1.0, 16/10/2016
 *      @see            com.github.sahasatvik.math.MathParser
 *      @since          1.0
 */

public class ExpressionParser extends MathParser {

        /**
         *  Regex which matches a number. It may be signed or use scientific notation.
         */
        protected static final String numberRegex = "(([+-]?)\\d+(\\.\\d+)?([eE](-?)\\d+)?)";

        /**
         * Regex which matches a signed number. It may use scientific notation.
         */
        protected static final String signedNumberRegex = "([+-]\\d+(\\.\\d+)?([eE](-?)\\d+)?)";

        /**
         * Regex which matches an assignment statement. It is simply a word, followed by an
         * equals sign (=) and an expression.
         */
        protected static final String assignmentRegex = "(\\s+)?(\\w+)(\\s+)(=)(.*)";

        /**
         * Array of supported operators. The operators are arranged in their order of precedence.
         * Thus, operators to the left will be evaluated before those to the right.
         */
        protected static final String[] operators = {"^", "%", "/", "*", "+", "-"};

        /**
         * Array of variables maintained by an ExpressionParser object. The first String in each
         * line stores the variable name, whicle the second stores the value.
         */
        public String[][] variables;
```

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/**
 * Index of the last variable in the 'variables' array. Elements in the 'variables' array
 * after this index are all blank, so they are not parsed during expression evaluation.
 */
public int numberOfVars;


/**
 * Constructor of ExpressionParser. This constructor initializes the variable cache with
 * the specified maximum size.
 *
 *      @param  maxVars                 the maximum number of variables to be stored
 *      @since  1.0
 */

public ExpressionParser (int maxVars) {
        variables = new String[maxVars][2];
        numberOfVars = 0;
}

/**
 * Adds a variable to the variable cache. This method accepts the variable
 * name, as well as the String each occurrence is to be substituted with.
 *
 *      @param  name                    the name of the variable
 *      @param  value                   the value the variable holds
 *      @since  1.0
 */

public void addVariable (String name, String value) {
        /* Loop through the stored variables */
        for (int i = 0; i < numberOfVars; i++) {
                /* If the variable already exists, simply update the value */
                if (variables[i][0].equals(name)) {
                        variables[i][1] = value;
                        return;
                }
        }
        /*
         * Create a new variable by storing the name and value in the variables array,
         * then update numberOfVars
         */
        variables[numberOfVars][0] = name;
        variables[numberOfVars][1] = value;
        numberOfVars++;
}
```

```
/**
 * Evaluates a String representation of a mathematical expression into a
 * number (stored as a String).
 *
 *      @param  exp                     the expression to be evaluated
 *      @return                         the result after evaluating the expression
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.NullExpressionException
 *                                      thrown when the expression is empty
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.ExpressionParserException
 *                                      thrown when the expression cannot be parsed
 *      @see    #addVariable(String, String)
 *      @see    #parseVariables(String)
 *      @see    #parseParenthesis(String)
 *      @see    #parseFunctions(String)
 *      @see    #parseOperators(String)
 *      @since  1.0
 */

public String evaluate (String exp) throws ExpressionParserException {
        String result = exp;
        if (exp.trim().length() == 0) {
                /* Throw an Exception if the expression is blank */
                throw new NullExpressionException();
        } else if (isNumber(exp)) {
                /* If the expression is already a number, there is nothing to evaluate */
                return "" + Double.parseDouble(exp);
        } else if (exp.matches(assignmentRegex)) {
                /*
                 * If the expression is an assignment statement, interpret everything before
                 * the equals sign (=) as the variable name. The rest is simply another
                 * expression, which is also the value of the variable.
                 */
                String varName = exp.substring(0, exp.indexOf("=")).trim();
                String varValue = evaluate(exp.substring(exp.indexOf("=") + 1));

                /*
                 * Add the variable in the cache, then use the value of the variable
                 * as the evaluated result
                 */
                addVariable(varName, varValue);
                exp = varValue;
        } else {
                /*
                 * Replace all variables with their values,
                 * solve everything within parenthesis,
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                 * then Solve all functions
                 */
                exp = parseVariables(exp);
                exp = parseParenthesis(exp);
                exp = parseFunctions(exp);

                /*
                 * The expression is now simply a collection of numbers and arithmetic operators.
                 * Finish off the process by solving each operation, following the BODMAS rule.
                 */
                exp = parseOperators(exp);
        }

        try {
                /* Check if the result is a valid number */
                result = "" + Double.parseDouble(exp);
        } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Throw an Exception if the result is not a number */
                throw new ExpressionParserException(exp);
        }
        return result;
}

/**
 * Substitutes all instances of the variables in the cache with their values.
 * A variable name present in the expression must be enclosed within angled brackets
 * (<code>&#60;</code>, <code>&#62;</code>) in order to be recognized.
 * For example, if <code>x = 10.0</code>, then all instances of <code>&#60;x&#62;</code>
 * will be replaced with <code>10.0</code>
 *
 *      @param  exp                     the expression to be parsed
 *      @return                         the expression after substituting known values
 *                                      of variables stored in the cache
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.VariableNotFoundException
 *                                      thrown when an unrecognized variable name is
 *                                      found in the expression
 *      @since  1.0
 */

protected String parseVariables (String exp) throws VariableNotFoundException {
        /*
         * Loop through the variable cache, checking for occurrences of the variables
         * (enclosed within angled brackets)(<var_name>)
         */
        for (int i = 0; i < numberOfVars; i++) {
                /* Replace all instances of the variable with its value directly */
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                exp = exp.replaceAll("<(\\s+)?" + variables[i][0] + "(\\s+)?>"
                                                , variables[i][1]);
        }

        /*
         * Check if any unrecognized variables are present. This can be done very simply as
         * the presence of angled brackets (<>) indicates an unreplaced variable.
         */
        int start = exp.indexOf("<");
        int end = exp.indexOf(">");
        if (start != -1 && end != -1 && start < end) {
                /*
                 * Extract the unreplaced variable name, which is clearly in between the angled
                 * brackets, then throw an Exception.
                 */
                throw new VariableNotFoundException(exp, exp.substring(start, end + 1));
        }

        /* Adjust the number spacing before passing the expression back to the evaluater */
        exp = adjustNumberSpacing(exp);
        return exp.trim();
}

/**
 * Substitutes expressions within parenthesis (<code>(</code>, <code>)</code>) with their results.
 * This ensures that while evaluating an expression containing parenthesized parts, those
 * parenthesized parts are evaluated first. This is done so that ExpressionParser follows the
 * BODMAS rule.
 *
 *      @param  exp                     the expression to be parsed
 *      @return                         the expression such that all parenthesized parts
 *                                      have been evaluated
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.UnmatchedBracketsException
 *                                      thrown when brackets in the expression are not
 *                                      closed
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.ExpressionParserException
 *                                      thrown if the parenthesized sections cannot be
 *                                      parsed
 *      @see    #indexOfMatchingBracket(String, int, char, char)
 *      @since  1.0
 */

protected String parseParenthesis (String exp) throws ExpressionParserException {
        String result = "";
        /*
         * Buffer the extreme ends with spaces, to make sure no Exceptions are thrown
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         * while extracting portions of the expression.
         */
        exp = " " + exp + " ";

        /* Continue replacing parenthesized sections as long as a parenthesis is present */
        while (exp.indexOf("(") != -1) {
                /* Store the indices of the opening and closing parenthesis */
                int start = exp.indexOf("(");
                int end = indexOfMatchingBracket(exp, start, '(', ')');
                /* The enclosed section is simply another expression. Pass it to the evaluater */
                result = evaluate(exp.substring(start + 1, end));

                /*
                 * This is a special case. Make sure that ' -(some_expression) ' is interpreted
                 * as the negative of that expression.
                 */
                if (exp.charAt(start - 1) == '-') {
                        /* Multiply the enclosed section by -1, then evaluate the result */
                        result = " ( -1 * ( " + result + " ) ) ";
                        start--;
                }

                /* Graft the evaluated parenthesized portion back into the original expression */
                exp = exp.substring(0, start) + " "             // before the opening bracket
                                + result + " "                  // evaluated part
                                + exp.substring(end + 1);   // after the closing bracket
        }
        /* Adjust the number spacing before passing the expression back to the evaluater */
        exp = adjustNumberSpacing(exp);
        return exp.trim();
}

/**
 * Substitutes all occurrences of supported mathematical functions with their result.
 * A function must be present in the expression in the following format :
 * <code>function_name[function_argument]</code>, where the function argument can also
 * be an expression. The function name must be exactly 3 characters long, and be
 * immediately followed by a sqaure bracket (<code>[</code>).
 * See {@link com.github.sahasatvik.math.MathParser#solveUnaryFunction(String, double)} for a
 * list of supported function names.
 *
 *      @param  exp                     the expression to be parsed
 *      @return                         the expression such that all instances of
 *                                      functions are evaluated
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.MissingOperandException
 *                                      thrown if there is no function argument
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 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.FunctionNotFoundException
 *                                      thrown when an unrecognized function name
 *                                      is found in the expression
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.UnmatchedBracketsException
 *                                      thrown when a square bracket is not closed
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.ExpressionParserException
 *                                      thrown if the function argument cannot be
 *                                      parsed
 *      @see    com.github.sahasatvik.math.MathParser#solveUnaryFunction(String, double)
 *      @since  1.0
 */

protected String parseFunctions (String exp) throws ExpressionParserException {
        String result = "";
        String func = "";
        double x = 0.0;
        /*
         * Buffer the extreme ends with spaces, to make sure no Exceptions are thrown
         * while extracting portions of the expression.
         */
        exp = " " + exp + " ";
        try {
                /*
                 * This is another special case. Make sure that expressions of the form
                 * 'number!' are interpreted as the factorial of that number. This can
                 * be done simply by replacing all such cases with the expression 'fct[number]',
                 * as 'fct[]' is a valid function name and can be calculated later.
                 */
                exp = exp.replaceAll(numberRegex + "\\s+!", " fct[$1] ");

                /*
                 * Continue evaluating functions as long as square brackets ([]) are present.
                 * Here, a function is reperssented in the format 'fnc[expression]'. Thus, the
                 * presence of square brackets ([]) implies that a function is present.
                 */
                while (exp.indexOf("[") != -1) {
                        /* Store the indices of the opening and closing square brackets */
                        int start = exp.indexOf("[");
                        int end = indexOfMatchingBracket(exp, start, '[', ']');

                        /*
                         * Here, all function names are exactly 3 characters long. Thus, the
                         * function name is simply the 3 characters preceding the opening bracket.
                         */
                        func = exp.substring(start - 3, start);
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                        /*
                         * The section enclosed within the brackets is also an expression.
                         * Evaluate it, and check whether it is a number. This will be the
                         * function argument.
                         */
                        x = Double.parseDouble(evaluate(exp.substring(start + 1, end)));

                        /* Pass the function name and argument to a function solver */
                        result = "" + solveUnaryFunction(func, x);

                        /*
                        * This is a special case similar to that in parseParenthesis(String).
                        * Make sure that ' -fnc[some_expression] ' is interpreted as the negative
                        * of the result of that function.
                        */
                        if (exp.charAt(start - 4) == '-') {
                                /* Multiply the enclosed section by -1, then evaluate the result */
                                result = evaluate(" ( -1 * ( " + result + " ) ) ");
                                start--;
                        }
                        /* Graft the evaluated portion back into the original expression */
                        exp = exp.substring(0, start-3) + " "           // before the function
                                        + result + " "                  // evaluated part
                                        + exp.substring(end+1);     // after the function
                }
        } catch (NullExpressionException e) {
                /* Throw an Exceeption if the function is missing its argument */
                throw new MissingOperandException(exp, func + "[]");
        } catch (FunctionNotFoundException e) {
                /* Throw an Exception if an extracted function name is unsupported */
                throw new FunctionNotFoundException(exp, func);
        } catch (ExpressionParserException e) {
                /* Pass on any Exceptions encountered while evaluating the argument */
                throw e;
        } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Pass on any other Exceptions as ExpressionParserExceptions */
                throw new ExpressionParserException(exp);
        }
        /* Adjust the number spacing before passing the expression back to the evaluater */
        exp = adjustNumberSpacing(exp);
        return exp.trim();
}

/**
 * Substitutes all binary expressions involving arithmetic operators with their result.
 * Operations are performed following the BODMAS rule. The resultant parsed String
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 * is free of all operators, thus containing only numbers.
 * See {@link com.github.sahasatvik.math.MathParser#solveBinaryOperation(double, String, double)}
 * for a list of supported operators. See {@link #operators}, which defines the order of
 * operations.
 *
 *      @param  exp                     the expression to be parsed
 *      @return                         the expression such that all arithmetic operations
 *                                      have been carried out
 *      @throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.MissingOperandException
 *                                      thrown if a binary operator is missing an operand
 *      @see    com.github.sahasatvik.math.MathParser#solveBinaryOperation(double, String, double)
 *      @since  1.0
 */

protected String parseOperators (String exp) throws MissingOperandException {
        int leftIndex, rightIndex;

        try {
                /*
                 * This code addresses a small problem in directly implementing BODMAS.
                 * Expressions like (1 - 2 + 3) will mistakenly evaluate to (-4) if the addition
                 * is done first, disregarding the minus sign before the (2).
                 * Eliminate this problem by changing all instances of subtraction to addition
                 * of the second operand's negative form. Thus, the minus sign acting as an operator
                 * now becomes part of the number itself, and all ambiguity disappears.
                 */
                while (exp.matches("(.*)" + numberRegex + "\\s+-\\s+" + numberRegex + "(.*)")) {
                        exp = exp.replaceAll(numberRegex + "\\s+-\\s+" + numberRegex, " $1 + -($6) ");
                exp = parseParenthesis(exp);
                }
        } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Something went seriously wrong - the expressions in the 'try' block were valid */
                System.out.print("You should never see this message. If you do, please inform the author.");
                e.printStackTrace();
        }

        /* Split the expression into a stack of operators and operands */
        String[] stack = exp.split("\\s+");

        /* Loop through all supported operators (in order) */
        for (String op : operators) {
                /* Loop through the stack, searching for a match with the operator */
                for (int i = 0; i < stack.length; i++) {
                        if (stack[i].equals(op)) {
                                leftIndex = rightIndex = i;
                                /* Keep on searching before the operator until a valid operand is found */
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                                while (leftIndex >= 0 && !isNumber(stack[leftIndex]))
                                        leftIndex--;
                                /* Keep on searching after the operator until a valid operand is found */
                                while (rightIndex < stack.length && !isNumber(stack[rightIndex]))
                                        rightIndex++;
                                try {
                                        /* Get the operands */
                                        double left = Double.parseDouble(stack[leftIndex]);
                                        double right = Double.parseDouble(stack[rightIndex]);
                                        /*
                                         * Pass the operands and the operator to an operator solver,
                                         * then replace the operator with the result. Also remove the
                                         * operands.
                                         */
                                        stack[i] = "" + solveBinaryOperation(left, op, right);
                                        stack[leftIndex] = stack[rightIndex] = "";
                                } catch (Exception e) {
                                        /* Throw an Exception if there is a missing operand */
                                        throw new MissingOperandException(exp, op);
                                }
                        }
                }
        }
        exp = "";

        /* Recombine the stack into the solved expression */
        for (String s : stack) {
                exp += s;
        }
        return exp.trim();
}

/**
 * Adjusts the spacings between numbers, variables, functions, operators, etc in an expression.
 * Each number will be enclosed withhin a 'buffer' of spaces. Instances of signed numbers
 * immediately following anothoer number will be interpreted as their sum.
 * (<code>      1  -1</code> is simply <code>1 + -1</code>)
 *
 *      @param  exp                     the expression to be parsed
 *      @return                         the expression with adjusted spacing
 *      @since  1.0
 */

protected static String adjustNumberSpacing (String exp) {
        /* Make sure numbers are all spaced out from other symbols */
        exp = exp.replaceAll(numberRegex, " $0 ");
```

```
		/* Make sure the sign in signed numbers is also considered during addition/subtraction */
		exp = exp.replaceAll(numberRegex + "\\s+" + signedNumberRegex, " $1 + $6 ");
		return exp;
	}

	/**
	 * Finds the index of a matching closing bracket in a String, given the index of the
	 * opening one. This method can also be given any characters as opening and closing brackets.
	 * Nesting of brackets has also been dealt with.
	 *
	 *	@param  str                     the String containing the brackets
	 *	@param  pos                     the index of the opening bracket
	 *	@param  open                    the character to be recognized as an opening bracket
	 *	@param  close                   the character to be recognized as a closing bracket
	 *	@return                         the index of the matching closing bracket
	 *	@throws com.github.sahasatvik.math.UnmatchedBracketsException
	 *                                  thrown if the specified opening bracket is unclosed
	 *	@since 1.0
	 */

	protected static int indexOfMatchingBracket (String str, int pos, char open, char close)
                                                            throws UnmatchedBracketsException {
		int tmp = pos;
		/* Loop through the String, forward from the position of the opening bracket */
		while (++pos < str.length()) {
			/* Exit the loop as soon as a closing bracket is found */
			if (str.charAt(pos) == close)
				return pos;
			/*
			 * If another opening bracket is found, it becomes clear that bracketed expressions
			 * have been nested. Thus, the next closing bracket will not match the bracket
			 * we have targeted. In order to return the correct bracket, simply skip everything
			 * within the nested portion. This is done by calling
			 * indexOfMatchingBracket(String, int, char, char) recursively.
			 */
			if (str.charAt(pos) == open)
				pos = indexOfMatchingBracket(str, pos, open, close);
		}
		if (pos >= str.length()) {
			/* Throw an Exception if a matching bracket is not present */
			throw new UnmatchedBracketsException(str, tmp);
		}
		return pos;
	}
}
```