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 allfalse environment and a macro \orcheck to be used inside the allfalse environment.

allfalse

To set up an allfalse environment, simply write

\begin{allfalse}{string}{action}

\end{allfalse}

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 allfalse 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 allfalse environment. If it is not, the package throws an error.

^{*}https://github.com/chennisden/ifallfalse

2 Example

Here is a simple example to demonstrate how allfalse is used.

```
\documentclass{minimal}
\begin{document}

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

\end{allfalse}

\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 allfalse. Because the package is so short, we can explain everything.

allfalse

When setting up allfalse, 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.

\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 lexographical order and returns 0 if the two strings are lexographically 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{
14
               \ifnum\pdfstrcmp{\comparedstring}{#1}=0\else\logicbody\fi
15
16
      \else
17
          \PackageError{ifallfalse}{
18
               \protect\orcheck\space should be nested within the allfalse environment
          }{}
19
      \fi
20
21 }
```