## Examples of Math-Time Expressions

## Mathematical calculations

| Expression | Returned Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| ```max (count (subtasks (% {. . . parentIssueKey})) - 1, 0) or count(siblingSubtasks())``` | For a sub-task, the number of sibling sub-tasks. Function $\max (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is used to avoid returning -1 when used with non-sub-task issues. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \{\ldots \text { cf10000 }\}=\text { null ? } 1:\{\ldots \\ & \text { cf10000\} }+1 \end{aligned}$ | Formula to increment a numeric custom field, setting it to 1 if it's initially unset. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \{\ldots . \operatorname{cf10000\} }+\{\{. . c f 10001\}+ \\ & \{\ldots \text {...cf10003\} } \end{aligned}$ | Formula for summing 3 numeric custom fields when we are certain that all 3 the fields are initialized. In case any of these fields is not initialized, an error is raised and any of the following 2 expression examples should be used. |
| ```({...cf10000} = null ? 0 : {.. cf10000}) + ({...cf10001} = null ? 0 : {...cf10001}) + ({...cf10003} = null ? 0 : {.. cf10003})``` | Formula for summing 3 numeric custom fields when some of them may be uninitialized. When any of this fields is not initialized a zero value is assumed. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{sum}([\{\ldots . . c f 10000\},\{\ldots . \\ & \operatorname{cf10001\} ,}\{\ldots . \ldots f 10003\}]) \end{aligned}$ | A more compact syntax for summing three numeric custom fields when some of them may be uninitialized. |

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## Date-Time calculations

| Expression | Returned Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| \{...duedate\} - 6 * \{DAY | Calculates a date 6 natural days earlier than Due Date |
| addTimeSkippingWeekends (\{...created\}, 36*\{HOUR\} + 45* \{MINUTE\}, LOCAL) | Returns a date-time value equivalent to adding 36 hour and 45 minutes to date and time of issue creation, skipping the periods of time which correspond to weekend. |
| addTimeSkippingWeekends (\{...created\}, 36*\{HOUR\} + 45* \{MINUTE\}, LOCAL, \{FRIDAY\}, \{SATURDAY\}) | Same as previous expression, but using Israeli weekend. <br> Israeli weekend is on Friday and Saturday. |
| addDaysSkippingWeekends (\{...duedate\}, -6, LOCAL) | Calculates a date 6 work days earlier than Due Date for Jira Server's local timezone. <br> Work days depend on timezone, since certain time moment maybe Sunday in certain time zones, and Monday in another ones. |


| subtractDatesSkippingWeekends (\{...duedate\}, \{... currentDateTime\}, LOCAL)/\{DAY\} | Returns the number of working days from Current Date and Time to Due Date, i.e., skipping weekends in Jira server's timezone. |
| :---: | :---: |
| round ((\{...currentDateTime - \{...created\}) / \{HOUR\}) | Number of hours since issue creation. <br> Function round() approximates the number of hours to the nearer integer. |
| floor ((\{...duedate\} - \{...currentDateTime\}) / \{DAY $)$ | Number of days to Due Date |
| datePart (\{...currentDateTime\}, LOCAL) + (dayOfTheWeek (\{...currentDateTime\}, LOCAL) = 7 ? 6 : 6 dayOfTheWeek (\{...currentDateTime\}, LOCAL)) * \{DAY\} | Returns a date value for next Friday, or for today if it's Friday |
| ```datePart({...currentDateTime}, LOCAL) + (dayOfTheWeek ({...currentDateTime}, LOCAL) = 6 ? 7 : (dayOfTheWeek ({...currentDateTime}, LOCAL) = 7 ? 6 : 6 - dayOfTheWeek({...currentDateTime}, LOCAL))) * {DAY}``` | Returns a date value for next Friday, even if today is Friday. |
| floor (subtractDatesSkippingWeekends (\{... <br> currentDateTime\}, \{...created\}, LOCAL) / \{DAY\}) + " days " + floor (modulus (subtractDatesSkippingWeekends (\{...currentDateTime\}, \{...created\}, LOCAL), \{DAY\}) / \{HOUR\}) + " hours " + round (modulus (subtractDatesSkippingWeekends (\{ . . .currentDateTime\}, \{...created\}, LOCAL), \{HOUR\}) / \{MINUTE\}) + " minutes" | Calculates the time since issue creation skipping weekends, and shows it as a text like this: 12 days 6 hours 34 minutes. |
| ```floor(({...currentDateTime} - {...created}) / {DAY}) + " days " + floor(modulus(({...currentDateTime} - {... created}), {DAY}) / {HOUR}) + " hours " + round(modulus (({...currentDateTime} - {...created}), {HOUR}) / {MINUTE}) + " minutes"``` | Calculates the time since issue creation, and shows it as a text like this: 12 days 6 hours 34 minutes. |

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Durations in different formats

## Showing Time Durations in different formats

The following examples are string expressions in advanced parsing mode.

| Expression | Returned Value | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| formatDuration(\{... currentDateTime\} \{. . .created\}) | Calculates the time since issue creation, and shows it as a text using whole words like: $\mathbf{1 2}$ days $\mathbf{6}$ hours $\mathbf{3 4}$ minutes. |  |
| ```shortFormatDuration ({... currentDateTime} - {...created})``` | Calculates the time since issue creation, and shows it as a text using abbreviations like: 12 d 6 h 34 m. |  |
| formatDuration (subtractDatesSkipp ingWeekends (\{... currentDateTime\}, \{...created , LOCAL) ) | Calculates the time since issue creation skipping weekends, and shows it as a text like: $\mathbf{1 2}$ days $\mathbf{6}$ hours $\mathbf{3 4}$ minutes. |  |
| ```formatWorkDuration ({... currentDateTime} - {...created})``` | Calculates the time since issue creation, and shows it as text, but using the workd ay and workweek defined at time tracking configuration instead of 24 hours per day and 7 days per week. | Example: formatWorkDura tion (24 * \{HOUR\} +5 * \{MINUTE\}) returns "3 days 5 minutes" when we use 8 hours per workday. |


| ```shortFormatWorkDura tion({... currentDateTime} - {...created})``` | Similar to the previous expression but shows the result using abbreviations instead of whole words. | Example: shortFormatWor kDuration (24 * \{HOUR\} + 5 * \{MINUTE\}) returns " 3d 5m" when we use 8 hours per workday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

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