The mkswitch Package Version 1.0

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Abstract

This package offers two commands aimed at implementing a switch/case alike command.

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1 Introduction

There are many ways of implementing a switch case programming structure. Notably, one can use \str_case:nn from expl3, or go over a loop using \pdfstrcmp, or construct an if-then-else tower, etc.

This implements a solution, somewhat based on [1], which (besides being simple) has the advantage of being constant time: once the cases are set up, suffice a single (internal) if (\iftime) to select the correct code to be executed.

Note: The implementation creates a \csname for each case, and it uses (at the end) the primitive \ifcsname to select the correct case.

Note: The coding is done using expl3, just for the sake of making it more "readable", in the package comments one can find an implementation using just T_FX primitives.

2 Commands

Two set of commands are created, one to be used in a expl3 code régime, and another set to be used in a user document.

2.1 User Document ones

\mkswitch \mkswitch \switch

\mkswitch \langle switch \langle \langle \default-code \rangle \rangle

It will create a new switch \(\switch \), which will expects a single argument. In case the argument doesn't corresponds to any defined case, \(\delta e = \text{default-code} \) will be used. The resulting \(\switch \) command is expandable. This is just an alias to \switch_new:\(\text{Nn} \)

Note: #1 can be used in $\langle default-code \rangle$.

\addcase

 $\addcase \slashed switch \slashed {\langle case \rangle} {\langle code \rangle}$

It will add a <code>case</code> to a previously defined <code>switch</code> and associates <code>code</code> with it. <code>case</code> will be fully expanded at definition time. Once defined one can call <code>switch {case}</code>, which will put said <code>code</code> in the input stream. This is just an alias to <code>switch_addcase:Nnn</code>.

^{*}https://github.com/alceu-frigeri/mkswitch

2.1.1Example

First we create a switch, and associate a few (or more) cases. Note the possibility of using an auxiliary (fully expandable) macro/command when defining the cases.

```
\def\CaseAstring{case-A}
\mkswitch \myCase {I \(^\) don't \(^\) know: \(^\) #1\par\\\\addcase \myCase \(^\) \(^\) \(^\) \(^\) was \(^\) used\par\\\\
\addcase \myCase {case-B} {B was used\par}
```

To use the $\{\langle \text{switch} \rangle\}$, one just has to call it with $\langle \text{case} \rangle$ as an argument. Note the possibility of using an auxiliary macro/command (which has to be fully expandable) as a (case).

```
\def\somemacro{case-A}
\def\someothermacro{case-X}
                                                   If B, then B was used
If B, then \myCase{case-B}
                                                   If A, then A was used
If A, then \myCase{case-A}
                                                   If X, then I don't know: case-X
If X, then \myCase{case-X}
                                                   if somemacro: A was used
if somemacro: \myCase{\somemacro}
                                                   if someothermacro: I don't know: case-X
if someothermacro: \myCase{\someothermacro}
```

2.2Expl3 ones

```
\ \switch_new:Nn \switch_new:Nn \switch\ {\default-code}}
```

It will create a new switch (switch), which will expects a single, type n, argument. In case the argument doesn't corresponds to any defined case, (default-code) will be used. The resulting (switch) command is expandable.

Note: #1 can be used in \(\default-code \).

```
\strut_{addcase:Nnn} \strut_{addcase:Nn} \strut_{addcase:Nn} \strut_{addcase:Nn} \strut_{addcase:Nn} \
```

It will add a (case) to a previously defined (switch) and associates (code) with it. (case) will be fully expanded at definition time. Once defined one can call \switch {case}, which will put said $\langle code \rangle$ in the input stream.

2.2.1Example

First we create a switch, and associate a few (or more) cases. Note the possibility of using an auxiliary (fully expandable) macro/command when defining the cases.

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\def\CaseAstring{case-A}
\switch_new:Nn \TextCase
                              {I don't know: #1\par}
\switch_addcase:Nnn \TextCase {\CaseAstring} {A~ was~ used\par}
\switch_addcase:Nnn \TextCase {case-B} {B~ was~ used\par}
\ExplSvntaxOff
```

To use the $\{\langle \text{switch} \rangle\}$, one just has to call it with $\langle \text{case} \rangle$ as an argument. Note the possibility of using an auxiliary macro/command (which has to be fully expandable) as a (case).

```
\def\somemacro{case-A}
\def\someothermacro{case-X}
                                                     If B, then B was used
If B, then \TextCase{case-B}
                                                     If A, then A was used
If A, then \TextCase{case-A}
                                                     If X, then I don't know: case-X
If X, then \TextCase{case-X}
                                                     if somemacro: A was used
if somemacro: \TextCase{\somemacro}
                                                     if someothermacro: I don't know: case-X
if someothermacro: \TextCase{\someothermacro}
```

References

[1] Paul Gaborit. Stack Exchange answer about Implementing Switch Cases. 2012. URL: https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/64131/implementing-switch-cases/343306#343306 (visited on 12/10/2016).