

addDaysSkippingWeekends()

This function **adds** or **subtracts natural days** (or working days) to or from **any given date**.
Weekends will not be counted as working days.

Syntax

addDaysSkippingWeekends(timestamp, numberOfDays, timeZone) #Output: Number

Examples

Parser expression	Description
<code>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, 2, LOCAL)</code>	This example adds 2 working days to the issue's due date. - If the due date is set to a Monday the function will return a date-time for Wednesday. - If the due date is set to a Friday the function will return a date-time for Tuesday.
<code>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, -2, LOCAL)</code>	This example subtracts 2 working days from the issue's due date. - If the due date is set to a Monday the function will return a date-time for Thursday. - If the due date is set to a Friday the function will return a date-time for Wednesday.
<code>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.cf10100}, -6, USER_LOCAL)</code>	This example subtracts 6 working days from of a custom date-time field (with the ID 10100). Instead of the Jira server's local time , this example uses the current user's time zone .

Additional information

Parameters used in this function

Parameter	Input (data type)	Description
timestamp	NUMBER	The parameter must be valid timestamp . Usually this value is retrieved from a field (e.g. due date, created date).
numberOfDays	NUMBER	The offset in days. Negative values are used to subtract days. Internally JWT multiplies this value with the time macro {DAY} to add full days to the timestamp. Learn more about time macros .
timeZone	TIMEZONE	The time zone used for the calculation.

Work days might depend on the **time zone** - it might be Sunday on the west coast of the US while at the same time it's already Monday in Australia.

Output

This function returns a representing a timestamp

Variant of the function where you can additionally define the **start** and the **end** of the **weekend**.

This function is useful when the non-working days **differ from the standard** (Saturday/Sunday).

Syntax

```
addDaysSkippingWeekends(timestamp, numberOfDays, timeZone, startOfWeekend, endOfWeekend) #Output: Number
```

Examples

Parser expression	Description
<pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, 10, LOCAL, {FRIDAY}, {SATURDAY})</pre>	This example adds 10 working days to the issue's due date. Fridays and Saturdays are not counted and will be skipped..
<pre>addDaysSkippingWeekends({issue.dueDate}, -2, LOCAL, {SUNDAY}, {TUESDAY})</pre>	This example subtracts 2 working days from the issue's due date. Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays are not counted and will be skipped..

Additional information

Parameters used in this function

Parameter	Input (data type)	Description
timestamp	NUMBER	The parameter must be valid timestamp . Usually this value is retrieved from a field (e.g. due date, created date).
numberOfDays	NUMBER	The offset in days. Negative values are used to subtract days. Internally JWT multiplies this value with the time macro {DAY} to add full days to the timestamp. Learn more about time macros .
timeZone	TIMEZONE	The time zone used for the calculation.
startOfWeekend	NUMBER	Valid values are {MONDAY} , {TUESDAY} ... {SUNDAY} .
endOfWeekend	NUMBER	Valid values are {MONDAY} , {TUESDAY} ... {SUNDAY} .

Work days might depend on the **time zone** - it might be Sunday on the west coast of the US while at the same time it's already Monday in Australia.

Output

This function returns a representing a timestamp

The output can be written into any Jira field of type **Date Picker** ore **Date Time Picker**.

Another very common use case is to use this function in one of the [JWT calculated date-time fields](#).

If you want to subtract two date-time values you might want to have a look at the function [subtractDatesSkippingWeekends\(\)](#).



Use cases and examples

Use case

No content found.
