

# ifallfalse – Compare string against set of strings

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## Abstract

The `ifallfalse` package is a package that allows you to check whether a string is contained within another set of strings, and perform an action if it is not.

## 1 Usage

The package provides an `ifallfalse` environment and a macro `\orcheck` to be used inside the `ifallfalse` environment.

`ifallfalse` To set up an `ifallfalse` environment, simply write

```
\begin{ifallfalse}{string}{action}
```

```
\end{ifallfalse}
```

`string` will be compared to the set of strings (which we will declare via `\orcheck`), and if `string` does not match the set of strings, `action` will be executed.

`\orcheck`

To add strings to the set that `string` will be compared to, we must write `\orcheck{setstring}` inside the corresponding `ifallfalse` environment. Then, `action` will not execute if `string` matches `setstring` or any arguments of previous `\orcheck` declarations.

If no `\orcheck` declarations exist, then `action` will always be executed.

### 1.1 Error Checking

The package checks whether the macro `\orcheck` is used inside an `ifallfalse` environment. If it is not, the package throws an error.

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\*<https://github.com/chennisden/ifallfalse>

## 2 Example

Here is a simple example to demonstrate how `ifallfalse` is used.

```
\documentclass{minimal}

\begin{document}

\begin{ifallfalse}{purple}{This color is not red, blue, or green!}
  \orcheck{red}
  \orcheck{blue}
  \orcheck{green}
\end{ifallfalse}

\end{document}
```

In this case, because purple does not match red, blue, or green, the action — which is printing `This color is not red, blue, or green!` — will execute at that location inside the document.

## 3 Implementation

These are the implementation details of package `ifallfalse`. Because the package is so short, we can explain everything.

**ifallfalse** When setting up `ifallfalse`, we locally define the `\comparedstring` macro with the first argument that the environment takes in. This is what will be compared against all the strings passed in through the `\orcheck` declarations inside the environment.

Then, we define our body of logic (which we will be adding onto through `\orcheck`) to just initially consist of the action we would like to perform if `\comparedstring` matches none of the strings passed in through `\orcheck`.

```
1 \newenvironment{allfalse}[2]
2 {
3   \def\comparedstring{#1}
4   \def\logicbody{#2}
5 }
6 {
7   \logicbody
8 }
```

**\orcheck** We first save `allfalse` to a macro so we can use `\ifx` to compare the current environment name against it. If we can, then we add some following (somewhat convoluted) code to `\logicbody`. I will explain what each piece of it does, though not in the order the pieces of code appear.

- `\ifx\@currenvir\@allfalsename` evaluates to true if the current environment (whose name is saved to the macro `\@currenvir`) matches the name of `\@allfalsename`, or `allfalse`.

- If it evaluates to false, the package throws an error.
- The line `\pdfstrcmp{\comparedstring}{#1}=0` evaluates to true when put with `\ifnum` if the two arguments passed into `\pdfstrcmp` are equal, because `pdfstrcmp` compares their lexicographical order and returns 0 if the two strings are lexicographically equivalent.
- Thus, we can treat `\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\comparedstring}{#1}=0` as an expression that evaluates to true if `\comparedstring` and `#1` match, and false otherwise.
- When all is said and done, the logic reduces to something of the form

```

\if\else
\if\else
\ldots action
\fi\ldots \fi

```

Logically, `action` will only execute if all the conditions are false; in other words, it will only execute if `\comparedstring` does not match any of the strings passed in via `\orcheck`. This is because each `\else` branch must execute.

```

9 \newcommand*\@allfalsename{allfalse}
10
11 \newcommand{\orcheck}[1]{
12   \ifx\@currenvir\@allfalsename
13     \protected@edef\logicbody{\ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\comparedstring}{#1}=0\else\logicbody\fi}
14   \else
15     \PackageError{ifallfalse}{\protect\orcheck\space should be nested within the allfalsename}{\@allfalsename}
16   \fi
17 }

```