The ifdraft package

Heiko Oberdiek*

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Abstract

The package provides an interface for selecting code depending on the options draft and final.

Contents

1	Usage			
	1.1	Package loading	1	
	1.2	User macros	2	
2	Imp	plementation	2	
3	Installation			
	3.1	Download	3	
	3.2	Bundle installation	4	
	3.3	Package installation	4	
	3.4	Refresh file name databases	4	
	3.5	Some details for the interested	4	
4	History			
	[199	09/12/28 v1.0]	5	
	[200]	$05/10/05 \mathrm{v1.1}]$	5	
		06/02/20 v1.2	5	
	[200]	08/08/11 v1.3]	5	
	[201	6/05/16 v1.4]	5	
5	Ind	ex	5	

1 Usage

1.1 Package loading

In order to detect the global class options draft and final, load this package somewhere after \documentclass without options:

\usepackage{ifdraft}

^{*}Please report any issues at https://github.com/ho-tex/oberdiek/issues

1.2 User macros

```
\ifdraft \{\langle draft\ case \rangle\}\ \{\langle final\ case \rangle\}\\ifoptiondraft \{\langle option\ draft\ is\ given \rangle\}\ \{\langle option\ final\ is\ not\ given \rangle\}\\ifoptionfinal \{\langle option\ final\ is\ given \rangle\}\ \{\langle option\ final\ is\ not\ given \rangle\}\
```

If none of the options draft or final is used, then this package assumes final as default setting for \ifdraft. All classes that are known to me behave this way. (Otherwise you can find out with \ifoptiondraft and \ifoptionfinal, whether none of the options is set.)

If either draft or final is used, \ifdraft is sufficient to distinguish between these cases.

Both options draft and final should not be used at the same time. This is contradictionary input. Which option is more important? The result is unpredictable in general:

```
    article, report, book, scrartcl, scrreprt, scrbook: draft, final → final is effective. final, draft → final is effective. ⇒ final wins, if given.
    memoir: draft final → draft is effective.
```

draft, final \rightarrow draft is effective. final, draft \rightarrow draft is effective. \Rightarrow draft wins if given.

These classes evaluates the options in declaration order. Because the declaration order of these options in this package is not really interesting, this packages evaluates the options in the order specified in the calling commands:

```
    • ifdraft:
        draft, final → \ifdraft selects final clause.
        final, draft → \ifdraft selects draft clause.
        ⇒ latest given option wins.
```

Thus you know with \ifdraft the latest given option and you can emulate the behaviour of the different classes with the help of \ifoptiondraft and \ifoptionfinal.

Summary: \ifdraft is sufficient to deal with the normal use cases: one or none out of draft and final.

2 Implementation

```
1 \langle *package \rangle
Package identification.
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{ifdraft}%
4   [2016/05/16 v1.4 Detect class options draft and final (H0)]
5 \newif\if@draft
6 \newif\if@option@draft
7 \newif\if@option@final
8 \DeclareOption{draft}{%
9   \@drafttrue
10   \@option@drafttrue
11 }
```

```
12 \DeclareOption{final}{%
                     \@draftfalse
                 14
                      \@option@finaltrue
                 15 }
                 16 \ProcessOptions*\relax
      \ifdraft
                 17 \newcommand*{\ifdraft}{%
                     \if@draft
                        \expandafter\@firstoftwo
                 19
                 20
                      \else
                 21
                        \expandafter\@secondoftwo
                      \fi
                 22
                 23 }
\ifoptiondraft
                 24 \newcommand*{\ifoptiondraft}{%
                     \if@option@draft
                        \expandafter\@firstoftwo
                 26
                      \else
                 27
                        \expandafter\@secondoftwo
                 28
                 29
                     \fi
                 30 }
\ifoptionfinal
                 31 \newcommand*{\ifoptionfinal}{%
                      \if@option@final
                 32
                        \expandafter\@firstoftwo
                 33
                 34
                        \expandafter\@secondoftwo
                 35
                 36
                     \fi
                 37 }
                 38 \langle /package \rangle
```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/ifdraft.dtx The source file.

CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/ifdraft.pdf Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle 'oberdiek' are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip

TDS refers to the standard "A Directory Structure for TEX Files" (CTAN:pkg/tds). Directories with texmf in their name are usually organized this way.

¹CTAN:pkg/ifdraft

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the oberdiek.tds.zip in the TDS tree (also known as texmf tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The .dtx file is a self-extracting docstrip archive. The files are extracted by running the .dtx through plain T_FX:

```
tex ifdraft.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as texmf tree):

```
\label{eq:control_interpolar_state} \begin{split} & \texttt{ifdraft.sty} \to \texttt{tex/latex/oberdiek/ifdraft.sty} \\ & \texttt{ifdraft.pdf} \to \texttt{doc/latex/oberdiek/ifdraft.pdf} \\ & \texttt{ifdraft.dtx} \to \texttt{source/latex/oberdiek/ifdraft.dtx} \end{split}
```

If you have a docstrip.cfg that configures and enables docstrip's TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of docstrip.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your T_EX distribution (T_EX Live, MiKT_EX, ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, T_EX Live users run texhash or mktexlsr.

3.5 Some details for the interested

Unpacking with LATEX. The .dtx chooses its action depending on the format:

plain T_FX: Run docstrip and extract the files.

LATEX: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using LATEX for docstrip (really, docstrip does not need LATEX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{ifdraft.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the .dtx or the .drv to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file ltxdoc.cfg. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdfL^AT_EX:

```
pdflatex ifdraft.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist ifdraft.idx
pdflatex ifdraft.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist ifdraft.idx
pdflatex ifdraft.dtx
```

4 History

[1999/12/28 v1.0]

- First public release, published in newsgroup de.comp.text.tex: "Re: auf vorhandensein der option "draft" pruefen"²
- LPPL 1.1

[2005/10/05 v1.1]

- \ifoptiondraft and \ifoptionfinal added.
- \ProcessOptions changed to \ProcessOptions*. (Order of given class options matters instead of the order of option declaration in this package.)
- LPPL 1.3

[2006/02/20 v1.2]

• DTX framework.

[2008/08/11 v1.3]

- Code is not changed.
- URLs updated.

[2016/05/16 v1.4]

• Documentation updates.

5 Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; plain numbers refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols	\if@option@final
\@draftfalse 13	\ifdraft
\@drafttrue 9	\ifoptiondraft
\@firstoftwo 19, 26, 33	\ifoptionfinal 2, <u>31</u>
\@option@drafttrue 10	
\@option@finaltrue 14	${f N}$
\@secondoftwo 21, 28, 35	\NeedsTeXFormat 2
D	\newcommand 17, 24, 31
\DeclareOption	\newif 5, 6, 7
I	P
\if@draft 5, 18	\ProcessOptions 16
$\verb \difCoptionOdraft $	\ProvidesPackage3

 $^{^2\}mathrm{Url:\ https://groups.google.com/group/de.comp.text.tex/msg/ccc1ccc9a8c224e9}$