

Assign to project role

This function has been **renamed** with the **JWT 3.0** release.

Find the new documentation at:

[Assign to project role](#)

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Purpose

Assigns an issue to a user in a project role. In case there are more than one user with the project role, you can set a user as default for a project role in a project. You can use this functionality with every post-function in the plugin that allows you to write on any field of type User or Multi User.

There are other implementations available for doing the same, but they usually require a user property for each project and role, and in case you use a big number of projects and project roles, the configuration may require a lot of effort to configure and usually is prone to errors.

Usable Features

You can use any of the following post-functions:

- **Assign to Project Role**, with the following 12 assignment modes:
 - **default user** for project role.
 - **default user** for project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.
 - **last user** in project role who has had the issue assigned.
 - **last user** in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to **default user** for project role.
 - **previous user** in project role who has had the issue assigned. (available since version 2.2.35)
 - **previous user** in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to **default user** for project role. (available since version 2.2.35)
 - **random user** among those in project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.
 - **random user** among those in project role **different from current assignee**.
 - **least busy** user in project role, i.e., user with **fewer non-closed assigned issues** (non-closed issues = empty resolution).
 - **least busy** user in project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.
 - **next user** in selected group and project role according to **round-robin** algorithm. (available since version 2.2.33)
 - **next user** in selected group and project role according to **round-robin** algorithm, **except if current assignee is already in project role**. (available since version 2.2.33)
- **Copy parsed text to a field**: useful to assign **parent issue** by project role, or to set custom fields of types **user picker** and **multi-user picker** by project role.
- **Set a field as a function of other fields**: to assign issues to different project roles depending on the value of other virtual or custom fields values.
- **Write field on linked issues or sub-tasks**: to assign by project role sub-tasks, sibling sub-tasks, linked issues or transitively linked issues.
- **Update issue fields**: to assign by project role any issue returned by a JQL query or issue list expression.

The most easy and direct way to assign an issue by project role is using post-function **Assign to Project Role**, but you can also simply copy the **name of a project role** into virtual field **Assignee**. This way you can use post-functions **Write field on linked issues or sub-tasks**, **Update issue fields** and **Set a field as a function of other fields**, to assign any issue, or to make conditional assignments.

Actually by copying the name of a project role you can set **any field of type User** and **Multi User** besides **Assignee**.

When you have more than one user playing the same project role in a project, you can set a user as default for a project role within a project.

Example 1: Setting default user for a project role within a project

There are two ways to set the default user for a project role within a project: by **project property** and by **user property**.

- **Project Properties:** adding in project's **Description** a pair key-value called **Project Properties** (a string with format **{property_name=property_value}**) that will be used to set the default user for a project role:
 - **{project_role_name=user_name}**
Example: **{Developers=albert.einstein}**
 - **{projectRolexxxxx=user_name}**
Example: **{projectRole10100=richard.feynman}**, where **10100** is the ID of the **project role**.
- **User property:** adding a property to the user you want to be the default for a project role.
 - **key = project_role_name**
value = regular expression, to be matched by the **project key** or by the project **category name**.
Example: **key=Developers** and **value=CRM|TRB|JWKT**, sets the user with the property as default user for project role Developers in projects with keys CRM, TRB and JWKT.
 - **key = projectRolexxxxx**, where **xxxxx** is the ID of the **project role**.
value = regular expression, to be matched by the **project key** or by the project **category name**.
Example: **key=projectRole10100** and **value=JAVA Projects**, sets the user with the property as default user for project role with ID **10100** in projects with category **JAVA Projects**.

Example: **key=projectRole10200** and **value=[ABCD]. . . | . . CR**, sets the user with the property as default user for project role with ID **10100** in projects with project keys of 4 characters with A, B, C OR D as first character, or ending by CR.

i Independent from this property the user must be in the project role of the selected project, otherwise the function assign to project role will not work.

Using **projectRolexxxxx** instead of **project_role_name** as property name has the advantage that you can rename the project role without having to update the project property.

In case you set project role's default user using both, **project properties** and **user property**, then default user set by **project properties** will be used instead of the one set by **user property**.

We want to set user richard.feynman as the default user for project role Developers (being **10100** the **project role ID**) in a project with key CRM.

Using project property to set default user for a role

We can add in project description the property **{Developers=richard.feynman}**, or alternatively we can use the property **{projectProperty10100=richard.feynman}**.

Name* Customer Relationship Management URL Project Avatar*  Description {projectRole10100=feynman} Optional description of this particular project. You can include HTML, but make sure to close all your tags.	Name* Customer Relationship Management URL Project Avatar*  Description {Developers=feynman} Optional description of this particular project. You can include HTML, but make sure to close all your tags.
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Using user property to set default user for a role

We add a user property to the user we want to be the default user for the project role:

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of a web application interface for editing user properties for a user named Richard Feynman. Both screenshots show a sidebar with 'Users', 'Groups', and 'Roles' tabs. The main content area is titled 'Edit User Properties: Richard Feynman' and includes a message: 'The below form will allow you to edit specific properties for Richard Feynman.' Below this, a table shows existing properties, with a message indicating that Richard Feynman currently has no properties set. The 'Add User Property' section is visible, with an example: 'Key = favorite color, Value = blue'. In the left screenshot, the 'Key' field is set to 'Developers' and the 'Value' field is set to 'CRM'. In the right screenshot, the 'Key' field is set to 'projectRole10100' and the 'Value' field is set to 'CRM'. An 'Add' button is present at the bottom of the form in both screenshots.

Since Version 2.2.33

Post-function [Assign to Project Role](#) has 2 options for assigning issues to the least loaded user in a project role:

- **least busy** user in project role, i.e., user with **fewer non-closed assigned issues**
- **least busy** user in project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.

An issue is considered non-closed if it has unset **Resolution**.

Example 2: Load balancing: Assign to the least busy user in a project role

Since version [2.2.33](#), it's possible to insert a JQL Query for restricting the issues to be considered when calculating the least loaded user. This way you can assign the issue to the user with fewer non-closed issues in the project, like in the example:

Project role:

Developers

Assign issue to:

☐ default user for project role.
☐ default user for project role, except if current assignee is already in project role.

☐ last user in project role who has had the issue assigned.
☐ last user in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to default user for project role.

Issue won't be reassigned if current assignee is already in selected project role.

☐ previous user in project role who has had the issue assigned.
☐ previous user in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to default user for project role.

☐ random user among those in project role, except if current assignee is already in project role.
☐ random user among those in project role different from current assignee.

☒ least busy user in project role, i.e., user with fewer non-closed assigned issues (non-closed issues = issues with empty resolution).
☐ least busy user in project role, except if current assignee is already in project role.

JQL Query for restricting issues to be considered:

[Line 1 / Col 20]
Check Syntax

1 project = %{00018}

Optionally you can enter a JQL Query for restricting the issues to be considered for picking the least busy user. For example, entering `project in (PA, PB, PC)` will restrict issues to only those in 3 specific projects.

Field code injector:

Summary - [Text] - %{00000}

- Field codes with format `%{nnnnn}` may be inserted in the JQL Query, and will be replaced with field values at runtime. Most times it's a good idea to write field codes between double quotes (e.g. `"%{00001}"`), since field values may contain blank spaces that will produce JQL parsing errors at runtime.
- Cascading Select fields and Multi-level Cascading Select fields specific levels can be referenced with `%{nnnnn.0}` for parent level, `%{nnnnn.1}` for child level, etc.

☐ next user in selected group and project role according to round-robin algorithm.
☐ next user in selected group and project role according to round-robin algorithm, except if current assignee is already in project role.

Conditional execution:

Optional boolean expression that should be satisfied in order to actually execute the post-function.

[\(Syntax Specification\)](#)

1

Leave the field empty for executing the post-function unconditionally.

Collection of Examples

[Line 1 / Col 1]

Logical connectives: and, or and not. Alternatively you can also use &, | and !.
Comparison operators: =, !=, >, >=, < and <=. Operators in, not in, any in, none in, ~ and != can be used with strings, multi-valued fields and lists.
Logical literals: true and false. Literal null is used with = and != to check whether a field is initialized, e.g. `{00012} != null` checks whether Due Date is initialized.

String Field Code Injector:

Summary - [Text] - %{00000}

Numeric/Date Field Code Injector:

Original estimate (minutes) - [Number] - {00068}

Check Syntax

There are also 3 parser functions in order to select the least loaded user in a project role. This functions can be used for assigning issues in sub-tasks, linked issues, JQL selected issues or newly created issues using post-function [Create issues and sub-tasks](#):

FUNCTION	RETURNED VALUE
leastBusyUserInRole (string projectRoleName) : string Available since version 2.2.8	Returns the name of the active user playing project role with name projectRoleName in current issue's project, and has the lower number of issues with resolution empty assigned; or null if there isn't any user in the project role. Parameter projectRoleName can be a comma separated list of project role names, returning the least busy users among the project roles. Example: leastBusyUserInRole("Developers") returns the user playing role Developers in current project with the least number of unresolved issues in all the JIRA instance assigned.
leastBusyUserInRole (string projectRoleName , string projectKey) : string Available since version 2.2.8	Equivalent to the previous function but with extra argument projectKey for selecting the project argument projectRoleName refers to. Example: leastBusyUserInRole("Developers", "CRM") returns the user playing role Developers in project with key CRM with the least number of unresolved issues in all the JIRA instance assigned.

leastBusyUserInRole (string projectRoleName , string projectKey , string jqlQuery) : string Available since version 2.2.33	Equivalent to the previous function but with extra argument jqlQuery , used for restricting the issues to be considered to pick the least busy user. Example: leastBusyUserInRole("Developers", %{00018}, "project = " + %{00018}) returns the user playing role Developers in current project, with the least number of unresolved issues in current project assigned. Note that %{00018} is field code for Project key .
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Since version 2.2.33

Since version **2.2.33**, post-function **Assign to Project Role** has 2 options for assigning issues by turns using round-robin algorithm:

- **next user** in selected group and project role according to **round-robin** algorithm.
- **next user** in selected group and project role according to **round-robin** algorithm, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.

Round-Robin Queue

This kind of assignment requires to select a **group**, which in combination with the selected **project role**, define a **round-robin queue**. Each time post-function **Assign to Project Role** is executed in any workflow with the same configuration (i.e., same group and project role), the issue will be assigned to the next user in the round-robin queue.

The **round-robin queue** consists of all the users in the selected group an project role at the same time.

Example 3: Assign to users in project role by round-robin

Assigning the issue to users in project role Developers and group jira-developers by round-robin:

Project role:

Developers

Assign issue to:

☐ default user for project role.
☐ default user for project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.

☐ last user in project role who has had the issue assigned.
☐ last user in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to **default user** for project role.

Issue won't be reassigned if current assignee is already in selected project role.

☐ previous user in project role who has had the issue assigned.
☐ previous user in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to **default user** for project role.

☐ random user among those in project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.
☐ random user among those in project role **different from current assignee**.

☐ least busy user in project role, i.e., user with **fewer non-closed assigned issues** (*non-closed issues = issues with empty resolution*).
☐ least busy user in project role, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.

☒ next user in selected group and project role according to **round-robin** algorithm.
☐ next user in selected group and project role according to **round-robin** algorithm, **except if current assignee is already in project role**.

Group with users for round-robin:

jira-developers

Selected group works like a queue where users are picked by turns according to round-robin algorithm. Users must also belong to selected project role in order to be eligible.

Conditional execution:

1

Leave the field empty for executing the post-function unconditionally.
 [Collection of Examples](#)

[Line 1 / Col 1]

[Check Syntax](#)

Logical connectives:

and, or and not. Alternatively you can also use &, | and !.

Comparison operators:

=, !=, >, >=, < and <=.

Operators in, not in, any in, none in, ~ and !~

can be used with strings, multi-valued fields and lists.

Logical literals:

true and false. Literal null is used with = and != to check whether a field is initialized, e.g. {00012} != null checks whether Due Date is initialized.

String Field Code Injector:

Summary - [Text] - %{00000}

Numeric/Date Field Code Injector:

Original estimate (minutes) - [Number] - {00068}

There are also 1 parser function to select users by round-robin. This function can be used for assigning issues in sub-tasks, linked issues, JQL selected issues or newly created issues using post-function **Create issues and sub-tasks**

FUNCTION	RETURNED VALUE
nextUserInGroup (string groupName , string queueName) : string Available since version 2.2.33	returns the name of the next active user in group with name groupName , for a round-robin queue with name queueName . The string queueName is an arbitrary name. The queue is automatically created the first time a queue is used in a function call. Each time the function is called on the same pair of arguments (group , queue), a different user in the group is returned. The queue can be used in different transitions of the same or different workflows within the same JIRA instance. Example: nextUserInGroup("jira-developers", "code-review-queue") returns the username of the next user in group jira-developers for round-robin queue code-review-queue . Each time the function is called with the same pair of arguments, a different username is returned.

Example 4: Use post-function assign to project role to assign current issue to default user set for project role "Developers"

Project role:
Developers

Assign issue to:

- ☒ default user for project role.
- ☐ default user for project role, except if current assignee is already in project role.
- ☐ last user in project role who has had the issue assigned.
- ☐ last user in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to default user for project role.

Issue won't be reassigned if current assignee is already in selected project role.

- ☐ previous user in project role who has had the issue assigned.
- ☐ previous user in project role who has had the issue assigned, or lacking that to default user for project role.
- ☐ random user among those in project role, except if current assignee is already in project role.
- ☐ random user among those in project role different from current assignee.
- ☐ least busy user in project role, i.e., user with fewer non-closed assigned issues (non-closed issues = issues with empty resolution).
- ☐ least busy user in project role, except if current assignee is already in project role.
- ☐ next user in selected group and project role according to round-robin algorithm.
- ☐ next user in selected group and project role according to round-robin algorithm, except if current assignee is already in project role.

Conditional execution:
1

Optional boolean expression that should be satisfied in order to actually execute the post-function.
(Syntax Specification)

Leave the field empty for executing the post-function unconditionally.
Collection of Examples
[Line 1 / Col 1]

Logical connectives: and, or and not. Alternatively you can also use &, | and !.
Comparison operators: =, !=, >, >=, < and <=. Operators in, not in, any in, none in, ~ and !~ can be used with strings, multi-valued fields and lists.
Logical literals: true and false. Literal null is used with = and != to check whether a field is initialized, e.g. {00012} != null checks whether Due Date is initialized.

String Field Code Injector:
Numeric/Date Field Code Injector:

Summary - [Text] - %{00000}
Original estimate (minutes) - [Number] - {00068}

Check Syntax

Once configured transition's post-function tab looks like this:

Triggers 0
Conditions 0
Validators 1
Post Functions 6

The following will be processed after the transition occurs
Add post function

1. Issue will be assigned to default user for project role Developers.

Other examples

Example 5: Use post-function **Copy parsed text to a field** to assign parent issue to project role "Developers"

Target field: Parent's assignee - [User]
Field to be written with the resulting parsed text.
☐ Don't overwrite target field if it's already set.

Parsing Mode:

☒ **Basic**
Basic mode: Insert field codes anywhere in the text, and they will be replaced with corresponding field values. Field code formats are `{nnnn}`, and `{nnnn.i}` for Cascading Select fields (`i` = 0 for base level).

☐ **Advanced**
Advanced mode: Strings literals are written in double quotes ("This is a string."). Operator `*` is used to concatenate strings, and field codes are like in basic mode, e.g., "Issue key is " + `{00015}` + ".". More information at [parser syntax documentation](#).

Text to be parsed and then copied to target field: [Line 1 / Col 12] [Syntax Specification](#) [Check Syntax](#)

1 Developers

Once configured transition's post-function tab looks like this:

Triggers 0

Conditions 0

Validators 1

Post Functions 6

The following will be processed after the transition occurs [Add post function](#)

1. The following text parsed in **basic** mode will be copied to **Parent's assignee**:
Developers
This feature will be run as **Current user**.

Example 6: Assign higher priority issues to more experienced teams and lower priority issues to less experienced teams

We use post-function **Set a field as a function of other fields** to set field "Assignee" with a certain project role depending on issue priority. "Rookie", "Junior", "Senior" and "Manager" are **project role names** the issue will be assigned to depending on issue priority:

Field to be checked for matching with type 1 setting rules:	Priority - [Issue priority] ▼ This field is only used by rules where conditional part is a regular expression written in brackets: <code>"(regular_expression)"value</code>
Target field to be set:	Assignee - [User] ▼ Field to be set by first matched setting rule. Type of the field is shown in square brackets. Check documentation on Virtual Fields to get information about suitable values for setting selected target field. ☐ Don't overwrite target field if it's already set.
Setting rules: There are two types of setting rules, and both types can be combined in the same post-function. Rule formats: - type 1: <code>"(regular_expression)"value</code> - type 2: <code>"(boolean_expression)"value</code> Write only one rule per line. <i>value</i> may be a parsed text or a mathematical or time formula, depending on the type of selected Target field. Regular expression syntax	<pre> 1 (Trivial)Rookie 2 (Minor)Junior 3 (Major Critical)Senior 4 (Blocker)Manager </pre>
☐ Evaluate all the setting rules, not stopping at first match. Only for multi-valued and ephemeral target fields. [Line 4 / Col 18] Check Syntax	

Setting rules are:

```

(Trivial)Rookie
(Minor)Junior
(Major|Critical)Senior
(Blocker)Manager
    
```

Once configured transition's post-function tab looks like this:

The following will be processed after the transition occurs Add post function
1. The field Assignee will be set according to the evaluation of Priority against the following set of rules: (Trivial)Rookie (Minor)Junior (Major Critical)Senior (Blocker)Manager This feature will be run as user in field Current user.

Example 7: Use post-function [Write field on linked issues or sub-tasks](#) to assign sub-tasks to project role "Developers" regardless of its type or status

Source value that will be written into target field:	Select a source type:
	☐ field in current issue ☒ parsed text (basic mode) ☐ parsed text (advanced mode) ☐ math or date-time
	expression [Line 1 / Col 12]
	1 Developers Field codes with format <code>%{nnnnn}</code> will be replaced with the corresponding field values. With Cascading Select fields use <code>%{nnnnn.0}</code> and <code>%{nnnnn.1}</code> for referencing base level and child levels respectively. Check Syntax String Field Code Injector: Summary - [Text] - %{00000} Field Code for Current Issue Field Code for Linked Issues / Subtasks Numeric/Date-Time Field Code Injector: Original estimate (minutes) - [Number] - {00068} Field Code for Current Issue Field Code for Linked Issues / Subtasks
Target field that will be set in linked issues or subtasks:	Assignee - [User] ☐ Don't overwrite target field if it's already set.

Filtering by issue link type:	☐ is blocked by ☐ blocks ☐ is cloned by ☐ clones ☐ is duplicated by ☐ duplicates ☐ has Epic ☐ is Epic of ☐ is caused by ☐ causes ☐ relates to ☐ relates to
	Only issues linked to current issue by selected issue link types will be written.
Write also subtasks fulfilling condition on issue type, status and project:	☒ This option only makes sense when current issue itself is not a subtask.
Write also sibling subtasks fulfilling condition on issue type, status and project:	☐ Sibling subtasks are understood as subtasks with the same parent as current issue. This option only makes sense when current issue is itself a subtask.

Filtering linked issues or subtasks by issue type:	☐ Epic ☐ Story ☐ Bug ☐ New Feature ☐ Task ☐ Improvement ☐ Sub-task
	Selected issue types will be written, but if you don't select any, it won't be applied any filter by issue type. In that case all the issue types will be written.

Filtering linked issues or subtasks by status:

☐

Open

☐

In Progress

☐

Reopened

☐

Resolved

☐

Closed

☐

To Do

☐

Done

☐

Acceptance

☐

Fail

☐

Pass

☐

Retest

Selected statuses will be written, but if you don't select any, it won't be applied any filter by status. In that case issues in any status will be written.

Linked issues or subtasks belong to:

☒

any project

☐

current project

☐

any but current project

Filtering by field values:

Optional boolean expression that should be satisfied by linked issues and subtasks. [\(Syntax Specification\)](#)

1

Leave field empty for no filtering. [Line 1 / Col 1]

Logical connectives: or, and and not. Alternatively you can also use |, & and !.

Comparison operators: =, !=, >, < and <=. Operators -, !-, in, not in, any in and none in can be used with strings, multi-valued fields and lists.

Logical literals: true and false. Literal null is used with = and != to check whether a field is initialized, e.g. {00012} != null checks whether Due Date is initialized.

String Field Code Injector:

Summary - [Text] - %{00000} ▾

Field Code for Current IssueField Code for Linked Issues / Subtasks

Numeric/Date Field Code Injector:

Original estimate (minutes) - [Number] - {00068} ▾

Field Code for Current IssueField Code for Linked Issues / Subtasks

Example 1: {00012} <= ^{00012} will require that linked issues and subtasks have Due Date equal or later than current issue's Due Date.

Example 2: %{00074} ~ ^{00074} AND ^{00017} in ["Blocker", "Critical"] will require that linked issues and subtasks have Fixed versions contained in current issue's Fixed versions and Priority is Blocker or Critical.

Write linked issues and subtasks recursively:

☐

Issues and subtasks transitively linked will also be written, provided they fulfill stated filtering conditions. Issues are written recursively without depth limit, but each selected issue is written only once.

Conditional execution:
Optional boolean expression that should be satisfied in order to actually execute the post-function.
(Syntax Specification)

1

Leave the field empty for executing the post-function unconditionally.
[Collection of Examples](#)
[Line 1 / Col 1]

Logical connectives: and, or and not. Alternatively you can also use &, | and !.

Comparison operators: =, !=, >, < and <=. Operators in, not in, any in, none in, ~ and != can be used with *strings, multi-valued fields and lists*.

Logical literals: true and false. Literal null is used with = and != to check whether a field is initialized, e.g. {00012} != null checks whether *Due Date* is initialized.

String Field Code Injector:
Summary - [Text] - %{00000}

Numeric/Date Field Code Injector:
Original estimate (minutes) - [Number] - {00068}

Check Syntax

Run as:
Select the user that will be used to execute this feature. JIRA will apply restrictions according to the permissions, project roles and groups of the selected user.

Current user

User defined by a **field**.
Input a **specific user**.

Once configured, transition's post-function tab looks like this:

The following will be processed after the transition occurs
[Add post function](#)

- Text parsed in **basic** mode **Developers** will be copied to field **Assignee** in linked issues or subtasks filtering by:
Inward issue link types: **none**
Outward issue link types: **none**
Subtasks fulfilling conditions on issue type, status and project **will be written**.
Sibling subtasks won't be written.
Issue types: **any**
Statuses: **any**
Linked issues or subtasks may belong to **any** project.
This feature will be run as user in field **Current user**.

Usage Examples

Page: [Assign issue based on the value of a Cascading Select custom field](#)

Page: [Assign new issues to a different project role depending on field value in current issue](#)

Related Features

- [Copy parsed text to a field](#)
- [Set a field as a function of other fields](#)
- [Write field on linked issues or sub-tasks](#)
- [Update issue fields:](#)