

The ifdraft package

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Abstract

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

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

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 contradictory 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.
 `final`, `draft` → `draft` is effective.
 ⇒ `draft` wins if given.

These classes evaluate the options in declaration order. Because the declaration order of these options in this package is not really interesting, this package 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 \<package>
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}{%
13   \@draftfalse
14   \@option@finaltrue
15 }
16 \ProcessOptions*\relax

\ifdraft
17 \newcommand*{\ifdraft}{%
18   \if@draft
19     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
20   \else
21     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
22   \fi
23 }

\ifoptiondraft
24 \newcommand*{\ifoptiondraft}{%
25   \if@option@draft
26     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
27   \else
28     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
29   \fi
30 }

\ifoptionfinal
31 \newcommand*{\ifoptionfinal}{%
32   \if@option@final
33     \expandafter\@firstoftwo
34   \else
35     \expandafter\@secondoftwo
36   \fi
37 }

38 \</package>

```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN¹:

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/ifdraft.dtx](http://ctan.org/pkg/oberdiek/ifdraft) The source file.

[CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/ifdraft.pdf](http://ctan.org/pkg/oberdiek/ifdraft) 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](http://ctan.org/pkg/oberdiek)

TDS refers to the standard “A Directory Structure for T_EX Files” ([CTAN:tds/tds.pdf](http://ctan.org/pkg/tds)). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

¹<http://ctan.org/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
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDS:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package `attachfile2` comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting `docstrip` archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$:

```
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):

```
ifdraft.sty → tex/latex/oberdiek/ifdraft.sty
ifdraft.pdf → doc/latex/oberdiek/ifdraft.pdf
ifdraft.dtx → source/latex/oberdiek/ifdraft.dtx
```

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 $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$ distribution (`te $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$` , `mik $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$` , ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, `te $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$` users run `texhash` or `mktextlsr`.

3.5 Some details for the interested

Attached source. The PDF documentation on CTAN also includes the `.dtx` source file. It can be extracted by AcrobatReader 6 or higher. Another option is `pdftk`, e.g. unpack the file into the current directory:

```
pdftk ifdraft.pdf unpack_files output .
```

Unpacking with $\mathrm{L\!A\!T\!E\!X}$. The `.dtx` chooses its action depending on the format:

plain $\mathrm{T\!E\!X}$: Run `docstrip` and extract the files.

$\mathrm{L\!A\!T\!E\!X}$: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using $\mathrm{L\!A\!T\!E\!X}$ for `docstrip` (really, `docstrip` does not need $\mathrm{L\!A\!T\!E\!X}$), 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 Catalogue

The following XML file can be used as source for the [T_EX Catalogue](#). The elements `caption` and `description` are imported from the original XML file from the Catalogue. The name of the XML file in the Catalogue is `ifdraft.xml`.

```
39 (*catalogue)
40 <?xml version='1.0' encoding='us-ascii'?>
41 <!DOCTYPE entry SYSTEM 'catalogue.dtd'>
42 <entry datestamp='$Date$' modifier='$Author$' id='ifdraft'>
43   <name>ifdraft</name>
44   <caption>Detect "draft" and "final" class options.</caption>
45   <authorref id='auth:oberdiek'>
46     <copyright owner='Heiko Oberdiek' year='1999,2005,2006,2008'>
47       <license type='lppl1.3'>
48         <version number='1.4'>
49           <description>
50             The package defines commands that switch according to the
51             prevailing &#x2018;draft&#x2019; or &#x2018;final&#x2019;
52             options; each command takes two arguments, the first for the
53             &#x2018;true&#x2019;, the second for the &#x2018;false&#x2019;
54             case. Commands are:<br/>
55             &#x2014; <tt>\ifdraft</tt> determines whether we're operating in
56             draft (&#x2018;true&#x2019;) or final mode;<br/>
57
58             &#x2014; <tt>\ifoptiondraft</tt> determines whether a
59             &#x2018;draft&#x2019; option has been given; and<br/>
60             &#x2014; <tt>\ifoptionfinal</tt> determines whether a
61             &#x2018;final&#x2019; option has been given.
62           <p/>
63           The package is part of the <xref refid='oberdiek'>oberdiek</xref> bundle.
64         </description>
65       <documentation details='Package documentation'
66         href='ctan:/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/ifdraft.pdf'>
67         <ctan file='true' path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/ifdraft.dtx'>
68         <miktex location='oberdiek'>
69         <texlive location='oberdiek'>
70         <install path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/oberdiek.tds.zip'>
71       </entry>
72 </catalogue>
```

5 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.

6 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			
<code>\@draftfalse</code>	13	<code>\if@option@final</code>	7, 32
<code>\@drafttrue</code>	9	<code>\ifdraft</code>	2, <u>17</u> , 55
<code>\@firstoftwo</code>	19, 26, 33	<code>\ifoptiondraft</code>	2, <u>24</u> , 58
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<code>\@secondoftwo</code>	21, 28, 35		
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²Url: <http://groups.google.com/group/de.comp.text.tex/msg/ccc1ccc9a8c224e9>