

Control Structures

When a macro is called, all its steps are executed sequentially.

However, you can define conditional steps - steps which are only executed if a condition is met. In order to do this, simply give the step a condition property, like in [Chase - Double speed](#):

```
<step condition="Math.AreEqual(Playbacks.Editor.Times.ChaseSpeed, 0.0)">
  ActionScript SetProperty.Float("Playbacks.Editor.Times.ChaseSpeed", 1.0)
</step>
```

This step is only executed if its condition is met - and the condition is a function written in double quotes: [Math.AreEqual](#) takes two values as arguments and returns true if both values are equal. In total, if the property `Playbacks.Editor.Times.ChaseSpeed` equals 0.0 then this step is performed and sets this property to 1.0.

Another mechanism is also related to control structures albeit strictly it is just juggling with booleans: simple toggle logic, see [Timecode - Enable/Disable](#):

```
<step>ActionScript SetProperty.Boolean("Timecode.Enabled",
!Timecode.Enabled)</step>
```

This simply negates a variable, effectively turning it into its reciprocal value: if the variable 'Timecode.Enabled' is true it will be set to false, and vice versa.

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